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490

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Bostonian Society

54-59

AT THE

Annual Meeting, January 15, 1935-40



BOSTON
OLD STATE HOUSE
PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SOCIETY
MCMXXXV

490

1780837



10
PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

10
BOSTONIAN SOCIETY

AT THE

ANNUAL MEETING, JANUARY 15, 1935

54-59
1935-40

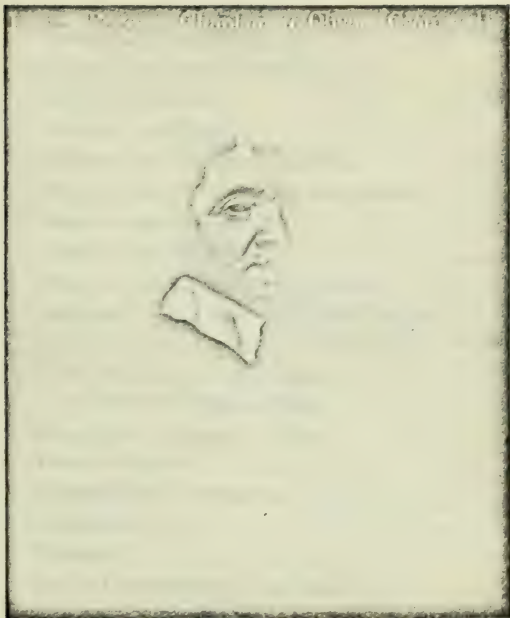
Committee on Publications

GEORGE KUHN CLARKE
FITZ-HENRY SMITH, JR.

THE REV. GLENN TILLEY MORSE
THE CLERK

HUGH PETER
*From a portrait in the President's
Lodge, Queen's College, Cambridge*

This portrait, now removed from the
Lodge, is in the collection of the
British Museum, No. 100



HUGH PETER
*From a portrait in the President's
Lodge, Queen's College, Cambridge*

This portrait, here reproduced for the
first time, is further described on p. 50.

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ILLUSTRATIONS

HUGH PETER	(Frontis)
CARICATURE OF HUGH PETER	(facing page 44)

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES FOR 1935

OFFICERS

President Emeritus

GRENVILLE H. NORCROSS

President

COURTENAY GUILD

Vice-President

GEORGE KUHN CLARKE

Clerk and Curator

GEORGE R. MARVIN

Treasurer

FRANCIS E. SMITH

Directors

CHARLES H. TAYLOR
COURTENAY GUILD
FITZ-HENRY SMITH, JR.
NATHANIEL T. KIDDER

GEORGE KUHN CLARKE
THOMAS G. FROTHINGHAM
FRANCIS E. SMITH
AUGUSTUS P. LORING, JR.

JAMES M. HUNNEWELL

Librarian

THOMAS G. FROTHINGHAM

Custodians

CHARLES O. HURD
FRANK S. PRESTON

JOHN G. WELD
JAMES L. BRUCE

J. DWIGHT HOWARD

COMMITTEES

Committee on Finance

FRANCIS E. SMITH

JAMES M. HUNNEWELL

THE PRESIDENT

Committee on the Rooms

CHARLES H. TAYLOR

FITZ-HENRY SMITH, JR.

NATHANIEL T. KIDDER

AUGUSTUS P. LORING, JR.

GEORGE KUHN CLARKE

THE PRESIDENT AND CLERK

Committee on the Library

THOMAS G. FROTHINGHAM

CHARLES E. GOODSPEED

AUGUSTUS P. LORING, JR.

JAMES M. HUNNEWELL

THE CLERK

Committee on Papers

JAMES P. PARMENTER

GEORGE KUHN CLARKE

THE CLERK

Committee on Publications

GEORGE KUHN CLARKE

THE REV. GLENN TILLEY MORSE

FITZ-HENRY SMITH, JR.

THE CLERK

Committee on Membership

CHARLES H. TAYLOR

ALLAN FORBES

WILLIAM L. ALLEN

THOMAS G. FROTHINGHAM

LOUIS BACON

AUGUSTUS P. LORING, JR.

THE CLERK

Committee on Memorials

GEORGE KUHN CLARKE

FRANCIS L. COOLIDGE

THE CLERK

Delegates to the Bay State Historical League

THE REV. GLENN TILLEY MORSE

MISS MARY V. IASIGI

CHARLES F. READ

ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual Meeting of the Bostonian Society, being the 54th Annual Meeting, was called to order by President Courtenay Guild, in accordance with notice duly given, at half past two o'clock on Tuesday, January 15th, 1935, in the Council Chamber of the Old State House in Boston.

The records of the December meeting were read and, on motion, approved.

The President informed the members of the death of Alexander G. Bowditch, annual member, in East Braintree, Mass., on January 14th.

The President reported to the Society that a committee of the Directors had recently considered the By-Laws of the Society with a view to making them more consistent with themselves and also with the established practices of the Society. In accordance with the committee's report the Directors recommended certain changes in the By-Laws.

These recommended changes were severally considered and on motion of George Kuhn Clarke it was unanimously

Voted: to amend the first paragraph of Article IV of the By-Laws by striking out the word "first" in the fourth line thereof and substituting in its place the word "fifteenth," so that the paragraph shall read:

Each member shall pay five dollars at the time of his or her admission, and five dollars each first day of January afterwards, into the treasury of the Society for its general purposes; provided, however, that no person joining the Society on or after the fifteenth day of October in any year shall be required to pay an additional assessment, for the year commencing on the first day of January following.

On motion of Mr. Clarke it was unanimously

Voted: to amend paragraph three of Article XII of the By-laws by striking out the words "sum of one hundred dollars, with one surety," and substituting in place thereof the words

"in such amount, and with such sureties as the Directors shall deem advisable," so that the paragraph shall read:

The Treasurer shall give bond in such amount and with such sureties as the Directors shall deem advisable for the faithful discharge of his duties.

On motion of George R. Marvin it was unanimously

Voted: to amend Article XIII of the By-Laws by striking out said article and inserting in place thereof a new article so that the same shall read:

XIII

DUTIES AND POWERS OF DIRECTORS

The Directors shall have general charge, management, and control of the property of the Society and the conduct of its affairs; shall provide a common seal; fix all salaries and authorize all expenditures of money; elect members; act upon forfeitures of membership and resignations from the Society; and see that the By-laws are duly complied with.

They shall have power to accept or reject gifts and loans and to dispose of articles in the collections of the Society by gift, sale, loan or exchange.

They shall have power to comply with the terms of the lease of the rooms in the Old State House, made with the City of Boston and to make all necessary rules and regulations required in the premises.

They may, from time to time, appoint such subcommittees as they deem expedient, and define their powers.

They shall make a report of their doings at the annual meeting of the Society.

On motion of Mr. Clarke it was unanimously

Voted: to amend Article XV of the By-laws by striking out said article and inserting in place thereof a new article so that the same shall read:

XV

FINANCE COMMITTEE

The President shall annually, immediately following his election, appoint two Directors who with him shall constitute the Committee of Finance which shall have the care and supervision of the invested funds of the Society subject to the control of the Board of Directors. They shall advise the Board as to the expediency of investment or changes of investment of the funds of the Society and from time to time examine the books and accounts of the Treasurer and cause them to be audited at the close of the year. They shall report to the Board.

On motion of Mr. Clarke it was unanimously

Voted: to amend Article XVI of the By-Laws by striking out the first and second paragraphs and inserting in place thereof two new paragraphs so that the same shall read:

XVI

STANDING COMMITTEES

The President shall annually, immediately following his election and with the advice and consent of the Board of Directors, appoint six standing committees (of each of which the Clerk of the Society shall be a member and clerk *ex officio*) as follows:—

Committee on the Rooms

A committee of seven or more members, to be called the Committee on the Rooms, of which the President of the Society shall be a member *ex officio*, who shall have charge of all of the rooms, the use thereof, the hanging of pictures, and the general arrangement of the Society's Collections.

On motion of Mr. Marvin it was unanimously

Voted: to further amend Article XVI by striking out the fifth, ninth and tenth paragraphs, and inserting in place thereof two new paragraphs, so that the same shall read:

Committee on the Library

A committee of five or more members, to be called the Committee on the Library, who shall have charge of the Library, including the selection, exchange, acceptance or rejection, of all books, pamphlets and manuscripts for the library.

These six committees shall perform the duties above set forth, under the general supervision of the Board of Directors to whom they shall report. They shall hold office for the year in which they are appointed and until the appointment of their successors. Vacancies in any of these committees shall be filled by the President for the remainder of the term.

The Annual Report of the Directors was read by the President, that of the Clerk by Mr. Marvin, and Mr. Francis E. Smith presented his Report as Treasurer of the Society.

Mr. Guild prefaced the reading of his report by calling the attention of the members to the need of the Society for a larger permanent fund and suggesting to them that the Society should be made a beneficiary when wills are drawn, either through legacies for the general purposes of the Society or the creation of funds for particular objects.

Mr. Smith did not read his report in full but gave a brief summary of it with a comparison of the income for the years 1933 and 1934.

Charles B. Wetherell then made his report as Auditor, which was followed by the Report of the Finance Committee made by Mr. Guild.

The Report of the Committee on Rooms was read by the Clerk of that Committee, Mr. Marvin, and Capt. Thomas G. Frothingham, Librarian, read the Report of the Library Committee.

(These annual reports in full, are printed below.)

Following the presentation of the annual reports the President called on Mr. Francis L. Coolidge, chairman of the Nominating Committee, appointed at the last meeting for the report of that committee.

Mr. Coolidge presented the following:

REPORT OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE

Boston, Mass., January 15, 1935.

To the Members of the Bostonian Society:

The Committee makes the following nominations for the coming year:—

For Directors

CHARLES H. TAYLOR

THOMAS G. FROTHINGHAM

COURTENAY GUILD

GEORGE KUHN CLARKE

FITZ-HENRY SMITH, JR.

FRANCIS E. SMITH

NATHANIEL T. KIDDER

AUGUSTUS P. LORING, JR.

JAMES M. HUNNEWELL

For Clerk

GEORGE R. MARVIN

For Treasurer

FRANCIS E. SMITH

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MARIAN LEE BLAKE

GERTRUDE COLE

SUSAN C. HOWES

MORGAN H. STAFFORD

FRANCIS L. COOLIDGE, *Chairman*

No other nominations were offered.

On motion of Capt. Frothingham, duly seconded, it was unanimously voted that the clerk cast one ballot for those nominated by the committee for the various offices.

This was accordingly done and they were declared duly elected.

The President then introduced the speaker of the afternoon, the Rev. Francis E. Webster, rector of Christ Church, Boston, who spoke on

PAUL REVERE

Colorful, Ingenious, Versatile.

Mr. Webster did not attempt to bring out any new facts in the life of his subject but presented him as the prototype of the Yankee, artisan and artist, a "good fellow"—in short a man worth knowing. The talk was inspirational and warmly received by the meeting.

In observance of the 300th anniversary of Revere's birth, a model of Cyrus E. Dallin's equestrian statue of Revere, a temporary loan from him, was on exhibition in the Council Chamber. The chairman called on the famous sculptor, who was present, and Mr. Dallin gave a brief account of the two competitions held fifty years ago which resulted in the statue being selected by the committee then appointed as their choice for a fitting statue to be erected by the citizens on the occasion of the 250th anniversary of Revere's birth.

On motion of John A. Barry, seconded by Miss Harriet E. Johnson, it was

Voted: That the Society go on record as favoring the erection of a statue of Paul Revere at this time in the so-called "Prado" in the north end of Boston.

No further business appearing, the meeting adjourned.

GEORGE R. MARVIN, *Clerk.*

ANNUAL REPORTS

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

To the Members of the Bostonian Society:

The Directors have held eight regular and two special meetings during the year. At the February meeting, Courtenay Guild was again elected to the office of President; George K. Clarke, Vice-President, and in accordance with the vote of the

Society at the Annual Meeting, the vacancy in the board was filled by the election of Augustus P. Loring, Jr.

The Directors are happy to report an increase in the number of members of the Society which indicates more than a sustained interest in the objects for which it was organized. In this connection it is worth noting that only four resignations have been presented to the board this year, two of which were actually received last year but not accepted until January of this year. As against 43 withdrawals last year, this small number seems to the board most encouraging.

Again the Society has lived within its income notwithstanding the fact that some extraordinary expenses have been incurred. Notable among these has been the purchase of a more adequate safe fitted for the display and protection of some of our treasures.

Shortly after the beginning of the year the Society suffered an irreparable loss in the death of Walter K. Watkins, who passed away shortly after the Annual Meeting.

At their February Meeting the board adopted the following:

MEMORIAL TO WALTER K. WATKINS

The Board of Directors of the Bostonian Society desire to place upon their records an expression of their esteem and affectionate regard for their late associate Walter Kendall Watkins, and their regret at his passing from this life.

Mr. Watkins had been a member of the Society for 37 years and for the last five years he was a member of the Board of Directors.

He was regular in attendance at the meetings of the Society and of its Board, and in any discussion of historical matters pertaining to Boston or Bostonians, he was always ready to furnish information of value. As an historian he realized the importance of accuracy and before making a statement with tongue or pen on any historical matter, he first consulted the most reliable sources of information. When any of his statements were challenged, it almost invariably was found that Mr. Watkins was exactly right; for a careful investigation of

facts and presentation of truth had become almost a religion with him.

In his younger days he was in merchantile business but his interest in historical research became a vocation as well as an avocation. For forty years he was secretary of the Society of Colonial Wars and held many important offices in the society of the Sons of the American Revolution and in other historical and patriotic Societies.

He had a valuable collection of historical material in print and in lantern slide pictures, and gave interesting lectures on many topics connected with the history of Boston and neighboring towns. Many of these lectures, before the Bostonian Society and elsewhere, were given without remuneration of any kind; and when sudden illness or other cause prevented the appearance of a scheduled lecturer, Mr. Watkins could be relied upon to serve as a most acceptable substitute on very short notice.

As an authority on the early history of Boston and its citizens, Mr. Watkins received appointments from Governors of Massachusetts and Mayors of Boston to take a prominent part in the celebration of historical anniversaries and in the placing of memorial tablets on historic sites of the city of Boston.

He was a frequent contributor of articles dealing with historical and genealogical matters in magazines and for some time was editor of the Colonial Wars Magazine.

His work in the fields of history and genealogy has been of inestimable value. His sound counsel and friendly presence have left enduring memories with his associates in the Bostonian Society.

By vote of the Board of Directors of the Bostonian Society, it was ordered that the above entry be spread upon their records and that a copy be sent Mrs. Watkins.

Shortly after the December meeting of the board and before the meeting of the Society for that month the Society and the board lost another valued member in the death of William Quincy Wales who passed away suddenly on December 14, 1934.

At the regular meeting of the Society on December 18th, the following resolution, read by President Guild, was unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

MEMORIAL TO WILLIAM QUINCY WALES

The Bostonian Society notes with sincere regret the passing of

William Quincy Wales

a member of the Society for thirty-two years and for over ten years a member of the Board of Directors.

Mr. Wales was a regular attendant at the meetings of the Board, served on a number of its committees, and his wise counsel and friendly presence will be greatly missed.

Deeply interested as he was in many civic, charitable and beneficent activities which claimed much of his time and attention, the Society has indeed been fortunate in having had his support.

Resolved: That the Society extends to his family its deep sympathy in their bereavement and loss, which we, in a lesser degree, also share.

The Directors believe that the work of the Society is going forward in a manner which should be satisfactory to the members of the Society and look forward to an even more successful year to come.

(Signed) COURTENAY GUILD, *President.*

REPORT OF THE CLERK

To the Members of the Bostonian Society:

The usual meetings of the Society have been held in 1934 as required by the By-Laws. At the February meeting there was no quorum, owing to extremely severe weather, and no business was transacted. The speaker scheduled, Mr. Philpott, kindly consented to speak at the meeting in April.

The list of meetings, speakers and their topics, therefore is as follows:

Annual Meeting, January 16: Raymond Phineas Stearns,

Assistant in the Department of History, Harvard University,
"Hugh Peter, and his Biographers."

February 20: No quorum.

March 20: Walter Rogers Whiting, Life Member, "The Two
Bostons, a New 'Tale of Two Cities'."

April 17: Anthony J. Philpott, Art Editor of the Boston
Globe, "Prints and Broad-sides in the Old State House."

May 15: Captain Thomas G. Frothingham, Life Member
and Director, "Lafayette, Friend of the Americans."

October 16: William Germaine Dooley, Antiques and Fine
Arts Editor of the *Boston Transcript*, "Early American Glass;
from Jamestown to Sandwich." Illustrated with lantern slides.

November 20: Edward Rowe Snow, "The Islands of Bos-
ton Harbor, Their History and Romance." Illustrated with
lantern slides.

December 18: Robert W. G. Vail, Librarian of the Amer-
ican Antiquarian Society, "Fac-similes and Forgeries."

On December 31, 1933, there were

Honorary Members	2
Life Members	628
Annual Members	326

Total 956

During the year, 38 Life Members have died; 20 members
have been elected, and 1 transferred from annual to life mem-
bership, a net loss of 17.

Of the Annual Members, 18 have died; 14 have been
dropped; 4 have resigned; 1 has been transferred to life mem-
bership, and 67 have been elected, making a net gain of 30.

So that on December 31, 1934 there were

Honorary Members	2
Life Members	611
Annual Members	356

Total 969

a net gain of 13 members.

Progress in indexing and cataloging the collections of the Society has been made during the year. The card index of negatives, mentioned in the Clerk's Report last year, has been completed, the whole catalog of pictures has been revised and brought up to date, and lists of stereoscopic views and lantern slides made.

Perhaps the most useful index compiled, however, is one of the contents of almost 40 of our scrap-books which contain general articles. We have besides these 40 some 20 more devoted to special subjects and would welcome additions to the collection. Much information not otherwise easily obtainable has been made accessible.

A complete index is now being made of the Colburn Collection of autographs and portraits. At present the contents of the collection have been cataloged in the briefest form only.

Much correspondence on the part of the Clerk and his assistant, Mr. Bruce, has resulted in clearing up further the list of loans to the Society. It will be impossible ever to trace the present owners of some objects lent to the Society over forty years ago, but we hope to reach the point where we will know to whom every worth-while object in the collections belongs.

This year we have had as visitors a total of 22,028 persons, including a number of the Collectors' Clubs, and other groups interested in some historical topic. The Clock Club, Ship Model Makers Club, Pewter Club, Printers Club, Rushlight Club and the Wedgewood Club have met here. Perhaps the most interesting as well as the most interested group which has been here was a group of blind girls from one of the history classes at Perkins Institution for the Blind. For them we opened our cases and took out objects which they might handle, a privilege they much appreciated.

We hope we may have the privilege of entertaining and instructing other such groups as this in the coming year.

GEORGE R. MARVIN, *Clerk.*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE ROOMS

To the Board of Directors of the Bostonian Society:

Continued improvement in the arrangement and display of the Collections, as well as in the appearance of the Rooms, marks the year just passed.

Some of the cases have been re-arranged to advantage and some changes in grouping have been made. A new case has been put in Representatives Hall for the better showing of John Hancock's scarlet velvet coat and satin waistcoat which, with his ruffled shirt, are now displayed on a form which allows their beautiful lines and brilliant coloring to show to advantage.

Some of the material in the manuscript case has been taken out to make room for a collection of personal objects and jewelry, treasured by one family, to be shown together. This is the gift of Miss E. R. Merritt and part of it was acknowledged last year.

In the Grenville H. Norcross Room the showing of pictures and maps of the great Boston Fire was succeeded by a group of Broad-sides from our collections and these in turn have given way to a display of pictures and objects relating to Old Boston, England. Another special exhibit is now in preparation which will shortly be shown in that room.

In Whitmore Hall the Oliver Holden Organ has this year attracted more than its usual share of attention partly because of a national convention of organists in Worcester at which it was described. It has recently been thoroughly cleaned, put in order and tuned.

The case in Whitmore Hall which last year was used for small exhibits of special timeliness, has this year contained exhibits from our collections of Lafayette memorabilia; old time ballots used in city, state and national elections before the days of the Australian ballot system and one or two other similar groups. At present a most interesting Revere exhibit is being shown there.

The general appearance of the rooms has been greatly improved also. The city has, at our request, replaced the old

shades which have hung in our windows for a score of years with new ones. In the Council Chamber Venetian blinds have been hung which are entirely in keeping with the beauty of this old room and a great improvement.

None of these changes, of course, is of great importance yet in their sum they have added considerably to the interest as well as the beauty of the rooms.

One department of the collections to which considerable additions have been made this year is the Society's collection of music sheets relating to Boston, especially those with illustrated titles. These fascinating lithographs, while not by any means infallible or strictly accurate, in many instances furnish the only known views of sections of Boston, rare portraits, or details of uniforms worn by Boston military organizations. The collection is now at a point where it may be considered exceptional, at least so far as its specialty is concerned.

A list of additions to the Society's collections is appended to this report.*

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) GEORGE R. MARVIN,
Clerk of the Committee.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY

To the Board of Directors of the Bostonian Society:

The committee has met as necessary during the year and appends a list of the donors and number of books and pamphlets added to the Library.

The outstanding accession, which incidentally entailed a tremendous amount of work in sorting, selecting, shelving and cataloging and disposing, was a lot of forty cases of books which came to the Society from the estate of the late Franklin F. Roundy through the courtesy of the administrators of his estate, and as a result of the vigilance of Mr. C. H. Taylor, director of the Society. We had the privilege of selecting such books as we wished to add to the library and of disposing of the remainder by gift, sale or exchange. As will be seen by the appended list many were added to the library. In addi-

* See page 21. † See page 26.

tion our duplicate set of directories was much improved by selections from Mr. Roundy's set.

The remainder of the lot, by far the larger portion, were taken by other libraries and some books given us in exchange. The American Antiquarian Society, the Baker Library of Harvard University, the Massachusetts State Library, the New England Historic Genealogical Society and the Boston Public Library all made selections. As a result every book went into some library.

As the Committee's report said last year, we will be happy to get from any member books which they may desire to give us on the same terms as the books received from the Roundy estate.

A fund which would provide for the purchase, preservation, and cataloging of manuscripts and documents relating to Boston would be a suitable memorial for some member of the Society. For lack of such fund we have this year had to lose at least two items which properly should have come to the Bostonian Society.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE R. MARVIN,

Clerk of the Committee.

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR

Boston, Massachusetts

January 12, 1935.

To the President and Directors of the Bostonian Society:

Gentlemen:

I have made an examination of your Treasurer's accounts covering the period from January 1, 1934 to December 31, 1934, inclusive, and to the best of my knowledge and belief they are correct.

During the examination I have verified footings of cash book, seen evidence of all cash disbursements, and that all receipts as entered on cash book have been duly accounted for, also verified the cash balance on hand December 31, 1934.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CHARLES B. WETHERELL, *Auditor.*

BOSTONIAN SOCIETY

Report of Treasurer for year ended December 31, 1934.

Dr.		CURRENT ACCOUNT		Cr.		
		1934				
1934						
Jan. 1	Cash on hand	\$ 1,114 92		Salaries	\$ 6,253 14	
Jan. 11	319 Yearly Dues	1,595 00		Committee on Rooms	652 02	
	Commonwealth of Massachusetts	1,500 00		Printing, electrotyping, postage, etc.	1,226 05	
	Interest	5,045 80		Rent paid to City of Boston	110 77	
	Gift	25 00		Insurance	109 16	
	Petty Cash and Souvenir Account	263 36		Meetings and Special Exhibits Expense	101 89	
				Upkeep	315 59	
				Petty Cash and Souvenir Account	36 34	
				Library	17 50	
				Refund (50%) of dues overpaid	317 54	
				Miscellaneous expenses	253 47	
				Cash on hand		
		\$ 9,544 08			\$ 9,544 00	
Dec. 31						
Dr.		PERMANENT FUND		Cr.		
		1934				
1934						
Jan. 1	Cash on hand	\$ 3,131 36		Jan. 15	\$1000 Pennsylvania R.R. General Mortgage "A", 4½s due June 1, 1965, bought	887 78
Jan. 11	\$1000 Canadian National Railways 4½s 1957	993 46		Mar. 20	\$6000 Western Union Telegraph Co. 5s, due Dec. 1, 1951, bought	5,475 87
May 3	\$2000 New York Central & Hudson River 4s matured	2,000 00		June 15	\$2000 American Gas & Electric Co. Debenture 5s, due May 1, 1928, bought	1,835 42
June 18	\$6000 Province of Manitoba 4½s 1956 sold	5,385 00		July 5	\$6000 American Gas & Electric Co. Debenture 5s, due May 1, 1928, bought	5,595 00
June 27	75% of legacy from William O. Comstock Estate	375 00		Oct. 15	\$6000 Kingdom of Denmark 3½s, due Aug. 1, 1955, bought	5,565 87
July 5	\$4000 Connecticut Light & Power Co. 4½s	4,282 65		Dec. 31	Cash on hand	4,080 7
July 10	\$1000 Connecticut Light & Power Co. 4½s 1956 sold	1,062 96				
Oct. 11	25% of legacy from William O. Comstock Estate	125 00				
Oct. 15	\$5000 Dominion of Canada 5s 1952 sold	5,455 27				
	Twenty-one Life Memberships	630 00				
		\$23,440 70				\$23,440 70

BOSTONIAN SOCIETY

JAMES LYMAN WHITNEY LIBRARY FUND

Cr.

Dr.

1934		1934	
Jan. 17	Cash in Franklin Savings Bank		Purchases for Library
Feb. 1	New England Trust Co., as Trustee	\$1,592 68	Check tax
Feb. 1	Dividend	37 32	Cash in Franklin Savings Bank
July 1	New England Trust Co., as Trustee	38 60	
Aug. 1	Dividend	24 86	
		\$1,721 02	\$1,721 02

PERMANENT FUND

The Permanent Fund of the Society is invested in the following bonds:

The Permanent Fund of the Society			Maturity		
\$	American Gas & Electric Co.	Maturity	\$	New England Power Association	Maturity
8,000.	American Deb. 5's	May 1 1928	5,000.	Northern States Power Co. (Minn.)	April 1 1948
10,000.	American Tel. & Tel. Co. Deb. 5's	January 1 1940	5,000.	Ref. 4½'s	April 1 1961
2,000.	Boston & Maine R.R. 4½'s	January 1 1940		Norway, Kingdom of, 5's	March 15 1963
3,000.	Boston & Maine R.R. 5's	September 1 1941	3,000.	Ontario, Province of, 4½'s	January 15 1947
1,500.	Boston & Maine R.R. 5's	June 1 1945	2,000.	Pacific Gas & Electric Co. 1st & Ref. 5's	December 1 1952
5,000.	Canada, Dominion of, 5's	May 1 1952	4,000.	Pennsylvania Power & Light Co.	April 1 1981
5,000.	Chicago Junc. Rys. & U.S.V. Co.	April 1 1940		1st Mgtg. 4½'s	June 1 1965
2,000.	Mtge. & Coll. Tr. Ref. 5's	October 1 1952	1,000.	Pennsylvania R.R. Gen'l. Mgtg.	March 1 1949
2,000.	Connecticut River Power Co. 1st 5's	August 1 1955	5,000.	Railway Express Agency 5's	September 1 1952
6,000.	Denmark, Kingdom of, 5½'s	October 1 1949	1,000.	Southern California Gas Co. 1st & Ref. 5's	March 1 1947
2,000.	Detroit Edison Co. Gen. & Ref. 5's	June 1 1955	2,000.	Standard Realty Co. 1st Mgtg. 5's	November 1 1962
3,000.	Detroit Edison Co. Gen. & Ref. 5's	December 1 1967	3,000.	Toledo Edison Co. 1st 5's	April 1 1957
1,000.	Duke Power Co. 1st & Ref. 4½'s	January 1 1957	6,000.	Union Electric Light & Power Co.	December 1 1931
5,000.	Indiana, Light & Power Co. 1st 5's	January 1 1960		Gen. Mgtg. 5's	April 1 1951
5,000.	Kansas City Terminal Ry. Co. 1st Mgtg. 4's	January 1 1960		Western Union Telegraph Co. 5's	December 1 1931
5,000.	Missouri-Pacific R.R. General 4's	March 1 1975			

I have this day examined the bonds held by the Bostonian Society in its Permanent Fund and found the above schedule to be correct.
 Jan. 11, 1934.
 COURTENAY GUILD,
 President and member of Finance Committee

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

To the Board of Directors of the Bostonian Society:

During 1934 the Society received \$5,045.80 of interest.

A \$500 legacy was received from the William O. Comstock Estate.

The following bonds were sold (or matured) during the year:

\$1000. Canadian National Railways 4½'s, due 1957	\$ 993.46
2000. New York Central & Hudson River 4's, due 1934	2,000.00
6000. Province of Manitoba 4½'s due 1956 . .	5,385.00
5000. Connecticut Light & Power Co. 4½'s, due 1956	5,345.61
5000. Dominion of Canada 5's, due 1952 . . .	5,455.27

and the proceeds reinvested in the following bonds:

\$1000. Pennsylvania R.R. General Mortgage 4½'s, due 1965	\$ 887.78
6000. Western Union Telegraph Co. 5's, due 1951	5,475.87
8000. American Gas & Electric Co. Deb. 5's, due 2028	7,430.42
6000. Kingdom of Denmark 5½'s, due 1955 . .	5,565.87

The President of the Society, as a member of the Finance Committee, has examined the actual bonds in the Society's safety deposit box and has found them to agree with the list of securities published in the Treasurer's report.

The Committee has caused the Treasurer's books and accounts to be audited.

(Signed)

COURTENAY GUILD

AUGUSTUS P. LORING, JR.

FRANCIS E. SMITH

Finance Committee.

ADDITIONS TO THE SOCIETY'S COLLECTIONS, 1934

American Antiquarian Society	Music	Fifty-three pieces of sheet music by exchange.
Anonymous	Photograph	Messrs. Crocker and Brewster.
Apthrop, Leonard F.	Scrap Books	Two books containing descriptions and pictures of Boston.
	Music	Picture of James Fisk, Jr., shown on Ninth Regiment Quick Step.
	Photographs	Forty-four of Boston, 1899 and 1902.
Baker Library, Harvard Univ.	Photographs	Fourteen: three prints, one lithograph of Boston, various dates.
Benner, George F.	Piece of wood	Taken from King's Chapel during repairs, May, 1934.
Borhek, B. F.	Receipts	Pew rent and taxes, 1794 and 1779.
Boston Transcript	Photograph	Donald McKay Monument, 1934.
	Ticket	Old Colony Railroad Centennial Excursion, 1876.
Boston Typographical Union, No. 13	Resolutions	Appreciation of courtesies extended Horace Greeley Post #577, G. A. R., 1890.
Bowman, Leo	Photograph	India Wharf, north side, (copy) 1860.
Cameron, Angus	Petition	Copy of charter of light infantry company, 1829.
	Certificate	Membership, Independent Boston Fusiliers, 1829.
	Clipping	Newspaper account of centennial of Independent Fusiliers, 188-.
	Card of thanks	Hancock Light Infantry, 1841.
Court, Ormsby A.	Book pages	Pages 47 and 48 from Colonial Laws, printed in 1741.
Cushing, Mrs. S. W.	Plaque	Plaque of Massachusetts State Seal.
Driscoll, J. Francis	Music	Eleven pieces of sheet music.
	Certificate	Membership of Miss Elizabeth Manning in the Federal St. Baptist Sunday School, 1844.
	Newspaper Program	Copy of Boston Gazette of April 30, 1812. Field Day and Garden Party, St. Peter's Parish.
	Folder	Dorchester Rapid Transit official inspection trip, 1927.
Dugan, Walter H.	Certificate	Membership of Otis Monroe in Firemen's Association, 1878.
	Certificate	Membership of Eben White Dugan in New England Guards.
	Photograph	Otis Monroe, 1822-1894.
Emergency Planning Board	Photostats	Set of eighteen of plans of Old State House.
Endicott, F. Munroe	Music	246 pieces of sheet music.
	Lithograph	View of the western side of Lincoln Street and of Long Wharf and other Channel-wharves on the South Cove, 1936.
	Photograph	Daniel Webster.

Eustis, Miss E. M.	Baluster	From New South Church, Church Green.
Fiske, Miss Gertrude	Lithographs	Framed pictures of Harris' Folly, First Church, and house of Josiah P. Cook.
First Corps Cadets	Negatives	300 of Squantum Air Meet, 1910. By exchange.
Frothingham, Capt. Thomas G.	Newspaper	Boston News Letter #837, Aug. 18-21, 1729.
	Photograph Lists	Last taken of the Rev. Theodore Parker. Of men in the company of Capt. Lenora (?) 1708; of members in the Boston Light Dragoons, 1853.
	"Boston"	Brief history of four vessels named "Boston" before 1850.
	Tickets	Contributor's to M. C. M. A. Exhibition, 1844.
	Rules	Rules and Regulations of the Washington Light Infantry, 1834.
Goodspeed's Book Shop	Maps	Thirty-eight of Boston, Boston Harbor, and sections of Boston, various dates.
	Photographs	Sixteen of Boston, various dates, before 1875.
	Prints	Fourteen of Boston, various dates before 1875.
	Wood cut illustrations	Forty-five of old Boston firms, taken from advertisements.
	Reprints	Five covering honors paid President John Adams; Reminiscences of Boston in 1819.
Goodspeed, Charles E.	Broadsides	List of members "Volant Fire Club" Political Broadside with folder and ticket.
	Magazines	Harper's Weekly for the year 1864, three numbers missing; scattering numbers of various years; Leslie's Weekly, Centennial Number, Bunker Hill.
	Maps	Four of Boston.
	Programs	Four of public meetings.
	Folder	On reducing the public debt of Charlestown.
Hastings, C. B.	Lithograph	Bufford lithograph of Charlotte Cushman for the "Folio."
Howard, Francis A.	Engraving	Portrait of Charles Head.
	Photograph	Building at 74 State Street used by Charles Head & Co., 1921.
Huebener, Edward A.	Print	Lincoln Cabin at Milton, Mass.
	Photograph	Robinson's Tavern with outline sketch of grounds, 1873.
Jeffries, Wm. A.	Painting	Daniel Webster by Bass Otis after Healey.
Jenks, Charles F., Henry A., and Frederic A.	Model	Wooden model of Faneuil-Phillips House, formerly a loan.
Kimball, William T.	Ballot	Lawrence ballot of 1873.
Kimber, S. A.	Photographs	Ten of Boston, before 1875.
Lacy, Mrs. John	Photograph	Devonshire Street and the Rialto Building.
Liscom, C. S.	Photograph	Tremont House (framed).

Loring, A. P., Jr.	Invitation	To the dedication of the remodeled Custom House Tower, 1915.
Luitwieler, Clarence	Photographs	Portrait of Daniel Webster, old Hammond house, Fairbanks House, and the Emerson Home in Newton Highlands.
McCormick, Charles F.	Photographs	Ettore M. Casciano reading the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1934 at Old State House.
Merritt, Miss E. R.	Photographs	Public Garden and Arlington Street Church, Edward Everett, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Gen. N. P. Banks, Charles Russell Lowell, Captain Putnam, Governor Andrew, and members of the donor's family, various dates.
	Jewelry and Silverware	Buttons made from dimes, a pin made from a half dollar, pair ear-rings, child's silver mug, jet ear-rings, bouquet holder, shirt studs.
	Bags	Bead bag, seed bag.
	Flag	American flag of the Civil War times.
	Novelties	Oval pin box, needle case for travelling, small tortoise shell and ivory fan, large combs, fan.
	Lace	Four pieces of point lace, lace mits.
Milligan, W. A.	Engravings	1555, including about 100 of famous men.
N. E. Historic Genealogical Society	Engraving	Washington by H. W. Smith after Stuart.
	Magazine	Gleason's East and West Washington Street, Leslie's Boston Fire Number, Battle of Charlestown, Revere pictures from "Boston in Revolution."
	Illustrations	Boston, 1934.
Norcross, Grenville H.	Map	Wine cellar in old State House, June 10, 1780.
Nordstrom, Frederick	Advertisement	Signed by Thomas Melville and B. Lincoln.
Porter, Herbert G.	Document	Blind Beggar, Providence Depot. Park Sq. entrance to Common, Temple Pl., Adams Square, Balloon picture of Boston, 1860-1910.
Potter, John M.	Photographs	
Prouty, Robert M.	Silhouette	Photostat copy of silhouette of Henry Purkitt, framed.
Purchased	Photographs	Paintings of old Beacon Hill and Boston Mill Dam, Massachusetts exhibit at Philadelphia Centennial, three aerial views of Boston, 1934.
	Broadside	Board of Health "regulations, 1810.
	Lithograph	"Evacuation of Boston."
	Programs	Miscellaneous collection of tickets, programs, invitations, etc.
	Letters	Two of Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis and one of a French Consul in 1810, bills, receipts, papers.
	"Old Ironsides"	Set of papers including invitation, ticket, cachet covers, etc., commemorating the return of "Old Ironsides" May 13, 1934.
	Etching	Ursuline Convent, 1828-1834.
	Music	Eight pieces of sheet music.

Robbins, John W.	Print	"Brulegravure" Engraving (burned on paper) of Boston Common, 1930.
Rosenberg, Morris J.	Badge	Pedlar's, issued to newsboys, 1888.
Roundy, Franklin F., Estate of	Maps Photographs	Of the 26 Boston wards. Two of Theatre Comique, three of the Olympia Theatre, four of Nantasket Beach, seven of 29 Pemberton Sq.
Sawyer, Clifford D.	Medals	Three M. C. M. A., awarded Denio & Roberts, a gold and a silver medal awarded the donor from the English High School, various dates.
	Fire Box List Program	Fire alarms, 1873. 250th Anniversary of the settlement of Boston.
	Letters	Letter of thanks from the Veterans Fire Association. Phila. and the Charlestown Volunteer Veteran Firemen's Association.
	Membership List	The Jefferson Engine Company.
Smith, Walter G.	Photographs	Ninety-seven of present day Boston compared with same sites of middle and late nineteenth century.
	Stereoscopic Views	Forty views of Boston.
Society for the Pres- ervation of N. E. Antiquities	Zinc Plates	Of series of newspaper articles, "The family tree of Boston's retail shopping district," 1924.
	Records	Tiger Associates Voluntary Fire Association, 1858-68.
Staniford, Mrs. Daniel	Broadside Newspaper	Presidential forecast for 1848. Copy of Massachusetts Mercury for Jan. 10, 1800.
Strange, Thomas F.	Tickets	Strip of seven "Six Cent" Tickets of the Lynn and Boston Railroad.
Taylor, Arthur H.	Engraving	"Lafayette Wounded."
Taylor, Charles H.	Photographs	West Boston approach to the vehicular tunnel, peddler's cart in Salem St., Martignett's Grocery Store, farm wagons in Market District, 1930, State Street in 1870, framed heliotype of Revere's Boston Massacre, Thomas Wigglesworth, capture of French ship by the Constitution from painting by Salmon, and twelve other photos of Boston, mostly contemporaneous.
	Butter plate	With view of the Old State House, in color, modern.
	Invitation	Invitation and ticket to the official opening of the East Boston Traffic Tunnel, June 30, 1934.
	Engraving	Adaptation of Bowen's wood cut of the Exchange Coffee House.
	Certificate	Stock in the Exchange Coffee House.

Weld, John G.	Toys	Toy engine and tender with two cars, toy bus with horses (Mexican War period).
	Insignia	Odd Fellows Collar, lapel buttons, blouse buttons, cap devices of military insignia, various dates.
	Certificates	Appointment of Sergeant and Corporal in M. V. M., 1869.
Wetherell, Charles B.	Block of Wood	Taken from British Man-of-War, Somerset.
Wilder, Frank J.	Photograph	North corner of Water and Washington Streets, 1865.
Young, Capt. A. H.	Scrap Books	Two relating to the Charlestown cadets.
	Photographs	Two relating to the Charlestown cadets.
Watkins, Walter K., Estate of	Photographs	Eighteen Boston Fire pictures, four pictures of excavations at Griffin's Wharf. Pearl St. and Atlantic Ave., picture of panel of the Frankland House.
	Bill head	Of Ebenezer Clough, 1795.

ADDITIONS TO THE SOCIETY'S LIBRARY, 1934

DONORS	Volumes	Pamphlets
Anonymous		1
Adams, James	6	
American Historical Society	2	
Atkinson, Edward	1	
Bartlett, Ralph H.		1
Buck, Dr. Howard M.		1
Carter, Clarence H.	2	18
Chamber of Commerce		1
Chandler, Cleaveland A.	1	
Crandall, Ruth		1
Dodge, Edward S. and Frederick, Estate of	56	2
Driscoll, J. Francis		1
Englefield, W. H. D.	1	
Farrington, Charles C.	1	
Frothingham, Thomas G.		1
Gardner, George Peabody	1	
Goodspeed, Charles E.	2	55
Guild, Courtenay	1	
Longfellow, A. W., Estate of	3	3
Massachusetts, Commonwealth of	2	
Massachusetts State Library	3	
New England Historic Genealogical Society		6
New England Quarterly		5
Norcross, Grenville H.	8	7
O'Connell, William Cardinal	1	
Purchase	35	7
Roundy, Franklin F., Estate of	81	18
Sawyer, Clifford D.	1	
Sherman, John Weaver	1	
Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities		4
Sons of the American Revolution		2
Staniford, Mrs. Daniel		2
Washington Bicentennial Commission	1	
Watkins, Walter K., Estate of	5	
Weld, John G.	1	
	216	136

HUGH PETER AND HIS BIOGRAPHERS

by

RAYMOND PHINEAS STEARNS

*Read before the Bostonian Society at its Annual Meeting
January 15, 1934*

Except for that of Oliver Cromwell, the character of few Puritans has aroused as much controversy and as many passionate epithets as that of Master Hugh Peter. Fifteen years before his execution in 1660, in the heat of the English Civil Wars, Hugh's political enemies began to repeat tales traducing his private purity and public life and his friends to retort with defenses picturing him as a saintly man and maligned public benefactor. Since then, various biographers, English, Dutch, American, and German, have accepted one or the other of these contemporary evaluations without considering that they were products of prejudiced and calculating minds inflamed by the bitter partisanship of mid-seventeenth century England. From spiteful, ill-informed William Yonge, who wrote in 1663, to his spiritual heir of the present day, Mr. J. G. Muddiman, who writes under the *nom de plume* of J. B. Williams, Hugh Peter's enemies have traded in spicy, but poorly substantiated, bits of literary scandal; and from those anonymous supporters who, in Restoration days, dared to befriend him by publishing defenses to T. G. Crippen, whose book appeared in 1912, Hugh's defenders have contented themselves with incomplete biographical information and almost parrot-like repetition of extravagant defenses. Thus, though there have been written since 1660 more than a dozen books and as many thumb-nail sketches about Hugh Peter, some of which have been published in our own day, no writer has attempted a full length, critical biography.

It is impossible, of course, in the space allotted me here to present all the significant facts of Hugh Peter's unusually active career or to relate the scurrilous attacks and laudatory defenses of his character. Accordingly, I shall attempt to summarize chief events of his life and briefly to trace the origin both of attacks and of defenses in an effort to demonstrate how dis-

torted characterizations of the seventeenth century have survived essentially without correction to the present day.

Hugh Peter was born at Fowey, in Cornwall, England, early in June, 1598. The local parish records show that he was baptised on June 11. Of his parentage his own statement is as good as any and, in so far as I have been able to check it, it is correct. Hugh wrote: "I was the son of considerable Parents, from Foy in Cornwall, my father a merchant, his ancestors driven from Antwerp for religion, I mean the Reformed; my mother of the same town, of a very ancient Family, the name Treffry of Place." Place is the name of the Treffry castle which overlooks the town. Fowey is a lovely little Cornish town straggling along the harbor formed by the Fowey River and another small stream. The harbor is deep, practically land-locked, and spacious. The town is still very much as it was in the seventeenth century. The Treffrys still own Place Castle and still are the chief persons of the town and parish. The Peter family is scattered, but a few of that name now live about Fowey. Whether they are descendants of the same Peters from whom Hugh Peter came I cannot say. Hugh himself left no legitimate male descendants in the Old World or in the New; and I have found no reason to suppose that he left illegitimate ones.

Hugh Peter's parents were, as he said, of Flemish descent. Their name was not Peter in Antwerp. The family name was Dickwoode until about the time Hugh Peter was born. Hugh, in fact, was baptised as Hugh Dickwoode. The Dickwoodes appear in Fowey records as early as 1543. Two brothers, William and Thomas, had set up as merchants in Fowey not long before. Fowey was a prosperous port in those days, as important then as Bristol and almost as large as Plymouth. The Dickwoodes became wealthy and eminent men in the community. About 1568 or so they adopted Peter as an alias. The reason for the change is unknown. It was a common occurrence in Cornwall then because title to land depended upon the surname of the owner. When a person purchased real property previously owned by a family named Peter he

adopted the name of Peter to make the title clear. It was a medieval hang-over in Cornwall. Quite likely, this explains the change of Hugh Peter's family name from Dickwoode to Peter. From 1578 until 1599 the family appears in local records as "Peter *alias* Dickwoode" but after 1600 the transition was complete and the "Dickwoode" fell away altogether. The new name, by the way, was Peter, not Peters. Hugh signed himself as Peter until the 1640's but everyone called him Peters. Evidently he grew tired of correcting his friends and let it go as Peters. After about 1642 most of his signatures appear as Hugh Peters.

The Peter *alias* Dickwoode family at Fowey became wealthy and prominent. At least two of them became Members of Parliament before 1600, one of these, Hugh Peter's paternal uncle. In 1594 Thomas Peter *alias* Dickwoode married Martha Treffry, daughter of the chief squire in the community. The Treffrys were an ancient and honorable family who had lived in Fowey for several generations. They were the owners and the patrons of the town and parish. The marriage was a good one for Peter. In 1595, a daughter, Alice, was born; in 1597, a son Thomas, and in 1598 another son, Hugh Peter, was born. Soon after his birth, Hugh's mother died. His father remarried in 1600 and Hugh had seven or eight half-brothers and sisters by this second marriage.

Both the Treffrys and the Peters were strong supporters of the Established Church. There is every reason to suppose that Hugh was brought up in the orthodox Church of England. As for schooling, there is no record of where he obtained his pre-college training. Quite probably, he went to the free school at Fowey. Possibly his father hired a private tutor for him. At any rate, in 1613, at the age of 15, Hugh enrolled at Trinity College, Cambridge. Cambridge was eminent at the time for its Puritanism, especially at Emmanuel and Christ's Colleges. There was a strong Puritanical sentiment at Trinity too, and it seems very clear that Hugh Peter was made into a Puritan by his collegiate training. While he was at Cambridge he came under the influence of several of the

leading Puritan scholars of the day, spiritual brothers of John Cotton, Thomas Hooker, John Davenport, and William Ames. Thomas Hooker was a fellow at Cambridge while Hugh Peter was a student there. So, too, were "the learned and godly Paul Baines", "the heavenly Richard Sibbs," pious John Preston, and the man who later became one of the early presidents of Harvard College, Charles Chauncy. Hugh Peter associated with these men and he had as fellow students Thomas Welde, later minister at Roxbury, and John Humfry, one of the ardent promoters of and later a settler in the Massachusetts Bay.

From every source I have been able to find, there is ample reason to believe that Hugh Peter's youth and education were as pious and as unadorned by youthful follies and indiscretions as those of any Puritan youth of his time. This statement is, I am well aware, contrary to the views often expressed heretofore. I hope presently to show why. There are college records to show that Hugh graduated with a B. A. degree in 1618 and that he received the M. A. in 1622. Like many another young Puritan aspirant for the ministry, he spent more than a year taking in with "itching ears," as the expression then was, the sermons of the great Puritan ministers of London: John Davenport, Richard Sibbs, William Gouge, and others. In 1620 he was licensed as a schoolteacher and became the teacher of a small school in Essex. He held the charge for two years. Meanwhile, as the practice was, he studied for the Master's Degree *in absentia*. In 1622 he returned to Cambridge, took his examinations successfully, and received the M.A. degree.

For a year he stayed about London, hanging upon the ministry of Davenport, Hooker, and Sibbs. In June, 1623, he was ordained priest by the Bishop of London and became curate of Rayleigh in Essex with the Earl of Warwick as his patron. He served as curate at Rayleigh for three years; while there he married, about 1625, Mistress Reade, widow of Edmund Reade of Wickford, a village about four miles from Rayleigh. Widow Reade was much older than Hugh. She was the mother of eight children and the grandmother of four.

Obviously the marriage was one of convenience, but there is no contemporary touch of scandal recorded of it. Mrs. Reade was a very respectable gentlewoman. Her daughter, Elizabeth, Hugh Peter's step-daughter, married John Winthrop, Jr., in 1635.

In 1626 Hugh left his charge at Rayleigh and returned to London where he became lecturer at St. Sepulchre's Church in Holborn, just opposite the Old Bailey. He was a popular lecturer and his preaching drew large crowds of people. At the same time he became interested in a variety of schemes to advance the Puritan cause. The most important of these were the feoffees organized to purchase impropriations and the Massachusetts Bay Company. The feoffees scheme had been started as early as 1612. It was reorganized into a "going" concern—though without a charter or other permission from the King—in 1626. The plan involved the collection of money which was entrusted to the feoffees to purchase livings. These were presented to men of approved Puritan beliefs. In this way the Puritans hoped to bore from within and make the Established Church Puritan. It was a clever scheme and Hugh Peter was active in its application. He collected money for the enterprise and he helped to interest wealthy men in the plan.

The other Puritan enterprise of importance was the Massachusetts Bay Company. Some time in his career Hugh had become a friend of the Reverend John White of Dorchester, and he had gone to college with John Humfry who lived near Dorchester and who took a leading part in the formation of the New England Company and of the Massachusetts Bay Company which grew out of it. Hugh Peter was a subscriber to both of these projects. In 1629 when the Massachusetts Bay Company sought ministers to send over to Nahum Keike (Salem) they were about to ask Hugh Peter to be one of them in lieu of Higginson or of Skelton or of Bright. This appears from a letter written by Governor Mathew Craddock to John Endicott on February 16, 1629. Craddock stated: "It is fully resolved, by God's assistance, to send over two ministers, at

the least, with the ships now intended to be sent thither. But for Mr. Peters, he is now in Holland, from whence his return hither I hold to be uncertain. Those we send you, shall be by the approbation of Mr. White of Dorchester and Mr. Davenport."

Unfortunately, Hugh was in Holland at this time, driven thither more than a year before by the wrath of the Bishop of London and the Archbishop of Canterbury. His exile was caused by his refusal to conform to the ceremonies of the Church of England and by certain prayers he had offered up on behalf of Queen Henrietta Maria, Charles's beautiful and wilful French Catholic Queen. These prayers were seditious according to the interpretations of sedition of that day. In one of them, Hugh Peter prayed that God would remove from the Queen "the Idols of her father's House, and that she would forsake the Idolatry and Superstition wherein she was and must needs perish if she continued in the same."

For this and other similar prayers and for non-conforming practices, Hugh was called before the Bishop of London on three different occasions, once in 1626 and twice in 1627. Twice he was imprisoned for a brief period and each time he was released on bail furnished by his old patron the Earl of Warwick. Finally, late in 1627, after he was with difficulty bailed out a second time, he fled to Holland.

Hugh Peter remained in Holland for nearly seven years. During this time he became intimately acquainted with Dr. William Ames, professor of theology and rector of the University of Franeker in Friesland, and with John Forbes, a Scottish exile, minister of an English congregation at Delft, and a Scottish Presbyterian who had been converted to English Congregationalism. Forbes, in 1621, had organized a classis after the congregational pattern among the twenty-five or thirty English Ministers in the Low Countries. He had gained permission from King James I and from the Dutch authorities, and his classis was free from ecclesiastical supervision either by the English or by the Dutch. In 1630 Hugh Peter became minister of an English congregation at Rotterdam and a lead-

ing member of this classis. While he was at Rotterdam, Thomas Hooker joined Forbes at Delft in 1632, William Ames left his chair at Franeker and joined Hugh as a colleague at Rotterdam in 1633, and late in the fall of the same year John Davenport arrived. Both Hooker and Davenport were, like Hugh Peter, religious exiles in Holland. These men by their non-conformity in England had given Laud every reason to believe that they were nonconformists abroad. Moreover, Laud was irritated because the English classis which John Forbes had constructed assumed powers which it was never intended for it to assume, particularly the ordination of ministers. Hugh Peter was an especially flagrant offender. In 1633 he reorganized his church at Rotterdam on a strictly Congregational basis, drew up a covenant to which he required all his congregation to assent in order to partake of the sacraments, and John Forbes, in the presence of the members of the English Classis, ordained Hugh in his new charge with all the fanfare of elections, sermons, etc., common to the seventeenth century Congregational way on such occasions. This action, according to Laud, amounted to a renunciation of the English Church because Hugh had been ordained before by the bishops. For this and other irregularities, Laud managed to extend the jurisdiction of the See of London to the English ministers in the Low Countries and to enforce conformity there. For this reason, Hugh Peter and his associates were led to seek a new place of exile and, naturally, they turned to New England.

Hugh arrived in Massachusetts early in October, 1635. He found the Bay Colony in a languishing state. A bad storm had practically ruined the corn crops, the colony faced a shortage of food for the winter ahead; they had been unable so far to find any money-making enterprise and the financial supporters in England were beginning to grumble and to urge the Bay colonists to move southward or to the West Indies where they might be just as godly and perhaps less expensive to support. Moreover, the colony was torn with strife over Roger Williams's teachings. Hugh Peter at once made an attempt to

render the colony self-sufficient and to find a means of earning profits. The aim, of course, was not immediately realized but Hugh deserves much credit for the schemes which he promulgated and helped to realize. Within two months after his arrival, Hugh urged the people to raise a public stock for the purpose of establishing fisheries, to fish not only for home consumption but also for an item of international trade. By his initiative a stock was raised, the General Court appointed a committee to administer the funds, supplies were purchased, and the exploitation of the sacred cod was put under way. Within five years the plan was successful from a financial point of view. Winthrop records that "This year men followed the fishing so well that there was about 300,000 dry fish sent to the market." I have often wondered whether the "sacred cod" has a forgotten connotation having something to do originally with the fact that the man who effectively turned the Bay Colony to fishing was a man of God.

The following spring, 1636, Hugh Peter carried his recommendations a step further by suggesting in a sermon in Boston that the people of the colony should "take order for employment of people, (especially women and children in the winter time;) for he feared that idleness would be the ruin both of Church and Commonwealth." Later he clarified his remarks in a letter to Winthrop in which he said, "Once agayne I say, wee must looke out, we want necessary linnen *cum multis alijs*, and a voyage to the West Indies would find vs winter worke in Cotton." From this and from his attempts to encourage ship building and trading it is clear that Hugh Peter hoped to start the colony in trading with the West Indies, using fish in exchange for cotton and other necessities. Once started, the merchants easily learned to deal in other West Indies products, notably molasses which they distilled into rum, and the famous Triangular trade so profitable in pre-Revolutionary days was on. Hugh Peter could not foresee these eventualities but he was instrumental in turning the colony's attention to the possibilities of a similar trade.

Hugh Peter spent the remainder of his time in Massachusetts as minister at Salem. In December, 1636, he was ordained as minister there to succeed Roger Williams who had left the colony by request. Williams's disturbances in the colony and in the Salem church in particular left Hugh Peter a delicate task. He was faced with a divided congregation at the outset. In order to overcome the difficulties there he reorganized the church under a new covenant of his own making, reinstituted the rigid discipline of the Congregational way, and so soothed the erring brethren that less than a dozen persons left the church to follow Roger Williams to Providence. Hugh's tasks in this regard were barely completed when the Antinomian dispute centering about Ann Hutchinson and John Wheelwright arose in Boston and threatened for a few months to split the churches of the Bay in twain. Hugh took an active part in the inquisition of Ann Hutchinson both in the fall of 1637 and in the spring of 1638. From the records of the trial it is evident that Hugh had taken a leading part in baiting Ann so as to gain a knowledge of that wily woman's opinions. The methods used, in modern eyes, were not of the highest order, but Hugh and the other ministers of the Bay thought that they were combatting the Devil and that in such a work the end justified any means. In their eyes, they were upholding God's word against rank falsehood. No thought of religious toleration came into their minds for they were agreed that it was, in itself, a false principle. Consequently Ann Hutchinson was subjected to a stern examination which resulted in her banishment. Later, when she refused to retract her statements she was excommunicated as well.

In the remainder of his time in New England Hugh Peter served on several committees appointed by the General Court, he encouraged various economic enterprises, and he himself ventured into the beaver trade and the West Indies trade. In 1637 he was appointed to the first board of overseers of Harvard College. In 1639 he married again. His first wife did not come to New England with him in 1635. She remained in England until 1637; after Hugh was settled at Salem, she

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came over. Almost immediately after her arrival she died. Hugh remained a widower until 1639. He tried to win the esteem of Ruth Ames, daughter of the Reverend Dr. Ames, his friend in Holland. Dr. Ames had died in 1633 and his family came to New England and settled at Salem. But Ruth had her eye set upon another young man and Hugh was forced, after an odd courtship, to marry Mrs. Deliverance Sheffield, a widow, of Boston. By her he had his only child, a daughter, Elizabeth, baptised at Salem in 1640.

In 1641, together with Thomas Welde, his former college associate who was now minister at Roxbury, and William Hibbens, a Boston merchant, Hugh Peter was selected by the General Court to represent the Bay Colony on a mission to England. The objects of the trip were three-fold: to collect money and supplies for the college, for the conversion of the Indians, and for the general welfare of the colony; to petition Parliament to grant that all ships engaged in New England trade be free from the usual excise taxes; and to advance the "glorious reformation" of church and state which the Bay Colony understood had at last begun in England.

The agents were only moderately successful in their first object; they collected over £1600 in money and supplies for the colony, including a fund which established the first scholarship at Harvard College. But the money and the supplies were badly misused. There were no banks or other mediums by which to conduct the transfer of money and goods. Poor accounts were kept and the General Court did not even have an auditor for its accounts until 1645. Worst of all, many of the donors in England presented their gifts with stipulations that the money was to be applied for a specific purpose in the colony. Their wishes were transmitted to the colony but the General Court ignored many of these requests and applied the money as they pleased with never a trace, in many instances, of where it was spent. These practices led to charges of embezzlement against Peter and Welde who were left helpless, unable to prove their innocence. At the same time, the Bay authorities saw the English benefactors turning their backs on

the colony and they blamed Peter and Welde for being very poor agents. The misunderstandings grew serious in 1649 when the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel was being organized. The new agency found that people in England remembered the ill-usage which they had received earlier in the decade and that they consequently refused to donate to the cause. The society was forced to require a complete account from Peter and Welde. Welde prepared it and it was duly received, audited, and approved, but the ill feeling engendered on both sides never entirely subsided.

In their second object the agents were more successful. In March, 1643, Parliament granted their petition and passed an act which freed all ships engaged in New England trade from the usual excise taxes. This boon to colonial commerce was a logical corollary of Hugh Peter's earlier efforts in that direction while he was a resident in Massachusetts.

Hugh Peter appears to have attempted the third object of the mission almost single-handed. He held the advancement of the Reformation of Church and State very near to his heart and he was anxious to lead his homeland into paths which he considered more godly and more just. From his first landing in England he made that object peculiarly his own. By his earlier associations at London and in Essex he knew many of the leaders of the Puritan party. Soon he became so identified with the cause of the Independent party in the Civil Wars that, in spite of the General Court's order for him and for Welde to come home to Massachusetts in 1645, he never did return. Welde, too, though less entangled in affairs of state, stayed on in England until his death. In these activities Hugh Peter unwittingly prepared the way for his own execution in 1660. At the time, however, he sincerely meant to advance the cause of religion and to improve the political, moral, and economic tone of England.

In the prosecution of his designs Hugh Peter lost sight of the fact that he came originally as an Agent of the Bay Colony. He was so zealous for the cause of Reformation that, in fact, he crossed the designs of Massachusetts in some instances.

This was especially true with regard to religious toleration. The Independents and the Presbyterians in England were united in opposition to the King and the party which he represented. But they were bitterly opposed to each other on the question of what kind of an ecclesiastical polity should be instituted once the King was conquered and the glorious revolution was about to be realized. The Presbyterians greatly outnumbered the Independents in Parliament and in the church in general. But the Independents were a group of exceedingly able men. When the Presbyterians gathered in an overwhelming majority in the Westminster Assembly, the Independents were forced to play a waiting game. They managed to prolong the discussions in the Assembly and prevent any settlement there, to the great irritation of the Presbyterians; at the same time they sought other means to gain their objectives. Since they were a minority party, by the nature of their position they were forced to demand religious toleration of the Presbyterians. Likewise, they were a composite body, a group of sects really. By refusing to define their religious positions exactly and by demanding a toleration of religions they drew to themselves many groups who, without such a policy, would have been repelled. In this way they built up an increasingly large following among the people of England, especially in the army. Hugh Peter was quick to see the political advantages of such a policy. Consequently, for the greater purposes he had in mind, he sacrificed his views on religious toleration. To be sure, in New England he had opposed it. Indeed, he had been a leader of religious intolerance. But conditions were different in England and he soon came around to the English Independents' point of view. In this he broke with his New England colleagues, even with Welde, his associate in England. The Presbyterians were quick to note his inconsistency and to label him a hypocrite. Hugh replied by attacking the Assembly of Divines and by urging that, since it fulfilled no purpose, it should be dissolved. Thus the fight began which ultimately sent Hugh Peter to the gallows.

When Hugh Peter realized that the independent party stood

no chance to succeed in the Westminster Assembly, he saw also that the entire cause of both Presbyterians and Independents was likely to be lost if the Royalist Party won the Civil War. Likewise, in 1644, as the King's party advanced from one success to another, he realized that Parliament naturally was more immediately concerned with the outcome of the war than with the outcome of the Assembly of Divines. He borrowed a leaf from the Presbyterians: they had boasted of their powers with the Scotch army and of how they would dictate a peace of their own choosing with regard to civil and religious matters once a powerful Scotch army crossed the Tweed. Somehow the Scotch army never accomplished much, but the idea grew into maturity at the hands of the Independents. Foiled alike in the Parliament and in the Westminster Assembly, they set out in 1644 to make the army theirs. In this design, Hugh Peter played a foremost part. It is no great exaggeration to say that Hugh Peter made the army of Fairfax Independent in a religious and political sense just as Cromwell made it into a successful military machine. By scores of sermons which were little more than party propaganda, by pamphlets, and by speeches to Parliament, Hugh Peter, from 1645 until 1649, was a prime leader of Independency. He gained a powerful control over the soldiers in the New Model Army, he was entrusted with important duties by Cromwell and Fairfax, and, above all, he was the chief liaison officer between the army and the Parliament. He was constantly careful to disarm Parliament by pointing out that the army was its servant; he played constantly upon the Calvinistic note which no doubt he himself fully believed, namely, that the continued success of the army was a sign of God's approval of it and of its endeavors. Success was the main thing, however, and by its success the army became, for a time, the darling of the Parliament.

It is impossible on this occasion to give in any detail an account of Hugh Peter's activities during the Civil Wars. Suffice it is to say that he became a chaplain to the Earl of Essex and to the Lord General Fairfax in 1645. Prior to that time,

and in addition to his New England business, he had written a few pamphlets and had published several more prepared by other persons to urge on the work of Church Reformation and to recommend the Congregational polity above all others. After he joined the Army he soon became notorious in the camps of the enemy and in the mouths of the Presbyterians as a great seducer of persons to the Independent cause. His success coupled with his inconsistencies as to religious toleration and the tales of embezzlement charged upon him and upon Weld in their New England business gave rise to many false reports about Hugh. By 1645 the Presbyterians were attacking him for his inconsistencies. Soon the Royalist pamphleteers took up the charges, enlarged upon them, and, in some cases, added stories of a vile nature which later were repeated endlessly and even became transposed back into Hugh's earlier life. Prior to 1646 I have not been able to find a single charge of uncleanness against Hugh Peter's private character. But as the Civil Wars went on these stories were repeated until, by 1660, lewdness and immorality were given by his biographers as the reasons for his exile to Holland in 1628, for his exile to New England in 1635, for his return to England in 1641, and, in short, for any act which the authors chose to account for in this way.

Hugh himself ignored the charges as best he could but in time they became so impudently brazen that he was compelled to answer. In 1647 he wrote a pamphlet upholding the cause of the army, called *A Word for the Armie and Two Words to the Kingdome* in which he resolved, as he said: "though not to answer every late Pamphlet punctually, which rather than doe, I might undertake to cleanse the stable in the story: yea though my Share lies so much in them, that it would be costly to purchase cleane handkerchiefs to wipe off every spattering on my face, and could as shortly and more truely answer all as he did *Bellarmino* with *thou lvest*; knowing no publike instrument in no age, in no place can travel without others dashing and dogs barking:" The answer, of course, was to no avail. The vile charges continued. Were it not for the fact

that Cromwell is known not to have put up with rakes, for the fact that none of Hugh Peter's New England friends gave the slightest weight to the charges, and for the fact that the stories themselves were repeated indiscriminately about many of the leading Independents,—their enemies placing exactly the same tale at the charge of Hugh Peter, Philip Nye, John Goodwin, or even Cromwell himself,—it would be difficult not to believe that where there was so much smoke there was also a fire. No one can prove positively Hugh Peter's innocence or his guilt but the presumption is strongly in favor of the former.

Hugh Peter married himself to the New Model Army in order to assure the success of the "glorious Reformation" as he wanted it. He was not backward in making his desires known. In a number of pamphlets and sermons he recommended to the nation sweeping reforms in church and state. In 1645 he preached an extraordinary sermon in Parliament called *God's Doings and Man's Duty* in which he urged Parliament to reform the courts and the law to speed justice. "You reverend Fathers of the Law," he said, "put in some help here; can there not yet be found a shorter way to further justice; must that badge of conquests still lye upon us, the Lawes, I mean, in French? Can there not an expedient be found out in plain English, whereby every one may soon come to his own? . . . There is one evill I have seen under the Sun, a poor man kept in prison for debt, whereby his spirit is debauched, and he utterly disabled to pay: It is not so abroad."

Besides reform of the law and of the judiciary, Hugh recommended a civil service system for revenue collectors, and he urged a redistribution of seats in Parliament to eradicate "rotten boroughs." Many of Hugh's recommendations were far ahead of his time. His enemies laughed at them saying that Hugh was ignorant of such affairs and that his plans were simply meddlesome tricks to further his party or his own interests. Later, though, when the Independents gained power, some of Hugh's reforms were instituted by Cromwell. Unfortunately for England, the Restoration swept most of them

away. Not until the nineteenth century were they brought up again and gradually incorporated in the English system.

When the Independents placed their faith in the Army in 1644 they hoped to be so successful that Parliament would be compelled to give their party toleration and other privileges. But when the Civil War was won the Presbyterians in Parliament tried to disband the army and to settle with the King without reference to Independent desires. The Army and the Independents were greatly enraged. They saw their most cherished plans slipping. They tried to treat with the King without success. Finally, assured in their own minds of the justice of their cause, they seized the person of the King and defied the Presbyterian Parliament.

Hugh Peter was active in all these manoeuvres. In the pamphlet entitled *A Word for the Armie and Two Words to the Kingdome . . .* he championed the cause of the New Model against Parliament. Later he assisted in the attempt to make the Parliament subservient to the Army's desires. At Pride's Purge, Hugh Peter greatly angered William Prynne, the lawyer. Prynne demanded to know "By what authority do you do these things?" and Hugh answered "By the power of the sword." Indeed, the Independents had arrived at such a state. But they held these opinions in a peculiar way. Hugh Peter never subscribed to the doctrine of "might is right" in the ordinary sense of that expression. However, he arrived at a conclusion which amounted to the same thing in the eyes of Royalists and of Presbyterians. For years he had watched the army go from one success to another against its enemies calling upon God to be their witness in every battle. Their continued success was, to Hugh Peter, proof positive of God's favor to the Army and to the Army's cause. He called the soldiers saints and he verily believed they were. When the saints were balked, whether by the Cavalier troops or by the Presbyterian Parliament, they were justified in using whatever means was necessary to gain their ends. Their might was the might of God and who dared to say that God's power could be dissipated in wrong-doing? By arguments such as this

Hugh Peter justified Pride's Purge and the execution of Charles I. In the winter of 1648-49 he preached scores of sermons to further both of these designs. Just before the King's trial he preached a powerful sermon justifying it upon the text "Bind your kings in chains and your nobles in fetters of iron." At the trial itself he led the soldiers in cries of "Justice! Justice!" to encourage the Court in its duty. All this he did with an overwhelming zeal, fully believing that his cause was the cause of God.

After the Civil Wars were over and the Commonwealth was under way, Hugh Peter became of less importance in state affairs. He was active in prosecuting Cromwell's Irish campaigns, first in Ireland and then in Wales where he superintended the forwarding of recruits and supplies to Cromwell. Here, too, he was seriously ill for a time, and his sickness and subsequent interest in Welsh religious affairs prevented him from engaging in the Scotch War. Near the end of 1650 he was settled in Whitehall as chaplain to the Council of State. Later, he was appointed to several committees such as the committee to reform the law, in which he irritated the lawyers by his appeals to the Law of Moses rather than to Littleton or other precedents more acceptable to the legal mind. Indeed, it appears as though Hugh Peter became somewhat of a problem to Cromwell when the wars were over. He was so certain that the devil had been chained at last and that the saints were to rule for a thousand years, as the Bible prophesied, that he wanted to institute all manner of reform in church and in state without regard for the past. Cromwell, however, was faced with the political necessity of consolidating his position and he desired to break with the past less violently in order to assure support of the soberer citizens. Consequently, Cromwell was compelled to shelve Hugh Peter, to put him where he would do a minimum of harm. Fortunately for Cromwell, Hugh's health was failing and he had lost the vigor which marked his activities of a few years before. As he saw the Independents split up into factions after Cromwell's death, and as he

watched the rule of the saints crumble and fall, he became a sadder though perhaps a wiser man.

When Monk arrived on the scene in 1659 Hugh endeavored to gain his ear but it was in vain. He took hold of the King's general pardon in 1660 and felt secure; but when the Restoration Parliament assembled, the Presbyterians were temporarily in the ascendancy once more. With difficulty Charles II restrained them from a wholesale butchery of the Independent leaders. In its zeal, however, the Parliament excepted a few from the King's pardon, and in this number was Hugh Peter. When he heard of it he attempted unsuccessfully to hide away in Southwark. In September, 1660, he was taken into custody and thrown into the Tower with the Regicides. From prison he addressed an *Apology* to Parliament giving a brief sketch of his life and denying that he had taken a malicious or blame-worthy part in the trial and death of Charles I. His plea was in vain. He was indicted for "encompassing and imagining the death of the King." Strive as he might he could not wriggle out of this and he was tried and executed in October, 1660. At his execution it is reported widely that the people watched with wild shouts of joy. Apparently everybody believed—or pretended to believe for politics' sake—that Hugh Peter had been a vile hypocrite, a dissembling pulpit buffoon. Unfortunately for Hugh and for historical accuracy, it seems that they were fully convinced of these things about him. To the fickle, vindictive, London mob of early Restoration days, Hugh Peter appeared as the *bête noire* of the Interregnum, the perfect symbol of a forsaken and despised Cause. He died because of the shortcomings of the Independent regime, not because of any malicious deed or intent of his own.

To be sure, Hugh Peter possessed some of the elements of a pulpit buffoon. But these factors pertained more to his *method* of preaching than to the *content* of his sermons. He was led astray by the same belief that has betrayed hundreds of zealots both before his day and since,—the belief in the infallibility of a mortal scheme of things. He was much more than a zealot, more than a buffoon; he was a Christian re-



HUGH PETER

*A caricature published on the day of
Hugh Peter's execution, October 16, 1660*

British Museum (1875) 5.8.755. Cf. Cat. of Prints and Draw-
ings in the British Museum. Div. I, I, 569, nos. 964-70.

former who took the Word of God literally and who tried as best he could to institute God's will (as he interpreted it) on earth. Like many another reformer, he found that man was an instrument too imperfect for the design.

In my opinion, there is no basis for the oft-repeated charges of dishonesty, insincerity, and uncleanness levelled at Hugh Peter. Yet the charges continue. I believe that they can be dispelled by tracing them back to their source. Of some fifteen accounts of Hugh Peter which have appeared since 1660, none, save possibly Firth's excellent sketch in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, has given an unbiased judgment of Hugh Peter's public or private career. Indeed, none of them tries to do this; each one is either a defence or a condemnation of the man; each one depicts him either as a saint or as a devil.

It appears to me that this endless conflict of opinion rests upon a basic misconception arising out of a non-critical estimate of the first two books which appeared about Hugh Peter's life immediately after his execution. After these two books appeared, the literary stage was set for the next 270 years. None of the biographies of Hugh Peter has gone beyond these first two accounts. Let us consider these two for a moment:

The first was written by Hugh Peter himself and it was called *A Dying Father's Last Legacy to an onely child*. It appeared in 1660 and it contains about 98 pages of religious and moral precepts which Hugh piously recommended to his daughter, followed by about 25 pages of autobiography. The latter part was taken largely from the *Apology* which Hugh addressed to Parliament in an effort to excuse his deeds during the English Civil Wars and to save his own neck from the gallows. It is subject, therefore, to all the faults likely to creep into such a literary self-defense. The *Apology* itself was somehow smuggled out of the Tower and published as *The Case of Mr. Hugh Peters Impartially Communicated to the View and Censure of the Whole World*. This book and Hugh's *Last Legacy* may well be considered as one. Hugh was primarily interested in excusing his part in the English Civil Wars. He gave just enough of his early life to show

that he was of a good family, that he was educated by some of the best men of the day, that his intentions had been constantly for the public welfare and not for personal power or pelf. He quickly passed over the events of his life up to the Civil Wars because they were not relevant to his aim. He admitted that he had been a zealous partisan of the Civil Wars but he denied having had any part in the King's death. His denial was futile for it could not be substantiated. Hugh *had* preached in favor of Charles I's execution and he had urged the people and the army to take that course as the only way out of the *impasse* reached by the conflicting parties in England. Hugh's denial of this was a falsehood except in a legal sense. He was not, strictly speaking, a regicide because he had not signed the warrant for the King's execution. But he was indicted for "encompassing and imagining" the King's death and of that crime he was guilty. He had done it for the religious and political welfare of the nation as he saw it—not as a result of a malignant spirit towards the King nor of spite against decent society in general as his enemies tried to maintain.

The second book of importance was written by William Yonge and it was called *England's Shame, or the Unmasking of a politick Atheist; being a full and faithful relation of the life and death of that grand impostor Hugh Peters*. Yonge was a doctor of medicine who had treated Hugh in his long illness in 1649-50. He was an ardent Royalist but, seeing the Independents in control, he had attempted to win Hugh's favor in hopes of gaining preferment from Cromwell. His plan failed and he became embittered against Hugh Peter. In 1660, when the Restoration Parliament debated as to whom they should except from the King's general pardon, William Yonge urged them to except Hugh Peter. No Presbyterian assembly was likely to feel kindly disposed towards Hugh Peter, the man who had done as much as any person save Cromwell to seize the power from Presbyterian hands during the Civil Wars. After some debate, therefore, Parliament voted to exclude Hugh Peter from the ranks of those pardoned by Charles II.

As we have seen, Hugh was captured, thrown into the Tower, tried, and executed.

Within a few months after Hugh's death, his friends dared to criticize Yonge for having caused the execution of so godly a man. Yonge replied by publishing the scurrilous life of Hugh called *England's Shame*. He wrote for the express purpose of justifying Hugh Peter's execution. Consequently, he painted him as black as possible. Yonge made no attempt to stick to the facts except when it suited his purpose to do so and he had extreme contempt for chronological factors. He pictured Hugh Peter as one who was well brought up but who was inherently wicked even in his youth. He was expelled from college for his dastardly pranks and became an ignorant stage-player. By a trick, he gained ordination at the hands of the Bishop of London. Ignorantly and perversely he preached revolution and sedition, always anxious to destroy the existing order but never making a constructive suggestion. He lowly tricked a rich widow (the woman who later became young John Winthrop's mother-in-law) into marrying him. He preached in London with great popular acclaim until he became indecently involved with the wives of two of his parishioners. The enraged husbands beat him and Hugh was compelled to flee. He went to Holland where a similar affair took place with an inn-keeper's daughter. Then Hugh came to New England where, if we accept Yonge's tale, he was in the company of just such ministerial rakes as himself.

The New England people sent Hugh to England again to stir up rebellion. Hugh was successful and it was his seditious preaching, if we can believe Yonge, which led to the Civil Wars. For a time Hugh Peter and the tyrant Cromwell were on top. Dissembling hypocrites that they were, they posed as saints, instituted a number of crack-brained ideas, and bled the country for their own financial gain until right conquered over their evil might and Charles II was gloriously restored to the English throne.

I have given a rather lengthy account of William Yonge's tale not because it was a good life of Hugh Peter but because

the estimate which Yonge made of the man gave rise to a controversy which has gone on ever since. Keep in mind the purposes for which Yonge wrote the book: he painted Hugh Peter as a lewd hypocrite in order to justify his own part in Hugh's execution.

These two books—Hugh Peter's *Last Legacy* (which contained virtually a reprint of his appeal to Parliament) and William Yonge's extravagant account—are naturally direct antitheses of each other. Hugh denied his part in the King's death in a vain effort to save his life. Yonge pictured him as a self-seeking buffoon who deserved death both because he was privately vicious and because he was a great public enemy.

Broadly speaking, every book that has appeared since 1661 has followed the lead of Hugh Peter's autobiographical story or of William Yonge's defense of his own actions. It was probably natural that this should have been the case in England. As political parties arose and took definite form, it was in keeping with all the history written by Englishmen for generations afterward that these two interpretations, so essentially Whig or Tory in their general outline, should be rewritten again and again with more whiggery or more toryism as party feelings invaded the field of English literature. Accordingly, Hugh Peter suffered at the hands of both parties: By his defenders, who consciously or unconsciously were Whigs in their feelings about him, Hugh Peter was canonized as a Congregational saint, as a public-spirited theocrat of the highest order. By his enemies, who were Tory-minded in this regard, he was labelled as an ignorant, buffoon preacher who carried an early stage career into the pulpit and who meddled in affairs which he knew nothing about in hopes of personal aggrandisement. No American writer has attempted a biography of Hugh Peter in the usual sense of the term, at least not in published form. The works on the subject which have appeared in print likewise fall into the Whig or Tory category. The first American attempt was by the Reverend Samuel Peters of Connecticut, alleged author of the famous Blue Laws of that state. He published in 1807 *A History of the Reverend Hugh Peters*.

The book added practically nothing to Hugh Peter's *Last Legacy* except a good deal of wholly erroneous genealogical material. J. B. Felt wrote a *Memoir or a Defense of Hugh Peters* published in 1851 which was a good end-to-end reprint of the chief sources then available on Hugh Peter's life. But Felt could not get away from the form of Annal-writing. His book would more properly be called the "Annals of Hugh Peter as of 1850." Furthermore the title, *A Memoir or Defense of Hugh Peter*, demonstrates his point of view at the outset.

In 1902 Mrs. Eleanor Bradley Peters wrote *Hugh Peter, Preacher, Patriot, Philanthropist*, which she called in her subtitle a mosaic. Once again, here is a reprint in chronological order of the most common sources of Hugh Peters's life. Mrs. Peters corrected certain genealogical errors which had been perpetrated since the Reverend Samuel Peters's history in 1807, but she added no critical estimate of the sources which she published or of the subject with which she dealt. No other important American works have appeared on Hugh Peter. Of the ten or twelve English works none is worth mentioning except S. R. Gardiner's very favorable estimate of Hugh Peter in his *History of the Great Civil War* and Sir Charles Firth's most excellent sketch in the *Dictionary of National Biography*. Mr. Firth gives the best estimate of Hugh Peter that has appeared in print but the limitations of space and the "dictionaryish" tone necessarily imposed upon the author render the account inadequate.

Thus I return to my original point. In the face of a dozen or more writers who have prepared biographies of Hugh Peter I am impelled to assert that all of them, save possibly Gardiner and Firth, have fallen into traps set in 1660: one by Hugh Peter himself, in which he failed to catch the Presbyterian Parliament and lost his life as a result; the other by William Yonge, which caught the Restoration Parliament and, in turn, Hugh Peter. Since 1660, each of these snares has lured a number of Hugh Peter's biographers into its deceptive jaws and, in each case, Hugh emerged no longer as a man: he

appeared either as a devil or a saint. I believe that he was neither; that he was a man, sincere, honest, public-spirited, well-informed. But his zeal got the better of his judgment, and inconsistencies, so common to all of us, gave his enemies a chance to blacken his name and to distort his fame for centuries.

The picture of Hugh Peter which appears as the frontispiece is from a portrait hanging in the President's Lodge at Queen's College, Cambridge. Probably it was made about 1658 but the painter is unknown. This portrait and the one owned by Colonel Edward Treffry of Place, Fowey, Cornwall, are the only known contemporary portraits of Hugh Peter, although there are many contemporary engravings and caricatures extant of which some, possibly, were copied from portraits which are now lost. Something of the history of this portrait is known from one who visited Queen's College in 1771 and wrote the following account:

"Hugh Peters was of Queens College,* where is a picture of his in the gallery of the Master's Lodge, which I saw there March 21, 1771. He is in his own hair, and in a black gown, and rather a well-looking open-countenanced man. The present Master, Dr. Plumtre, told me, that when he first came to the presidentship, this inscription was on the picture, *Hugh Peters, the seditious misleader*, but that he had struck it out; so now there is lately painted on it his name only, *Hugh Peters*. By him is a picture of Oliver Cromwell, of the same size, with his name lately painted, instead of *the Usurper Oliver Cromwell*, which Dr. Plumtre erased. The Master supposed the two original inscriptions secured them a place in his gallery at the Restoration."**

Both pictures still hang in the gallery of the Lodge. To Dr. Plumtre's simple inscription, *Hugh Peters*, some one has added *Chaplain to Oliver Cromwell*. On the original portrait, however, can be seen the outlines of the letters of the original inscription, *Hugh Peters, the seditious misleader*. The portrait is reproduced with the permission of J. A. Venn, Esquire, President of Queen's College, Cambridge.

* An error; Hugh Peter was of Trinity College, Cambridge.

** J. T. Rutt, ed., *Diary of Thomas Burton, Esq., M. P.* . . . 4 vols. London, 1828, I, p. 244n.

PERMANENT FUND

The Society has a Permanent Fund made up from Life Membership Fees, Gifts and Bequests, well invested, which it is earnestly desired may be increased.

The Permanent Fund of the Society includes the following special gifts:

Boston Memorial Association Fund	\$1,179 51
Robert C. Billings Bequest	3,000 00
Elizabeth B. Brown Bequest	500 00
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Benjamin H. Dewing Memorial	100 00
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Curtis Guild Memorial	1,000 00
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Lucy A. Norcross Centennial Memorial	1,000 00
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Joseph H. Stickney Bequest	1,000 00
Joseph C. Storey Bequest	2,000 00
William B. Trask Bequest	500 00
Robert C. Winthrop, Jr., Bequest	3,000 00

THE JAMES LYMAN WHITNEY FUND

Under the will of James Lyman Whitney the Society each year receives income from the trustees of the will. This goes to form the Fund, the interest on which, only, "is to be expended for the uses of the Library". The Fund at the close of 1934 amounted to \$1,662.01.

FORM OF BEQUEST

I give and bequeath to the BOSTONIAN SOCIETY, in the City of Boston, the sum of.....dollars for the general use and purpose of the said Society.

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President Emeritus
GRENVILLE H. NORCROSS, 1932

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*Deceased

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DECEMBER 31, 1934

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 Atherton, Miss Lily Bell
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 Bacon, Louis
 Bacon, Paul Valentine
 Badger, Wallis Ball

Bailey, Harry Louis
 Balch, John
 Bankart, Laurence Hardy
 Barber, William Lyman
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 Barlow, Charles Lowell
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 Brown, Davenport
 Brown, Frank Chouteau
 Brown, Harold Haskell
 Brown, Leroy Sunderland
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 Brown, Reginald Woodman Plummer
 Brown, Thomas Hassall
 Brown, Walter Jackson
 Brush, Charles Newcomb
 Bryan, John Stewart
 Buckminster, William Read
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 Buffum, Adelbert Edgar
 Bullivant, William Maurice
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 Burgess, Miss Caroline Palmer
 Burgess, Mrs. Elizabeth Slade
 Burgess, Miss Martha Palmer
 Burgoyne, Stephen Cain
 Burlingame, Howard Benjamin
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 Campbell, Francis Augustine
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 Cabot, Francis Eliot
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 Carpenter, George Oliver
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 Case, Miss Marian Roby
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 Clark, Joseph Payson
 Clarke, Henry Martyn
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 Codman, William Coombs
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 Comer, Miss Josephine Sarah
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 Coolidge, Charles Allerton, Jr.
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 Coolidge, John Gardner
 Coolidge, William Henry
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 Crowninshield, Francis Boardman
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 Curren, Arthur George
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 Dana, Harold Ward
 Danker, Daniel Joseph
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 Davis, Howard Clark
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 Dewey, William Richardson
 Dexter, George Blake
 Dickinson, Charles
 Dodge, Edwin Sherrill
 Dodge, Laurence Paine
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 Dorr, Mrs. Edith Sprague
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 Drayfus, Carl
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 Dunnell, Mrs. Caroline Thurston
 Dwinell, Clifton Howard
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 Eaton, Mrs. Gertrude
 Eaton, William Storer
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 Ellery, William
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 Emerson, Guy Carlton
 Emerson, Merton Leslie
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 Endicott, William Crowninshield
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 Fitzgerald, William Francis
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 Gallagher, Daniel Joseph
 Gallagher, Robert

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 Grew, Joseph Clark
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 Hamlen, Paul Mascarene
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 Henry, Andrew Kidder
 Henshaw, Samuel
 Herrick, Robert Frederick
 Hersey, Frank Wilson Cheney
 Hibbard, Thomas
 Higginson, Mrs. Ida Agassiz
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 Hill, Donald McKay
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 Hitchcock, Frank Tenney
 Hollander, Theodore Clarence
 Hollingsworth, Valentine
 Holmes, Edward Jackson
 Holmes, Robert Jameson
 Holmes, Samuel
 Hooper, Mrs. Alice Perkins
 Hopper, Ralph Waldo Emerson
 Hoppin, Charles Parker
 Hornblower, Henry
 Hornblower, Ralph
 Houghton, Clement Stevens
 Houser, Mrs. Julia Crouse
 Howard, Francis Allen
 Howe, Mark Antony DeWolfe
 Hubbard, Paul Mascarene
 Hunneman, William Cooper
 Hunnewell, Francis Welles
 Hunnewell, James Melville
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 Hunter, Herbert Forester
 Hurlburt, Mrs. Eda Adams
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 Hutchinson, James Abbott
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 Jackson, James
 Jackson, Joseph Riggs, Jr.
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 James, Arthur Holmes
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 Jenks, Henry Angier
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 Johnson, Arthur Stoddard
 Jones, Arthur Morse
 Jones, Frank M.
 Jones, Harry Lee
 Jones, Matt Bushnell
 Jones, Nathaniel Royal
 Joy, Mrs. Jennie Bickford
 Joy, John Henry
 Karolik, Mrs. Martha Catherine

Keep, Charles Manning
 Kellen, William Vail
 Kennard, Arthur Wood
 Kent, Mrs. Alice Cotting
 Kidder, Charles Archbald
 Kidder, Nathaniel Thayer
 Kilburn, Warren Silver
 Kimball, Henry Horton
 Kimball, Mrs. May Dickinson
 Kittredge, Edward Holmes
 Knight, Arthur Stearns
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 Lamb, Mrs. Annie Lawrence
 Lane, John William
 Lang, Howard Witherell
 Lapham, Henry George
 Laughlin, Mrs. Harriet Minot
 Lauriat, Charles Emelius
 Lawrence, John Silsbee
 Lawrence, Robert Means
 Lawton, Charles Kimball
 Lawton, Herbert
 Lawton, Mark Anthony
 Leatherbee, Mrs. Ethel Brigham
 Lee, George Cabot
 Lee, James Stearns
 Lee, Joseph
 Leland, Edmund Francis
 Leman, John Howard
 Lesh, Henry Frederick
 Leveroni, Frank
 Lewis, Edwin James, Jr.
 Lewis, George
 Lombard, Edward Whittier
 Long, Harry Vinton
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 Loring, Augustus Peabody, Jr.
 Loring, Miss Katherine Peabody
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 Lothrop, Miss Mary B.
 Loud, Joseph Prince
 Lovett, Arthur Trevitt
 Lowell, Miss Lucy

Luce, Stephen Bleecker
 Luitwieler, Clarence Seward
 Lunt, William Wallace
 Lynch, Miss Cynthia Washburn
 Lynch, Henry Hawley
 Madden, Michael Lester
 Mann, Frank Chester
 Mann, Jonathan Harrington
 Marston, John Pitts
 Mason, Henry Lowell
 Matthews, Albert
 May, Frederick Goddard
 Mayer, Richard
 McCarthy, Joseph Edward
 McCarthy, Louis Blalock
 McDonough, Charles Andrew
 McKee, Mrs. Bessie Pardee
 McLaughlin, Edward Aloysius, Jr.
 Merrick, Frank Woodward
 Merrill, Albert Rowe
 Merrill, Sherburn Moses
 Milliken, Arthur Norris
 Milmore, Norville Livingston
 Minot, Joseph Grafton
 Minot, William
 Mitchell, Sidney Adelbert
 Mixter, Charles Galloupe
 Moors, Francis Joseph
 Morgan, Miss Emily Malbone
 Moriarty, George Andrews
 Morison, Samuel Eliot
 Morrison, Miss Marie Jessie
 Morse, Erving Plumer
 Morse, Glenn Tilley
 Morse, John Torrey, Jr.
 Morse, Julius Carol
 Morss, Henry Adams
 Morss, John Wells
 Murphy, Mrs. Ray Slater
 Muther, Lorenz Francis
 Newhall, Elbridge Kimball
 Newton, Clarence Lucian
 Niles, Irving Harris

- Norman, Mrs. Louisa Palfrey
 Noyes, Charles F.
 Noyes, James Atkins
 Nutting, George Hale
 O'Brien, Walter Augustine
 O'Connell, Joseph Francis
 O'Neil, Joseph Henry
 Paine, Frederick William
 Paine, George Lyman
 Paine, James Leonard
 Paine, John Adams
 Paine, Mrs. Mary Woolson
 Palmer, William Lincoln
 Parker, Augustin Hamilton
 Parker, Miss Eleanor Stanley
 Parker, Herman
 Parker, James Phillips
 Parker, William Stanley
 Parkhurst, Miss Clara Burnham
 Parkhurst, Lewis
 Parmenter, James Parker
 Parsons, Birney Cleaves
 Parsons, William Edwin
 Pastene, Charles Anthony
 Patten, George Amory
 Peabody, Miss Amelia
 Peabody, Charles Livingston
 Peabody, Harold
 Pearce, Arthur Paul
 Pearson, Arthur Emmons
 Perkins, John Forbes
 Perry, Lucius Manning
 Perry, Miss Margaret
 Peters, Andrew James
 Peters, Paul Anthony
 Phillips, James Duncan
 Phillips, John Charles
 Phillips, William
 Phinney, Horatio Augustus
 Pickman, Dudley Leavitt, Jr.
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 Pigeon, Richard
 Plimpton, Theodore Barnet
 Potter, Arnold Stuart
 Prager, Benjamin Adams
 Pratt, Herbert Gale
 Pratt, Walter Merriam
 Preston, William Dean
 Pridee, William Henry
 Prior, Lerman Chester
 Prouty, Gardner Wheelock
 Pushee, George Durant
 Putnam, George
 Quimby, Carl Noyes
 Quincy, Mrs. Mary Caroline
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 Rawson, Edward Lincoln
 Reardon, John Aloysius, Jr.
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 Reed, John Sampson
 Rice, John Clark
 Rich, Everett Blaine
 Richardson, William King
 Riley, Charles Edward
 Rogers, Bradley
 Rogers, Dudley Pickman
 Rogers, Robert
 Rome, Charles Abraham
 Runkle, John Cornelius
 Russell, Richard Spofford
 Saltonstall, Richard
 Sampson, Charles Edward
 Sampson, Lewis Francis
 Searle, John Endicott
 Sears, George Gray
 Sears, Harold Carney
 Sears, Henry Darrah
 Sears, Henry Francis
 Sears, Herbert Mason
 Sears, Richard Dudley
 Sewall, Atherton
 Seybolt, Robert Francis
 Shattuck, Henry Lee
 Shaw, Francis
 Shaw, Henry Southworth
 Sheldon, Frank Merritt

Shepard, Finley Johnson
 Shultis, Newton
 Shuman, Edwin Arthur
 Shumway, Franklin Peter
 Silsbee, Mrs. Sarah Gray
 Slater, Mrs. Mabel Hunt
 Sleeper, Stephen Westcott
 Smith, Charles Morton
 Smith, Fitz-Henry, Jr.
 Smith, Francis Edward
 Smith, Frederick Morton
 Snow, Franklin Augustus
 Sohler, William Davies
 Solberg, John Chester
 Spalding, Philip Leffingwell
 Sparrell, William Rogerson
 Spaulding, John Taylor
 Spaulding, William Stuart
 Sprague, Phineas Shaw
 Sprague, Phineas Warren
 St. Amant, George William
 Stearns, Foster Waterman
 Stearns, Frank Waterman
 Stevens, Nathaniel
 Stewart, Andrew
 Stone, Charles Augustus
 Stone, Charles Moulton
 Stone, Malcolm Bowditch
 Storrow, Mrs. Helen Osborne
 Stowell, Edmund Channing
 Streeter, Edward Clark
 Sullivan, Matthew
 Swift, George Hastings
 Swift, Jesse Gilbert
 Sylvester, Edmund Quincy
 Taggard, Henry
 Talbot, Miss Marion
 Taylor, Amos Leavitt
 Taylor, Charles Henry
 Taylor, Charles Henry, Jr.
 Taylor, Moseley
 Taylor, William Herbert
 Taylor, William Osgood

Thacher, Louis Bartlett
 Thacher, Thomas Chandler
 Thayer, Edwin Murray
 Thayer, Mrs. Ethel Randolph
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 Thorndike, Albert
 Thorndike, Augustus
 Thomson, Elihu
 Todd, Thomas
 Tozzer, Alfred Marston
 Tufts, Bowen
 Tufts, Leonard
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 Underwood, Miss Mary Robinson
 Underwood, Miss Sophia Amelia
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 Wadsworth, Eliot
 Walcott, Robert
 Walker, Arthur Willis
 Walker, Charles Cobb
 Walsh, David Ignatius
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 Warren, Edward Ross
 Warren, Joseph
 Warren, Ralph Lambert
 Wasgatt, Herbert Preston
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 Wasserman, Jacob
 Waterman, Frank Arthur
 Watters, Walter Frederick
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 Webber, John Whiting
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 Welch, Edward Sohler
 Wellington, Miss Anna Colburn
 Wellman, Arthur Holbrook
 Wells, Channing M.
 Wells, Mrs. Emily Walker

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Weston, Wendell Maro	Winkley, Hobart William
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Wetherbee, Winthrop, Jr.	Winsor, Frederic
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Whiting, Walter Rogers	Woodward, Percy Emmons
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Whitney, Theodore Train, Jr.	Worcester, Joseph Ruggles
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Wigglesworth, Mrs. Mary C. D.	Young, Edmund Sanford
Wight, Delano	

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Amory, Roger	Bishop, George Lester
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Bacon, Charles Edward	Bliss, Elmer Jared
Bailey, Robert Morris	Booth, George Francis
Baker, John Malcolm	Booth, William Spencer
Barbey, Jacob Amadeus	Bowditch, Alexander Granville
Barry, John Anthony	Bradbury, Woodman
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 Brown, Miss Elizabeth Lyman
 Brown, George Edwin
 Brown, Howard Kinmouth
 Brown, Mrs. Jennie Glover
 Brown, Willard Dalrymple
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 Burt, Arthur Holton
 Bush, Samuel Dacre
 Butler, William Morgan
 Calder, Philip Raymond
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 Carter, Hubert Lazell
 Casey, Edmund John
 Casselberry, Clarence Marmaduke
 Channing, Walter
 Cheever, David
 Church, Frederic Cameron, Jr
 Clark, Charles Storey
 Clark, Paul Foster
 Clarke, George Kuhn
 Cleveland, Frank Ernest
 Cloues, William Jacob
 Colt, James Denison
 Condit, Sears Byron
 Connolly, Eugene Thomas
 Conrad, Sidney Smith
 Coolidge, Francis Lowell
 Coolidge, John Templeman
 Coolidge, Thomas Jefferson
 Cornwall, George Edmund
 Cousens, John Albert
 Cox, Raymond Benjamin
 Cram, Ralph Adams
 Cram, Robert Jackson
 Crosby, John Crawford
 Curtis, Laurence, 2d.
 Cushing, Grafton Dulany
 Damon, Harry Franklin
 Dana, Arthur Payson
 Dane, Ernest Blaney
 Danielson, Richard Ely
 Davenport, Charles Milton
 Davis, Harold Stearns
 Davis, Harrison Merrill
 Davis, Herbert Tolman
 Davis, Lincoln
 Dennison, Herbert Elmer
 Dewart, William Herbert Jr.
 Dewick, Frank Augustine
 Dillingham, Norman Slade
 Doggett, Samuel Bradlee
 Dolan, Edmund Lawrence
 Downes, James Edward
 Downs, Jere Arthur
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 Dunbar, Ralph Walton
 Dunne, Duval
 Eastman, Ralph Mason
 Edwards, Miss Edith
 Eliot, Amory
 Elliott, Mrs. Maud Howe
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 Ellis, Benjamin Peirce
 Ellis, Emmons Raymond
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 Emerton, Albert
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 Everett, Franklin Chester
 Farnham, Edwin Emery
 Farrar, Frederick Albert
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 Finney, William Alfred
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 Fitz, Miss Louise
 Flanders, Wallace Farnsworth
 Folsom, Charles Ingalls
 Folsom, Richard Whitney
 Forbes, Alexander

- Forbes, Allan
 Forbes, Allyn Bailey
 Forbes, James Murray
 Foster, Charles Henry Wheelwright
 Foster, Frederick
 Fox, Walter Sylvanus
 French, Allen
 French, Asa Palmer
 Friedman, Lee Max
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 Frothingham, Langdon
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 Gifford, Josiah Hayward
 Glidden, Miss Etta Hagen
 Goodspeed, Charles Eliot
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 Ham, Robert Lyman
 Hart, Albert Bushnell
 Hart, Francis Russell
 Harvey, Mrs. Annie Sherlock
 Hastings, Clifford Bicknell
 Hatfield, Charles Edwin
 Hayward, Arthur Henry
 Hedge, Henry Rogers
 Hedge, William Russell
 Henderson, Francis Freeman
 Henderson, James Dougald
 Hersee, David Evans
 Hermanson, Joseph Lauer
 Higgins, Mrs. Clara Carter
 Hill, Arthur Dehon
 Hitchcock, William Harold
 Hobbs, Franklin Warren
 Hobson, Dorothy M.
 Hollingsworth, Amor
 Hood, Frederic Clarke
 Hopkins, Mrs. Maria Theresa
 Horn, Everett Byron
 Hough, Charles Thacher
 Hovey, Philip Rogers
 Howes, Mrs. Alice Maude
 Howes, Mrs. Florence Conant
 Hoyt, Franklin Sherman
 Humphrey, Henry Bauer
 Hurlburt, Henry Francis, Jr.
 Hussey, John Frederick
 Hutchins, Mrs. Edward Webster
 Iasigi, Miss Mary Vitalis
 Innes, Charles Hiller
 Jackson, Robert Tracy
 James, Thomas Marriot
 Jardine, William
 Jeffries, William Augustus
 Jenney, Edwin Clark
 Jenney, Bernard
 Johnson, Miss Harriet Everard
 Jones, Fred Kinsman Mudge
 Josselyn, Albert Ellsworth
 Kaplan, Jacob Joseph
 Keller, Carl Tilden
 Kendall, Henry Hubbard
 Keyes, George Shepard
 Knowles, John Appleton
 Knowles, Winfield Scott
 Kyle, George Alexander
 Larcom, George Francis
 Lawrence, William
 Levitan, Hyman
 Lewis, Walter Carr
 Lincoln, Alexander
 Little, Leon M.
 Locke, Wilbur Sargent
 Lombard, Mrs. Isabel Fabyan
 Longley, Edmund Waters
 Lothrop, Mrs. Alice
 Lothrop, Thornton Kirkland
 Lovell, Philip Gray
 Lyman, George Hinckley
 MacRae, Harold Richard
 MacRae, Mrs. Marion Leslie
 Macomber, Frank Gair
 Maddison, Arthur Neville

- Maginnis, Charles Donagh
 Manahan, Ernest
 Mann, Miss Gertrude Whitney
 Marden, Philip Sanford
 Marvin, George Ritchie
 Mason, Arthur Ellery
 Mason, Miss Fanny Peabody
 McGlinchy, Andrew Joseph
 McIntire, Allyn Brewster
 McIntire, Frederic May
 McKay, Nichols Litchfield
 Merriam, John McKinstry
 Merrill, Albert Brown
 Milliken, John Frederick
 Mintz, Herman Arthur
 Mock, Emanuel Elias
 Morgan, John Pierpont
 Moors, Arthur Wendell
 Morse, Miss Helen Benn
 Morse, Horace Henry
 Morton, James Madison, Jr.
 Moseley, Frederick Strong
 *Motte, M. Irving
 Mumford, George Saltonstall Jr.
 Munroe, Larra Watson
 Nelson, Miss Constance Rose
 Newell, Franklin Spilman
 Newell, James Montgomery
 Norcross, William Womersley
 Nottage, Winthrop Irving
 Nutter, George Read
 Ober, Charles Edward
 O'Connell, Patrick Augustine
 O'Connell, William Henry
 Otis, Charles
 Paine, Robert Treat
 Palmer, Bradley Webster
 Paramino, John Francis
 Park, Charles Edwards
 Payson, Gilbert Russell
 Pecker, Miss Annie Josephine
 Peers, Kester Jennings
 Perkins, George Howard
 Peters, William York
 Pierce, Myron Everett
 Pratt, Louis Mortimer
 Prendergast, Miss Julia Catherine
 Priest, Walter Ashley
 Proctor, George Burroughs
 Prouty, Robert Morton
 Raymond, Franklin Freedom
 Remick, Mrs. Mary Howland
 Renwick, William Goodwin
 Revere, Paul
 Revere, William Bacon
 Reynolds, Harrison Gardner
 Rich, William Thayer
 Richardson, Charles Oliver
 Richardson, Edward Peirson
 Richardson, William Cummings
 Ripley, Alfred Lawrence
 Roberts, Stephen Herbert
 Robinson, Charles Wellman
 Ross, Mrs. Caroline Emily
 Rowe, Henry Sherburne
 Rugg, Arthur Prentice
 Russell, Andrew LeBaron
 Sanborn, Harry Cobb
 Sawyer, Miss Mary Cummings
 Schrafft, William Edward
 Scofield, Mrs. W. B.
 Seamans, Mrs. Caroline Brodhead
 Sears, Philip Shelton
 Sears, Richard
 Sibley, David Frederick
 Smith, Albert Phineas
 Smith, Eric Parkman
 Smith, Frank Patterson
 Smith, Louis Carter
 Spencer, Carl Mason
 Stackpole, Miss Alice
 Stafford, Morgan Hewitt
 Stanford, Mrs. Fanny Worthington
 Stearns, Albert Warren
 Stearns, Charles Henry
 Sternfelt, Carl Walter

* Deceased. Became a member May 8, 1934.

- Stevens, Horace Paine
 Stevens, Mrs. Lucy Amelia
 Stoddard, Harry Galpin
 Storer, John Humphreys
 Storke, Harold Grey
 Stow, Charles Messer
 Strong, Mrs. Mary Baker
 Stuart, Frederick William
 Sullivan, Miss Helen Aloysius
 Suter, John Wallace
 Swan, George Arthur
 Swan, William Upham
 Tarbell, Edmund C.
 Taylor, Forest W.
 Temple, Thomas French
 Thayer, Mrs. Edward Davis
 Thayer, Mrs. Helen Rand
 Thompson, Augustus Porter
 Thorndike, Mrs. Florence
 Throckmorton, John Wakefield
 Francis
 Tilton, George Prescott
 Tomasello, Joseph A.
 Tower, Miss Ellen May
 Traiser, Mrs. Fannie Janet
 Tuttle, Julius Herbert
 Wait, William Cushing
 Wakeman, Samuel Wiley
 Wales, Quincy W.
 Walker, John Ballantyne
 Warner, Clarence McDonald
 Warren, Bentley Wirt
 Warren, George Copp
 Warren, Herbert Marshall
 Webster, Eugene Carroll
 Weed, George Marston
 Weeks, Warren Bailey Potter
 Weld, John Gardner
 Wellington, Alfred Easton
 Welton, Miss Adelaide
 Wetherbee, Frederic Adolphus
 Wetherell, Charles Bradlee
 Wheeler, Henry
 Whetherell, Lawrence Henry
 White, Miss Gertrude Richardson
 White, Loring Quincy
 Whitney, Nelson
 Whittemore, Arby Clifford
 Whitwell, Frederick Silsbee
 Wolf, Bernard Mark
 Wolkins, George Gregerson
 Woods, Bernard Joseph
 Woodward, Samuel Bayard
 Wyman, Henry Augustus
 Young, Benjamin Loring
 Young, Harry Hayward
 Young, Philip
 Young, William Hill

NECROLOGY

Life Members

Not Reported for 1927:

Shepard D. Gilbert, 22 June

Not Reported for 1932:

Charles C. Tilton, 22 Aug.

The following members died in 1934:

Isaac Sprague, 9 Jan.	Daniel H. Howes, 31 May
Walter K. Watkins, 19 Jan.	Arthur C. Badger, 1 June
Miss Elizabeth G. Houghton, 22 Jan.	Mrs. Edith P. Wolcott, 15 June
Edwin P. Brown, 8 Feb.	Andre C. Reggio, 21 June
Gen'l Francis H. Appleton, 10 Feb.	Mrs. Arthur E. Davis, 17 July
Mrs. Helen B. Carter, 12 Feb.	Wilmot R. Evans, 29 July
Herbert C. Huntress, 15 Feb.	Patrick F. O'Keefe, 31 July
Alexander W. Longfellow, 16 Feb.	George S. Mandell, 11 Aug.
Philip G. Peabody, 25 Feb.	Miss Rebecca R. Joslin, 29 Aug.
Charles L. Woodside, 28 Feb.	Dr. Charles W. Rodgers, 17 Sept.
Carlton E. Snow, 9 Mar.	J. Edward M. Sanford, 18 Sept.
John W. Sherman, 11 Mar.	Miss Mary F. Bartlett, 29 Sept.
Harold Murdock, 5 Apr.	Mrs. Nathaniel Thaver, 29 Sept.
Mrs. Helen W. Coolidge, 9 Apr.	Daniel B. Badger, 3 Oct.
James Hewins, 18 Apr.	Mrs. B. J. Lang, 15 Oct.
Joseph W. Hodgkins, 19 Apr.	James J. Phelan, 16 Oct.
Benjamin H. Shelton, 21 Apr.	Miss Ema Wilder Burt, 30 Nov.
Miss Fanny Foster, 14 May	William Q. Wales, 14 Dec.
	Richard E. Traiser, 16 Dec.

Annual Members

Henry Beecher Reed, 10 Jan.	Robert Homans, 23 Apr.
Dr. Arthur L. Chute, 12 Jan.	M. Irving Motte, 24 May
William N. McKenna, 25 Jan.	Harold Jefferson Coolidge, 31 July
Sidney M. Warshauer, 9 Feb.	John F. Benyon, 5 Aug.
Joshua B. Holden, 11 Feb.	George H. Allen, 22 Aug.
Charles H. Tuttle, 23 Feb.	Hiram M. Burton, 13 Sept.
Alexander S. Porter, 19 Mar.	Charles A. S. Troup, 23 Sept.
Walter Gilman Page, 24 Mar.	Alfred Fuller, 13 Oct.
Horatio Hathaway, 2 Apr.	Everett Olin Fisk, 3 Nov.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Be it known that whereas THOMAS C. AMORY, CURTIS GUILD, JOHN WARD DEAN, DORUS CLARKE, SAMUEL M. QUINCY, WILLIAM S. APPLETON, THOMAS MINNS, HENRY F. JENKS, JOHN T. HASSAM, and DUDLEY R. CHILD, have associated themselves with the intention of forming a corporation under the name of

The Bostonian Society

for the purpose of promoting the study of the history of Boston, and the preservation of its antiquities, and have complied with the provisions of the Statutes of this Commonwealth in such case made and provided, as appears from the certificate of the President, Treasurer and Directors of said corporation, duly approved by the Commissioner of Corporations and recorded in this office;

Now, Therefore, I, Henry B. Peirce, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, **do hereby certify** that said THOMAS C. AMORY, CURTIS GUILD, JOHN WARD DEAN, DORUS CLARKE, SAMUEL M. QUINCY, WILLIAM S. APPLETON, THOMAS MINNS, HENRY F. JENKS, JOHN T. HASSAM and DUDLEY R. CHILD, their associates and successors, are legally organized and established as and are hereby made an existing corporation under the name of

The Bostonian Society

with the powers, rights and privileges and subject to the limitations, duties and restrictions, which by law, appertain thereto.



Witness my official signature hereunto subscribed and the seal of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts hereunto affixed, this second day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one.

[Signed]

HENRY B. PEIRCE,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Continuation of Memorandum

1. The purpose of this memorandum is to provide information regarding the proposed changes to the existing policy on the use of company funds for employee travel expenses. The proposed changes are intended to ensure that company funds are used in a responsible and efficient manner, while still allowing employees to travel for business purposes.

The Proposed Changes

The proposed changes to the policy are as follows: (1) The maximum amount that can be spent on travel expenses per employee per year will be increased from \$500 to \$1,000. (2) The maximum amount that can be spent on travel expenses per employee per trip will be increased from \$200 to \$400. (3) The maximum amount that can be spent on travel expenses per employee per month will be increased from \$100 to \$200. (4) The maximum amount that can be spent on travel expenses per employee per quarter will be increased from \$300 to \$600. (5) The maximum amount that can be spent on travel expenses per employee per year will be increased from \$500 to \$1,000.

The proposed changes are intended to ensure that company funds are used in a responsible and efficient manner, while still allowing employees to travel for business purposes. The proposed changes are based on the following assumptions: (1) The maximum amount that can be spent on travel expenses per employee per year is based on the average number of trips per employee per year. (2) The maximum amount that can be spent on travel expenses per employee per trip is based on the average cost of a trip. (3) The maximum amount that can be spent on travel expenses per employee per month is based on the average number of trips per employee per month. (4) The maximum amount that can be spent on travel expenses per employee per quarter is based on the average number of trips per employee per quarter. (5) The maximum amount that can be spent on travel expenses per employee per year is based on the average number of trips per employee per year.

The Recommended Action

It is recommended that the proposed changes to the policy be approved and implemented. The proposed changes are based on the following assumptions: (1) The maximum amount that can be spent on travel expenses per employee per year is based on the average number of trips per employee per year. (2) The maximum amount that can be spent on travel expenses per employee per trip is based on the average cost of a trip. (3) The maximum amount that can be spent on travel expenses per employee per month is based on the average number of trips per employee per month. (4) The maximum amount that can be spent on travel expenses per employee per quarter is based on the average number of trips per employee per quarter. (5) The maximum amount that can be spent on travel expenses per employee per year is based on the average number of trips per employee per year.

Respectfully,
[Signature]
[Name]
[Title]



THE BOSTONIAN SOCIETY

ORGANIZED TO PROMOTE THE STUDY OF THE HISTORY OF BOSTON AND
THE PRESERVATION OF ITS ANTIQUITIES

BY-LAWS

I

OBJECTS

It shall be the duty of members, so far as may be in their power, to carry out the objects of the Society, by collecting, by gift, loan or purchase, books, manuscripts, and pictures, and by such other suitable means as may from time to time seem expedient.

II

MEMBERS

The members of the Bostonian Society shall be such persons, either resident or non-resident in Boston, as shall be elected to membership. Election shall be made by ballot by the Board of Directors at any regular or special meeting.

III

HONORARY MEMBERS

Honorary Members shall be nominated by the Directors, and shall be elected by ballot by two-thirds of the members present and voting. They may take part in the meetings of the Society, but shall not be entitled to vote.

IV

ADMISSION FEE AND ASSESSMENTS

Each member shall pay five dollars at the time of his or her admission, and five dollars each first day of January afterwards, into the treasury of the Society for its general purposes; provided, however, that no person joining the Society on or after the fifteenth day of October in any year shall be required to pay an additional assessment, for the year commencing on the first day of January following.

If any member shall neglect to pay his or her admission fee or annual assessment, for three months after the same is due, he or she shall be liable to forfeit his or her membership at any time when the Directors shall so order.

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54 EAST LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. 60601-3043

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54 EAST LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. 60601-3043
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TEL: 312/842-0700 FAX: 312/842-0701

The payment of the sum of thirty dollars in any one year by any member of the Society shall constitute him or her a life member of the Society; life members shall be free from assessments, and entitled to all the rights and privileges of annual members. The money received for such life membership shall constitute a fund, of which not more than twenty per cent., together with the annual income, shall be spent in any one year.

V

CERTIFICATES

Certificates, signed by the President and the Clerk, shall be issued, on application, to all persons who become life members of the Society.

VI

MEETINGS

The annual meeting of the Society shall be held on the third Tuesday in January, and regular meetings shall be held on the third Tuesday of every month, excepting June, July, August and September, at such time and place as the Directors shall appoint. Special meetings shall be called by the Clerk, under the instruction of the Directors.

At all meetings ten members shall be a quorum for business. All Committees shall be appointed by the Chair, unless otherwise ordered.

Any business which has not been acted on by the Directors shall be referred to them without debate, at the request of any member present.

VII

OFFICERS

The Officers of the Society shall consist of a President, Vice-President and seven other Directors, a Clerk and a Treasurer.

The Directors, Clerk and Treasurer shall be elected by ballot at the annual meeting in January, and shall hold office for one year, and until others are duly elected in their stead. The President and Vice-President shall be elected by the Board of Directors from their number. The offices of Clerk and Treasurer may be held by the same person.

VIII

VACANCIES

Any vacancies in the offices of the Society may be filled for the remainder of their term by the Board of Directors, at any regular meeting, to serve until the next annual meeting of the Society. In the absence of the Clerk at any meeting, a Clerk *pro tempore* shall be chosen for that meeting.

IX

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

At the monthly meeting in December, a Nominating Committee of five persons shall be appointed, who shall report at the annual meeting a list of candidates for the places to be filled.

X

PRESIDING OFFICER

The President, or in his absence the Vice-President, shall preside at all meetings. In the absence of both, a President *pro tempore* shall be chosen from the Board of Directors.

XI

DUTIES OF THE CLERK

The Clerk shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of his duties.

He shall notify all meetings of the Society. He shall keep an exact record of all the proceedings of the meetings of the Society, and of its Directors.

He shall conduct the general correspondence of the Society, and place on file all letters received.

He shall enter the names of members systematically in books kept for the purpose, and issue certificates of life membership.

The Clerk shall have such charge of all property in the possession of the Society as may from time to time be delegated to him by the Board of Directors.

He shall acknowledge each loan or gift that may be made to and accepted in behalf of the Society.

XII

DUTIES OF THE TREASURER

The Treasurer shall collect all moneys due to the Society, and pay all bills against the Society, when approved by the Board of Directors.

He shall keep a full account of the receipts and expenditures in a book belonging to the Society, which shall always be open to the inspection of the Directors; and at the annual meeting in January he shall make a written report of all his doings for the year preceding.

The Treasurer shall give bond in such amount and with such sureties as the Directors shall deem advisable for the faithful discharge of his duties.

XIII

DUTIES AND POWERS OF DIRECTORS

The Directors shall have general charge, management, and control of the

property of the Society and the conduct of its affairs; shall provide a common seal; fix all salaries and authorize all expenditures of money; elect members; act upon forfeitures of membership and resignations from the Society; and see that the By-laws are duly complied with.

They shall have power to accept or reject gifts and loans and to dispose of articles in the collections of the Society by gift, sale, loan or exchange.

They shall have power to comply with the terms of the lease of the rooms in the Old State House, made with the City of Boston and to make all necessary rules and regulations required in the premises.

They may, from time to time, appoint such subcommittees as they deem expedient, and define their powers.

They shall make a report of their doings at the annual meeting of the Society.

XIV

MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS

Regular meetings of the Directors shall be held monthly, previous to the regular meetings of the Society.

Special meetings of the Directors shall be held in such manner as they may appoint; and four members shall constitute a quorum for business.

XV

FINANCE COMMITTEE

The president shall annually, immediately following his election, appoint two directors who with him shall constitute the Committee of Finance which shall have the care and supervision of the invested funds of the Society subject to the control of the Board of Directors. They shall advise the Board as to the expediency of investment or changes of investment of the funds of the Society and from time to time examine the books and accounts of the Treasurer and cause them to be audited at the close of the year. They shall report to the Board.

XVI

STANDING COMMITTEES

The President shall annually, immediately following his election and with the advice and consent of the Board of Directors, appoint six standing committees (of each of which the Clerk of the Society shall be a member and clerk *ex officio*) as follows:—

Committee on the Rooms

A committee of seven or more members, to be called the Committee on the Rooms, of which the President of the Society shall be a member *ex officio*, who shall have charge of all of the rooms, the use thereof, the hanging of pictures, and the general arrangement of the Society's Collections.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

TO THE HONORABLE
THE SENATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION PASSED
AT ITS MEETING OF JANUARY 10, 1906
RELATIVE TO THE
PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE
CURRICULUM OF THE SCHOOL OF THEORETICAL PHYSICS

BY

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF PHYSICS
AND
DIRECTOR OF THE PHYSICS DEPARTMENT
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

AND

ALFRED L. Loomis
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF PHYSICS
AND
DIRECTOR OF THE PHYSICS DEPARTMENT
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

AND

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF PHYSICS
AND
DIRECTOR OF THE PHYSICS DEPARTMENT
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

CHICAGO: THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS
1906

Committee on Papers

A committee of three or more members, to be called the Committee on Papers, who shall have charge of the subject of Papers to be read, or other exercises of a like nature, at the monthly meetings of the Society.

Committee on Membership

A committee of five or more members, to be called the Committee on Membership, whose duty it shall be to give information in relation to the purposes of the Society, and increase its membership.

Committee on the Library

A committee of five or more members, to be called the Committee on the Library, who shall have charge of the Library, including the selection, exchange, acceptance or rejection, of all books, pamphlets and manuscripts for the library.

Committee on Publications

A committee of four or more members, to be called the Committee on Publications, who shall have charge of all the Publications of the Society.

Committee on Memorials

A committee of three or more members, to be called the Committee on Memorials, who shall have charge of such Memorials as the Society may vote to erect.

These six committees shall perform the duties above set forth, under the general supervision of the Board of Directors to whom they shall report. They shall hold office for the year in which they are appointed and until the appointment of their successors. Vacancies in any of these committees shall be filled by the President for the remainder of the term.

XVII

AMENDMENTS TO BY-LAWS

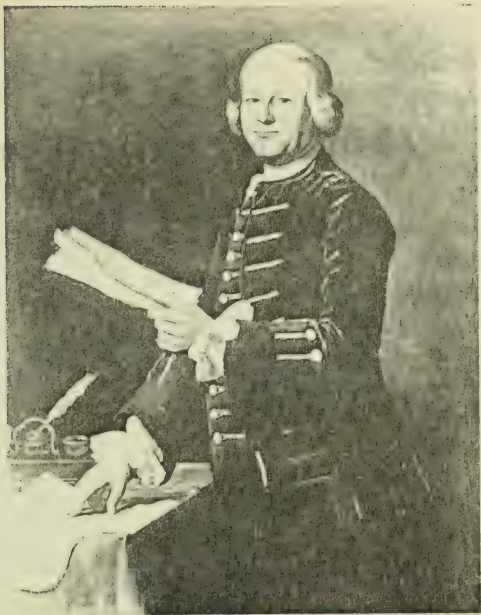
Amendments to the By-Laws may be made at any annual meeting by vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting. They may also be made by the like vote at any regular meeting, provided notice of the same be contained in a call for such meeting issued by the Clerk, and sent to every member.

ANCHOR LINOTYPE PRINTING CO.
BOSTON, MASS.
U. S. A.



PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BOSTONIAN SOCIETY

ANNUAL MEETING, JANUARY 21, 1936



JAMES OTIS, JR.

*Painted by Robert S. Chase and presented by him to the
Bostonian Society, Feb. 19, 1935. Based on the portrait by
Blackburn, 1755; dress and pose from a contemporary
portrait by Copley.*

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Bostonian Society
and Report

OF THE
Annual Meeting, January 21, 1936



BOSTON
OLD STATE HOUSE
PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SOCIETY
MCMXXXVI

Committee on Publications

GEORGE KUHN CLARKE
FITZ-HENRY SMITH, JR.

THE REV. GLENN TILLEY MORSE
THE CLERK

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OFFICERS
OF THE
BOSTONIAN SOCIETY
SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION

President Emeritus
GRENVILLE H. NORCROSS, 1932

Presidents

*CURTIS GUILD, 1881-1906	GRENVILLE H. NORCROSS, 1911-1932
*JAMES F. HUNNEWELL, 1907-1910	COURTENAY GUILD 1932—

Vice-Presidents

*FRANCIS H. MANNING, 1907-1922	COURTENAY GUILD, 1923-1932
GEORGE KUHN CLARKE, 1932—	

Clerk and Treasurer

*SAMUEL M. QUINCY . 1881-1884	*WILLIAM C. BURRAGE 1886-1890
*JAMES M. HUBBARD . 1884-1885	*S. ARTHUR BENT . . 1890-1899
*DANIEL T. V. HUNTOON 1885-1886	CHARLES F. READ . 1899-1932

Clerk

GEORGE R. MARVIN . 1932—

Treasurer

FRANCIS E. SMITH . 1932—

Directors

*THOMAS J. ALLEN . 1886-1887	JAMES M. HUNNEWELL 1935—
*THOMAS C. AMORY . . 1884-1889	NATHANIEL T. KIDDER 1923—
*WILLIAM S. APPLETON 1884-1894	*JOHN LATHROP . . . 1887-1899
*WILLIAM H. BALDWIN 1884-1896	*ABBOTT LAWRENCE . 1882-1884
*S. ARTHUR BENT . . . 1890	*WILLIAM H. LINCOLN . 1899-1903
*ROBERT R. BISHOP . 1882-1884	AUGUSTUS P. LORING, JR. 1934—
*JOSHUA P. L. BODFISH 1885-1914	*FRANCIS H. MANNING . 1904-1922
*FRANCIS H. BROWN . 1911-1917	*WILLIAM T. R. MARVIN 1900-1913
*GEORGE O. CARPENTER 1888-1896	JOSEPH G. MINOT . . 1912-1928
*BENJAMIN C. CLARK . 1890-1906	*THOMAS MINNS . . . 1881-1885
GEORGE KUHN CLARKE 1928—	GRENVILLE H. NORCROSS 1908-1933
*DAVID H. COOLIDGE . 1895-1907	*FREDERICK W. PARKER 1917-1923
*HENRY W. CUNNINGHAM 1913-1929	*EDWARD G. PORTER . 1896-1900
*JACOB A. DRESSER . 1891-1893	*SAMUEL H. RUSSELL . 1882-1894
*JOHN W. FARWELL . 1907-1929	*SAMUEL E. SAWYER . 1889
*ALBERT A. FOLSOM . 1897-1907	FITZ-HENRY SMITH, JR. 1915—
THOS. G. FROTHINGHAM 1930—	CHARLES H. TAYLOR . 1906—
COURTENAY GUILD . 1908—	*WILLIAM Q. WALES . 1923-1934
*CURTIS GUILD . . . 1881-1906	*WILLIAM W. WARREN 1886-1890
*JOHN T. HASSAM . . . 1881-1890	*WALTER K. WATKINS . 1929-1933
*HAMILTON A. HILL . 1883-1895	*WILLIAM H. WHITMORE 1883-1886
*JAMES F. HUNNEWELL 1894-1910	*LEVI L. WILLCUTT . . 1894-1912

*Deceased

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES FOR 1936

OFFICERS

President Emeritus

GRENVILLE H. NORCROSS

President

COURTENAY GUILD

Vice-President

GEORGE KUHN CLARKE

Clerk and Curator

GEORGE R. MARVIN

Treasurer

FRANCIS E. SMITH

Directors

CHARLES H. TAYLOR
COURTENAY GUILD
FITZ-HENRY SMITH, JR.
NATHANIEL T. KIDDER

GEORGE KUHN CLARKE
THOMAS G. FROTHINGHAM
FRANCIS E. SMITH
AUGUSTUS P. LORING, JR.

JAMES M. HUNNEWELL

Librarian

THOMAS G. FROTHINGHAM

Custodians

CHARLES O. HURD
FRANK S. PRESTON

JOHN G. WELD
JAMES L. BRUCE

J. DWIGHT HOWARD

COMMITTEES

Committee on Finance

FRANCIS E. SMITH

JAMES M. HUNNEWELL

THE PRESIDENT

Committee on the Rooms

CHARLES H. TAYLOR

NATHANIEL T. KIDDER

GEORGE KUHN CLARKE

FITZ-HENRY SMITH, JR.

AUGUSTUS P. LORING, JR.

THE PRESIDENT AND CLERK

Committee on the Library

THOMAS G. FROTHINGHAM

AUGUSTUS P. LORING, JR.

CHARLES E. GOODSPEED

JAMES M. HUNNEWELL

THE CLERK

Committee on Papers

JAMES P. PARMENTER

GEORGE KUHN CLARKE

THE CLERK

Committee on Publications

GEORGE KUHN CLARKE

FITZ-HENRY SMITH, JR.

THE REV. GLENN TILLEY MORSE

THE CLERK

Committee on Membership

CHARLES H. TAYLOR

WILLIAM L. ALLEN

LOUIS BACON

ALLAN FORBES

THOMAS G. FROTHINGHAM

AUGUSTUS P. LORING, JR.

THE CLERK

Committee on Memorials

GEORGE KUHN CLARKE

FRANCIS L. COOLIDGE

THE CLERK

Delegates to the Bay State Historical League

THE REV. GLENN TILLEY MORSE

MISS MARY V. IASIG

CHARLES F. READ

THE BOSTONIAN SOCIETY

The Bostonian Society, as its charter declares, was organized over fifty years ago for the purpose of promoting the study of the history of Boston and the preservation of its antiquities.

With these purposes in view the Society has gathered a large collection of books, manuscripts, documents, pictures and articles of historic interest which it maintains in the Old State House as a library and free museum.

The Society not only welcomes sightseers to the Old State House, but it invites students and others seeking information to make such use of its library and collections as may be in accordance with the aims of the Society.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The Historical Society, as its object is stated, was organized over fifty years ago for the purpose of preserving the study of the history of the State and the

of the people of the State in view of the fact that it had a large collection of books, manuscripts, and other items, and it was decided to transfer them to the State House as a historical and literary museum.

The Society has since that time continued to the State House, where it now holds its meetings and other sessions, and it has been successful in making a large and valuable collection of books, manuscripts, and other items, which are now in the possession of the State House.

1935 AT THE OLD STATE HOUSE

"Can you furnish us a picture of a milestone which doesn't look like a gravestone?" "Can you tell us where we can find a picture of the destruction of Minot's Ledge lighthouse in 1851?" "Can you give us maps and data on the Middlesex Canal?"

We could and did answer these queries this year,—and hundreds more.

Not only has every daily newspaper in Boston called on us at some time during the twelve months for information of greater or less importance, but inquirers and research workers have come to us from the cities and towns round about and from beyond the State. People from California, Ohio, Washington and Vermont have called on us, to name a few scattered places.

The first of the inquiries mentioned in the opening paragraph came from a life insurance company; the second, from a bank which used the picture we found for them in their advertising; the third, and most important, came from a student.

We have helped inquirers to get theatrical material relating to Boston in 1800; pictures to round out a fifteen minute talk on "Old Boston"; information on Keith's first theatre; a picture of troops drilling in Fort Warren in Civil War times; material for "compositions" on the Old State House and on "something 300 years old" (these to school children); pictures of the Hollis Street Church; material for an illustrated talk on "Boston Contrasts", that is, how sites look today compared with 75 years ago; and pictures of the old Maverick House in East Boston.

Other inquirers have wanted to know when Christmas was first generally celebrated in Boston; when carol singing began on Beacon Hill; what the duties of a tithing man were; while one man was delighted to get material for vivid character sketches of tenants of Long Wharf in days gone by.

One achievement in which we took much pride was the fact that we found for a member of the Society, the Historian of Harvard University Tercentenary, a little sketch on a map of 1693 which seems to be the earliest view of the University, and also another on a map of 1747.

We found for Medford a copy of a map of the town which was earlier by many years than any the Medford Public Library or the Historical Society had.

On the whole it is safe to say that the library and collections of the Bostonian Society have this year been used by a wider group of students and inquirers than ever before.

During the past five years there has come about an important development in the function of the Society and its relation to the general public. For years the emphasis was on building up a valuable collection of books, pictures and objects of historic interest. Our task of today is to make these collections known to the public,—to those who are members of the Society and to those who are not—and to spread abroad the information that such things as we have are for any proper use to which they may be put.

At our monthly meetings we see the same faces but between meetings not as many members as we could wish, for a considerable share of responsibility for spreading this new gospel of work and usefulness lies with the members of this Society.

The staff can furnish information to those who come but it rests with members of the Society to make it more widely known what we have here and how useful it may be made. Time and again we hear the surprised remark, "Why, I had no idea you had so much of interest here, nor so much that is really valuable!"

That remark is a challenge to do more and more. To meet it in part the Society has this winter availed itself of an opportunity to broadcast a short series of quarter-hour talks on "Old Boston", emphasizing the Old State House and inviting the public to come and see for themselves what is here.

With this in mind we are continually building up our catalogues and indexes so that today we have in addition to the

catalogue of our library and index of obituaries, lists of places and men shown in the pictures on our walls, catalogues of our negatives, lantern slides, stereoscopic pictures and what is unique so far as we know, a catalogue of pictures in the books of our library classified as portraits, scenes, ships, mariners, military men, and so on.

These are not unrelated lines of endeavor since all contribute to a preparedness to meet promptly any and all inquiries with the best we have. To every seeker for information we must be better and better prepared to give something,—if not the picture or fact wholly desirable, at least that which will put him on his way to the desired end. In actual practice we have found this service and willingness to serve has been greatly appreciated.

Our means are limited, we have a definite use in mind for an extra dollar, an extra hundred, or extra thousand. Our staff is small and much of vital importance perforce remains to be done, but the facilities we have are offered to those who may be interested, as well as to the membership of the Society, with the hope that they may be appreciated and used.

(Signed) GEORGE R. MARVIN, *Clerk and Curator.*

FORM OF BEQUEST

I give and bequeath to the BOSTONIAN SOCIETY, in the City of Boston, the sum of.....dollars
for the general use and purpose of the said Society.

ANNUAL MEETING

The 55th Annual Meeting of the Bostonian Society was held in the Council Chamber of the Old State House at half past two on Tuesday, January 21, 1936.

After the disposal of the routine business and approval of the records of the previous regular meeting, annual reports of the Clerk, Board of Directors, Treasurer, Auditor, Committee on Finance, Committee on the Rooms, and the Librarian, were presented and accepted.

The Nominating Committee, John Carroll Chase, Mrs. Henry Endicott, Ethelbert V. Grabill, Frank W. Grinnell, and Mrs. Arthur Williams, reported through their chairman, Mr. Chase, that they, after due consideration, unanimously favored "the retention of the present efficient incumbents." There being no other nominations, ballot was taken and the nominated officers unanimously elected.

On motion of Mr. Clarke, Chairman of the Committee on Publications, it was voted to print an account of the activities of the Society for the year past, a record of the annual meeting with the reports presented and such papers as the committee might approve.

In accordance with that vote these proceedings of the Society are printed and distributed.

REPORT OF THE CLERK

To the Members of the Bostonian Society:

During the year further progress toward a systematic record of accessions has been made by listing on cards every gift and loan made the Society since its foundation and checking the cards to ascertain if the article is still in our possession.

Owing to the fact that records of gifts were not always made in detail in the early days of the Society it will be impossible

for us ever to know exactly whence came much of what we have. For example,—we do not know the items in a “collection of badges, programmes, bills of fare, etc., etc., appertaining to Boston”, which came to us in 1887. We expect, however, to know exactly what we have and to be able to produce it on a moment’s notice. We are making measurable progress toward that ideal.

Along the same lines we are taking our single-sheet material, such as broadsides, handbills, tickets, documents and the like, and our manuscripts, calendaring and briefing them and inserting each in a Kraft-paper folder. These in turn will be placed in cardboard folders and after being catalogued, will be boxed and shelved.

This work is not only preserving much that is fragile but is bringing to light many interesting rarities. One of these is the treasurer’s account book for receipts and expenditures of the Vigilance Committee, 1850-1861, more popularly known as the Underground Railway. The book is unique in the interesting history of that group for it gives names of contributors, amounts paid in and how and for whom the money was expended. If this book had fallen into hostile hands such well-known abolitionists as Wendell Phillips, Lowell, Whittier and Theodore Parker, on its evidence alone, could have been called to account under the law.

Three rare broadsides* have also been re-discovered. Perhaps the most important is the very rare Edes & Gill printing of the Non-importation Agreement, fore-runner of the Declaration of Independence, which was adopted in October, 1774, by “the Grand American Continental Congress” at Philadelphia. Another, equally rare, is a hand-bill prepared for the admonition of any British soldiers of the army of George III who might be tempted to desert. It cites the penalties for infractions of the Articles of War, which were by no means mild. The third was issued from the Massachusetts House

*“*Broadsides, Ballads &c. Printed in Massachusetts 1639-1800*,” Chauncey Worthington Ford, *Massachusetts Historical Collections*, vol. 75, 1922, Nos. 1720, 1882 and 1929.

of Representatives, December 16, 1775, and is a requisition for "a considerable Quantity of Hay for the Use of the American Army" stating that "unless speedily supplied, very great Inconveniences, and perhaps fatal Consequences may ensue". It calls upon the Selectmen and Committees of Correspondence of specified towns for certain quantities at the "Rate of Five Pounds per ton for English Hay, and Fifty Shillings per ton for Salt Hay".

With the co-operation of this Society, the Historic American Buildings Survey has been making a study of the history and plan of the Old State House. Nothing is definitely known of the size and arrangement of the rooms, and little of their furnishings as they were in pre-revolutionary times.

Funds have been supplied by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration and the Works Progress Administration. Much information has been gathered but as yet no detailed plan of any floor of the building as it was at any particular date can be made. Nor, indeed, does it seem likely that it will be possible to make one, because so many of the old records have been lost or destroyed by fire since the building was erected in 1713. The Clerk has given a considerable amount of time to directing this research.

During the past year there have been eight regular meetings of the Society at which papers were read or talks given, as follows:

January 15: Annual Meeting; The Rev. Francis E. Webster, rector of Christ Church, Boston, spoke on "Paul Revere, Colorful, Ingenious, Versatile."

February 12: Presentation of a portrait of James Otis by Robert S. Chase, of Boston; at which Mr. Chase spoke and a paper was read by Frank Washburn Grinnell, Life Member, on "James Otis and His Influence as a Constructive Thinker." The paper and Mr. Chase's speech of presentation are printed in this Annual Report.

March 19: Richard Parkhurst, Vice-chairman and Secretary of the Boston Port Authority, read a paper on "The Boston Port Authority and its Activities."

April 16: Howard Corning, Secretary of the Essex Institute, read a paper on "The experiences of George F. Heard as attaché on the First American Embassy to Pekin, 1859."

May 21: Ralph Earle, President of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, read a paper on "The Quakers of Colonial Boston."

October 15: George Francis Dow, editor of "*Old Time New England*," and Director of the Museum of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, read a paper on "Boston and Bostonians in 1784, as seen by a Spanish American Gentleman of the Time," largely based on the diary of Francisco de Miranda.

November 19: Mrs. Ethel T. Leatherbee, Life Member, read a paper entitled "Tin Tub Times,"—a somewhat whimsical account of the Boston she knew as a girl.

December 17: James F. Ballard, librarian of the Boston Medical Library and former president of the Special Libraries Association (of America), read a paper on "Special Libraries in Boston, 1629, 1935."

On Independence Day, following a custom now well established, His Honor the Mayor spoke from the east balcony and following his address, William L. Nolan, Boston Latin School student, in colonial costume, read the Declaration of Independence.

A year ago, unfortunately, there was no observance of Christmas Eve, but this year, through the courtesy of J. A. Ecker, newly appointed director of music in the Boston public schools and Robert B. Masterson, principal, five boys from the Roxbury Memorial High School for boys alternated to compose a brass quartet which played a series of the old familiar carols from the east balcony.

I cannot close this report without a word of appreciation for the co-operation of the staff this past year. I have been in and out of this building for years, even before I became a member of the Society, and I feel sure that the Society and the visitors here have never encountered a more courteous and better informed set of custodians than are now in charge

of the treasures of the Society. They have met 27,162 visitors this year (5,134 more than last year), without a single word of complaint or even of criticism reaching me.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE R. MARVIN, *Clerk.*

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

To the Members of the Bostonian Society:

During the past year the directors have held eight regular and two special meetings for the transaction of the business of the Society which has been entrusted to them. At the meeting in February, Courtenay Guild was again elected president and George Kuhn Clarke, vice-president. The former appointed the usual committees whose names were printed in the annual report sent the members.

Under the By-Laws the duty of electing members and acting upon forfeitures of memberships and resignations devolves upon the board. They have attended to their duty and have elected 11 life members and 24 annual members. Resignations of 8 members have been accepted, 5 have been dropped, two have transferred from annual to life membership and 47 have died, so that the membership roll on December 31st, 1935, stood as follows:

Honorary Members	2
Life Members	591
Annual Members	348

Total 941

As there were 967 members at the beginning of the year this is a net loss of 26 members, but only a small loss in income from membership fees, since a majority of the losses have been among the life members and a majority of those newly elected have been annual members.

Following the practice established two years ago, a budget was adopted this year and the directors are happy to report that this year again the Society has lived within its income,

balanced its budget, and finished the year with a small surplus.

In September the Society received notice that Lillie Collamore Smith had bequeathed certain articles to the "Boston Historical Society". Formal claim was entered by the directors and the Bostonian Society was recognized as the Society intended by the testator.

Last Spring a committee came to the Old State House to discuss the advisability of restoring at least a portion of the building to "its original condition". The matter was later presented to the mayor but never formally brought to the attention of the directors.

Adequate, comprehensive and authoritative information and plans are entirely lacking for the basis of such a restoration.

The directors protested to the city against a proposal to clean the exterior of the building which would in all probability have been of little lasting benefit and might have resulted in considerable harm to the old plaster and brickwork. The building has been, as you know, improved in appearance by painting the trim and cupola, but happily nothing has been done to the brick.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) COURTENAY GUILD, *President.*

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR

To the President and Directors of the Bostonian Society:
Gentlemen

I have made an examination of your Treasurer's accounts for the year ending December 31, 1935, and to the best of my knowledge and belief they are correct, having verified footings, and seen evidence of cash disbursements. The balance of cash on hand appears to be correct.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CHARLES B. WETHERELL, *Auditor.*

Boston, Massachusetts,
January 20, 1936.

FOR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1935

Dr.		CURRENT ACCOUNT		Cr.
1935			1935	
Jan. 1	Cash on hand	\$ 253 47	Salaries	\$ 6,401 00
	317 Yearly Dues	1,885 00	Committee on Rooms	546 69
	Commonwealth of Massachusetts	1,500 00	Printing, electrotyping, postage, etc.	1,017 52
	Interest	5,832 97	Rent paid to City of Boston	50 00
	Gift	20 00	Insurance	213 42
	Petty Cash and Souvenir Account	365 71	Licenses and Special Exhibits Expense	91 25
			Taxes	92 25
			Petty-Cash and Souvenir Account	312 02
			Library	40 85
			Miscellaneous Expenses	103 29
			Cash on hand	204 49
			Dec. 31	
		<u>\$ 9,057 15</u>		<u>\$ 9,057 15</u>
			PERMANENT FUND	Cr.

1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	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Cash on hand	Pacific Gas & Electric Co. 5 1/2 %s	Duke Power Co. 4 1/2 %s	American Tel. & Tel. Co. 5 %s	Gulf States Utilities Co. 5 %s	Indianapolis Power & Light Co. 5 %s	Reading Co. Jersey Central 4 %s	Southern California Gas Co. 5 1/2 %s	Detroit Edison Co. 5 %s	Detroit Edison Co. 5 %s	Province of Ontario 4 1/2 %s	Northern States Power Co. 4 1/2 %s	Railway Express Agency 5 %s	Thirteen Life																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			</																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									

PERMANENT FUND

The Society has a Permanent Fund made up from Life Membership Fees, Gifts and Bequests, well invested, which it is earnestly desired may be increased.

The Permanent Fund of the Society includes the following special gifts:

Boston Memorial Association Fund	\$1,179 51
Robert C. Billings Bequest	3,000 00
Elizabeth B. Brown Bequest	500 00
Edward I. Browne Bequest	1,000 00
George O. Carpenter Memorial	1,000 00
William O. Comstock Bequest	500 00
George T. Cruft Bequest	1,000 00
Henry W. Cunningham Gift	1,000 00
Benjamin H. Dewing Memorial	100 00
John W. Farwell Gifts	1,500 00
John W. Farwell Bequest	3,000 00
Courtenay Guild Gift	1,000 00
Curtis Guild Memorial	1,000 00
James F. Hunnewell Memorial	1,000 00
Laura Norcross Marrs Bequest	15,000 00
Grenville H. Norcross Gift	1,000 00
Lucy A. Norcross Centennial Memorial	1,000 00
Otis Norcross Centennial Memorial	1,000 00
Catherine P. Perkins Bequest	4,000 00
Caroline F. Sanborn Bequest	2,000 00
Samuel E. Sawyer Bequest	4,610 87
Joseph H. Stickney Bequest	1,000 00
Joseph C. Storey Bequest	2,000 00
William B. Trask Bequest	500 00
Robert C. Winthrop, Jr., Bequest	3,000 00

THE JAMES LYMAN WHITNEY FUND

Under the will of James Lyman Whitney the Society each year receives income from the trustees of the will. This goes to form the Fund, the interest on which, only, "is to be expended for the uses of the Library". The Fund at the close of 1935 amounted to \$1,791.12.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANCIS E. SMITH, *Treasurer.*

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

To the Board of Directors of the Bostonian Society:

The President of the Society, as a member of the Finance Committee, has examined the actual bonds in the Society's safety deposit box and has found them to agree with the list of securities published in the Treasurer's report.

The Committee has caused the Treasurer's books and accounts to be audited.

(Signed)

COURTENAY GUILD

JAMES M. HUNNEWELL

FRANCIS E. SMITH

Finance Committee.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE ROOMS

To the Board of Directors of the Bostonian Society:

During the past year there have been no radical changes in the arrangements of the rooms. The policy of devoting the Grenville H. Norcross Room to changing exhibits has been continued with showings of pictures and documents from our collections. The Boston, England, display which was on the walls at the time of the last annual meeting was followed by an exhibit with Boston Common as its subject, and that in turn by the current one on School Street.

In Whitmore Hall we showed in one of the cases Paul Revere memorabilia; later, printed ribbon badges, many of them pictorial, of a vogue now long gone; and at present, pictures, programs and the like, of the two Peace Jubilees.

One new case has been placed on our walls to contain the dress embroidered by Miss Elizabeth Bull of Boston in 1731 (later Mrs. Roger Price), worn by Mrs. Price's eldest daughter

at the coronation of George III in London, 25 October, 1760. The case is not ideal for its purpose but it shows the beautiful dress to better advantage than we have been able to display it heretofore. For that matter, the committee is fully aware that our display cases are far from what they might be. More suitable dustproof cases are much needed but beyond our means. Until they can be obtained we shall continue to do the best we can with what we have.

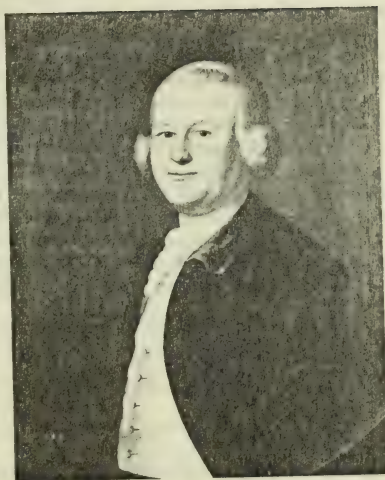
Indirect lighting has been installed by the city over the cases in Whitmore Hall with a consequent great improvement in the appearance of the room. Because of its location on the lower floor it is necessary to use more artificial light there than in any other room in the building and in the past there have been annoying reflections on the cases and walls. This cause of fatigue has been done away with and it is noticeable, that visitors spend more time over the exhibits than before.

At the regular meeting in February, Robert S. Chase of Boston presented the Society a portrait of James Otis which he had painted. It is based on the portrait by Joseph Blackburn now in the museum of Fine Arts, and for dress and pose on a contemporary portrait by Copley. In size it is a companion picture to the portrait of Samuel Adams which Mr. Chase gave the Society in 1908, but more brilliant in coloring. Mr. Chase's speech of presentation and the paper by Mr. Grinnell which followed it will be found on later pages of this annual report.

The meeting at which the presentation was made closely approximated the anniversary of Otis's epoch-making argument against the Writs of Assistance which he delivered in the same room in February, 1761.

Several descendants of Otis were invited guests of the Society. Sincere thanks were tendered Mr. Chase for his generous gift and to Mrs. Charles F. Russell, owner of the Blackburn portrait, for permission to copy it.

A list of accessions for this year is appended to this report. All of the gifts accepted by the committee are appreciated, but the committee wishes to mention in particular the collec-



JAMES OTIS, JR.

*From the portrait by Blackburn, 1755, in the possession
of the late Mrs. Charles F. Russell, of Boston.*

tion of maps and books which were given us this fall by Mrs. Lucy G. Wadsworth.

These maps and plans, made by Alexander G. Wadsworth almost seventy-five years ago, are interesting and valuable but the point the committee wishes to bring out is that those the Society has acquired were but a small part of the whole.

We had the privilege of selecting whatever was of interest to us and disposing of the remainder as we saw fit. As a result, various parts of the collection went to the State Library, to three different libraries of Harvard University, Essex Institute, and the American Antiquarian Society. In other words, through the generosity of Mrs. Wadsworth, this Society acted as a clearing house and was enabled to be of assistance to other libraries and historical societies in the State.

The committee will welcome at any time similar gifts which may be given us with a like privilege of disposal.

Respectfully submitted,

The Committee on the Rooms,
(Signed) GEORGE R. MARVIN, *Clerk.*

ADDITIONS TO THE SOCIETY'S COLLECTIONS, 1935

Apthorp, Leonard F.	Photographs	26 of milestones about Boston.
	Newspapers	Two first editions of Transcript, facsimiles.
	Photostat	Expenses of Boston, 1808-1809.
	Post Card	"Bell in Hand."
Barker, Mrs. B. F.	Tickets	That came to Prescott Barker, while a member of the Boston City Government, 1858.
	Invitations, Menus	
Barrows, John S.	Manuscript	Story of Burning of Central Church, Jamaica Plain, Dec. 27, 1934.
Benner, George F.	Notice	To tenants on Boston wharf to quit.
	Certificate	Of import countersigned by Thomas Melville.
	Print	View of Boston from Cotton Hill.
	Wood	From old Quincy House.
	Office Grill	From old American House.
	Photograph	"Little Admiral" sign.

Boston Globe	Photograph Program Photographs	Otis statue as in Mt. Auburn Cemetery. 100th Anniversary Lincoln's birth. Miscellaneous Collection.
Boston Numismatic Society	Medal	75th Anniversary.
Carpenter, George O., Jr.	Linen Sheet Cocoanut-shell Cup Patch Box	These three articles from the home of John Hancock were formerly loaned.
Coleman, Miss E. L.	Manuscript	Poem by E. Foxton.
Conley, Mrs. Henry R.	Letters	Relating to the school career of Miss Sarah L. Adams.
Corbet, Alexander, Jr.	Views	Of Boston, wood cuts from various magazines.
Dallin, Cyrus E.	Photographs	His equestrian statue of Paul Revere, (2).
Dodd, George L.	Manuscript	List business men residing in the North End between 1845 and 1855.
Driscoll, J. Francis	Programs Sheet Music	National Peace Jubilee. Three pieces.
Ellis, Charles W.	Music	Ode, "My Name is Water".
Endicott, F. Monro	Sheet Music	Twenty-three pieces.
Essex Institute	Ballots Business Card	Local elections about 1870. Benjamin Bradley.
Frothingham, Capt. Thomas G.	Photostat	Panoramic view from top of Bunker Hill Monument.
Goodspeed's Bookshop, Inc.	Photograph Copper Plates	Yacht "America" at Charlestown. Etchings: Brattle Street Church, Faneuil Hall Market, Hutchinson's House, Shirley Eustis House.
Grinnell, Frank W.	Framed "Coat of Arms"	Luncheon Club.
Guild, Courtenay	Photographs	Views of Boston 60 years ago; Governor Curtis Guild and Staff in 1906.
Hastings, C. B.	Wood sign Programs Portraits	Large watch. International Musical Festival, 1872. Lithographs, of Carl Zerrahn, Johann Strauss, Jr., Mme. Parepa-Rosa, Adelina Patti, Clare Louis Kellogg, Julius Eichberg.
	Magazine	Leslie's, Giving history of the 1869 Peace Jubilee.
Hawley, Mrs. Mary S.	Knife Bounty Receipt	Bowie, in sheath,—Civil War time. For money paid to be returned on furnishing substitute soldier.
Historic American Buildings Survey	Pictorial Map	Massachusetts with buildings surveyed noted on it.
Holman, Mary L.	Photo Album Framed Photograph	Both of "The United Twelve".

Holt, Oliver J.	Mugs	From fire of 1872.
Hutchins, Mrs. F. M.	Photo Sign	Glass framed sign of Old Boston Museum with actors' photographs.
Jacobs, Warren	Photographs	Fitchburg Railroad Station; Park Square Station; Old Colony Railroad Station.
	Car Card	Used by the Old Colony Railroad.
Kennard, Fred H.	Letters and Records	The Benedict Club and the Mercantile Library Association.
	Broadsides	The Mercantile Library Association.
	Membership Certificates	Bunker Hill Monument Association, Massachusetts Historical Association, the Bostonian Society.
Lowell, James H.	Tickets	East Boston Ferry.
Massachusetts State Library	Map	Boston Harbor, 1895.
Melcher, Mrs. George	Ticket	Lowell Institute, 1845.
Norcross, Grenville H., for Mrs. George Lane	Stereoscopic Views	The Great Elm, Washington Street, 1872, Macular Parker Store, the Apple Woman, Mozart Regiment, Reunion; Park Street.
Norcross, Grenville H.	Program	150th Anniversary, West Church.
	Photograph	Rev. Cyrus A. Bartol.
	Engraving	Merrymount Press Greetings, 1925.
	Print	Hancock House.
	Circulars	Crocker and Brewster's 75th Anniversary, 1886; rhymes of street names.
	Resolutions	Common Council on the death of Joseph Healy.
O'Keefe, Daniel J.	Photographs	Entrance to old "Bell-in-hand"; Old State House.
Porter, Herbert G.	Music	Seven pieces of sheet music.
Procter, Ben C.	Matches	Strip of sulphur tipped.
Purchased	Photographs	Thorndike Hotel, 1888 (2).
	Music	Twelve pieces of sheet music.
	Stereoscopic Views	Water Street; Beacon Street.
	Photostat	Map of Jamaica Plain and West Roxbury, 1858.
Revere, William B.	Photograph	Cook house in Watertown, where Paul Revere engraved Colonial currency.
Richards, Charles A.	Photograph	Group of old Dorchester men.
	Stereoscopic Views	Franklin Street; the Colliseum.
Robbins, J. W.	Negatives and Prints	Boston streets, 1894.
Rosenberg, Morris J.	Map	Reproduction of Pelham's Boston, 1777.

Sanford, William E.	Belts Photographs	Two Firemen's. Barnicoat Fire Association, Review by Capt. S. Abbott, Jr., the Fire Engine, Cornelius Howland.
Sawyer, Clifford D.	Manuscript	Memo. of Hon. T. T. Sawyer regarding Charlestown Fire Commission, 1873.
Sawyer, E. A.	Post Cards	Views of Boston about 1890.
Shephard, Mrs. Flora E.	Paper Weight	Glass crackled in the fire of 1872.
Smith, Fitz-Henry, Jr.	Photostat Calendar Tiles Wood Tiles Lithograph	Page of Ballou's Pictorial in January, 1857 showing the S. S. "America" in the ice. 1913, 1914, 1915, 1918. From Old South Meeting House. From old Art Museum, Copley Sq. Soldiers' Monument, Boston Common.
Smith, Walter G.	Photograph	Boston Stone and tablet.
Snow, Edward Rowe	Photographs	Charles Francis Adams, Jr. and John Quincy Adams at Fort Independence; Fort Independence, 1934; Graves Light; Mason and Slidell tablet; Haymarket Square, 1930; Officers of the Heavy Artillery at Fort Warren.
Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities	Maps Photographs	Back Bay District, 1885; West Chester Park; lands of the Boston Water Power Co., 1855. Exchange Coffee House, Washington Street, Davis houses.
Stafford, Morgan H.	Photograph	Old State House, 1865.
Taylor, Charles H.	Photographs Lithograph Holder Tax Receipt Manuscript Notice of Sale Helio-Chromo	William F. Dolbeare family; the William F. Dolbeare house; Park Square; Winter Street; Faneuil Hall; Franklin Statue; Salmon's painting of Boston waterfront. Washington Street, 1902. Match box from Young's Hotel. Aqueduct Corporation. Aqueduct Corporation legal letter. Water power stock. The Old State House.
Tibbetts, John F.	Photograph	Jack Travers' Barber Shop.
Tobin, John J.	Photogravure	Lafayette Mall and Tremont Street.
Wadsworth, Lucy G.	Maps and Plans	Eighty-four made by Alexander Wadsworth.
Warren, George C.	Circular	Brochure "Our Flag".
Weld, John G.	Shell Belt Photographs	Massachusetts State Guard. 1st Heavy Artillery, (3).
Winkley, Robert W.	Catalogues	State sale of land in Back Bay.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN

To the Board of Directors of the Bostonian Society:

The library has continued to grow until it is a very important reference library and it is being increasingly used. It now includes more than five thousand books and pamphlets. The number of people calling for information from our books was noticeably greater than last year. But there is one crying need to make our library of full value to our public. We should have an addition to our catalogue system.

All we have been able to afford is a single card catalogue arranged under subjects. What we need is an extension of our catalogue by an additional set of cards, classified by titles of the books and the names of the authors, with cross references to important articles in certain volumes. For example, the best account of Lafayette's visit to Boston is to be found in the life of Harrison Gray Otis.

It will be evident how greatly this would increase the availability of our books for visitors seeking information as to matters relating to Boston.

This work should be done by trained experts and would probably require the services of a cataloguer and two typists for about ten weeks. It would mean an expense to the Society of over \$400 outside of its usual budget. It is hoped that some provision may be found for this much needed addition to our facilities for carrying on our good work in Boston.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) THOMAS G. FROTHINGHAM,

Librarian.

ADDITIONS TO THE SOCIETY'S LIBRARY, 1935

DONOR	Volumes	Pamphlets
Annable, I. K.		2
Apthorp, Leonard F.		7
Barker, Mrs. B. P.	5	
Boston, City of	1	1
Bunker Hill Monument Association		1

DONOR	Volumes	Pamphlets
Burdett, George A.	4	
Calder, Philip R.		1
Carpenter, George O., Jr.		1
Connelly, Patrick J.	1	
Colonial Society of Massachusetts	1	
Driscoll, J. Francis	10	
Frothingham, Thomas G.	3	2
Goodspeed's Book Shop, Inc.	1	32
Gorely, Charles P., Jr.		1
Hotel Service, Inc.		18
Howard, Loea Parker		1
Jackson, Robert T.		1
Lazelle, Miss Abigail C.	1	
Massachusetts Historical Society	1	
Massachusetts Law Quarterly		1
Massachusetts State Library	1	
Mielziner, Mrs. Ella Mackenna Friend		1
Mt. Auburn Cemetery, Supt.		1
National Publishing Company	2	
New England Historic Genealogical Society		5
New England Quarterly		4
New England Society, New York		1
Norcross, Grenville H.	14	5
Palmer, William Lincoln		1
Purchased	18	10
Sawyer, Clifford D.	1	
Sawyer, E. A.	1	
Siebert, Wilbur H.		1
Slater, Miss Ruth	13	
Smith, Fitz-Henry, Jr.		8
Society for the Preservation of N.E. Antiquities		4
Somerville Public Library		1
Sons of the American Revolution	3	11
Thorndike, Albert		7
United States Government	2	1
Vail, Robert W. G.		1
Weld, John G.	1	
Winn, Robert M.		1
	<hr/> 84	<hr/> 132

PRESENTATION OF PORTRAIT OF JAMES OTIS

At the Regular meeting of the Society on February twelfth, Mr. Robert S. Chase of Boston, presented the Society a portrait of James Otis which he had painted. In making the presentation Mr. Chase said:

"To perceive, even if dimly in the beginning, that 'social want' which underlies every revolutionary convulsion; to stand out among the first for the new when other men oppose or hold back through fear or self-interest—requires high social intelligence and courage.

"Such particularly was the devoted intelligence and courage of Samuel Adams and James Otis and those others who stood with them.

"They numbered but a chosen few beside a
million-teeming press,
Yet wrought the general good of man;
Woe be our meed if we do less."

"Through them were burst the fetters imposed by outworn institutions of British feudal rule which blocked the necessary development that social evolution demanded of the productive potentialities of the new continent.

"Through them, after long and bitter agitation, America was convinced that it was detrimental to the progress of humanity for her to remain a mere trading post of Great Britain.

"Through them what remained of the feudal system in the colonies was forced out of the picture and the next step taken in that age-long and so-often-checked onward march towards Democracy which ushered in the United States of America

and with which a new idea came into its own in the world. They won for us political equality: if we perceive aright the 'social want' of our times, our task is the next step, to win economic equality. In such consummation will at last appear that true Democracy sought for by those of social intelligence and courage throughout the ages, brought nearer through Samuel Adams and James Otis, and now in our time made possible through the perfecting of the productive processes which can do away forever with involuntary poverty and the stultification that comes therefrom. In America no one shall be prevented from fullest self-realization. In America no one shall starve in body, mind or spirit. Samuel Adams, James Otis and those others were the radicals of their day. After all it is to her radicals that Massachusetts owes her proudest place in history.

"So it is with particular sense of privilege that I have painted this portrait of James Otis and now present it, Mr. Guild, to the Bostonian Society as guardian of Boston's past."

There is only one contemporary portrait of James Otis. This is a bust portrait by Blackburn painted in 1755 and now in the possession of Mrs. Russell, a descendant.

In making a portrait of proper size for our Society Mr. Chase has conceived Otis as he might have looked at the moment of making his great speech against the Writs of Assistance—a speech made in the very room in which his portrait now hangs.

The artist has utilized as a guide a portrait of the period as to dress and pose and has endeavored to convey the spirit and mastery of Otis whom John Adams compared on this occasion to "a flame of fire".

G.R.M.

JAMES OTIS AND HIS INFLUENCE AS A CONSTRUCTIVE THINKER

By FRANK WASHBURN GRINNELL

An Address before the Bostonian Society in the Council Chamber of the Old State House on February 19, 1935, in connection with the presentation to the Society of a portrait of Otis by the artist, Robert S. Chase, and in commemoration of the argument of Otis against the Writs of Assistance in the same Council Chamber in February, 1761.

The generally forgotten eighteenth article of the Massachusetts Bill of Rights was written into the constitution in 1780 by John Adams and Samuel Adams and their associates as a serious and permanent message to the citizens of Massachusetts. Following a similar, but shorter, provision in the Virginia Bill of Rights of 1776, it reads:

XVIII. A frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of the constitution . . . is absolutely necessary to preserve the advantages of liberty, and to maintain a free government. The people ought, consequently, to have a particular attention to all those principles in the choice of their officers and representatives: and they have a right to require of their law-givers and *magistrates* an exact and constant observance of them, in the formation and execution of the laws necessary for the good administration of the commonwealth.

Now that the nation is presented with the standards of government of the present senator from Louisiana it is worth while to remember this message and to pause in our rushing life to think about the "principles" to which it refers.

In the preface of the first volume of his *History of the United States*,* Professor Channing said:

. . . the most important single fact in our development has been the victory of the forces of union over those of particularism. It

* "A History of the United States" by Edward Channing, 6 vols., New York, 1905-32, Vol. I.

is essential that the forces and institutions which have made for disunion should be treated at length and in a sympathetic spirit; but it is even more necessary that the forces and institutions which have made for union should be constantly borne in mind and brought to the attention of the reader, for it is the triumph of these which has determined the fate of the nation . . .

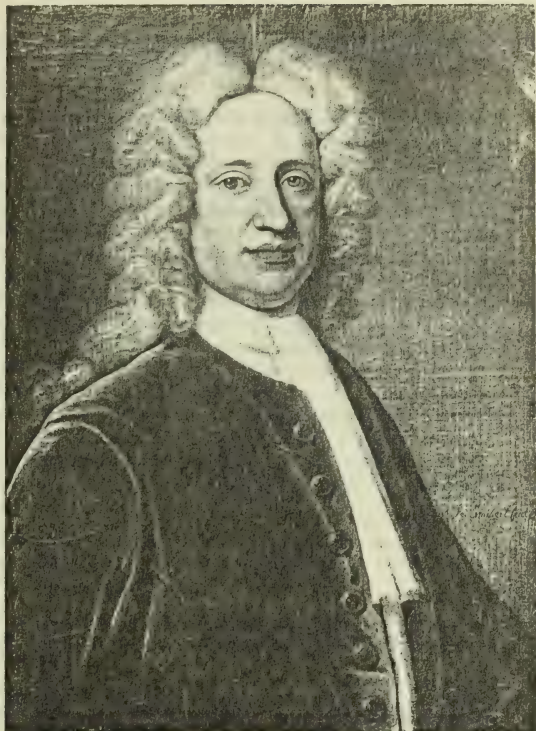
I have tried to see in the annals of the past the story of living forces, always struggling onward and upward toward that which is better and higher in human conception. It is only in this way that justice can be done to the memories of those who have gone before and have left for us a splendid heritage.

Hero worship, patriotic enthusiasm, and oratorical eloquence, valuable as they are, are apt, in the course of time to weave a thread of mystery in the minds of men about their ideas of government which tends to obscure simple facts at the bottom of the whole system. I shall call attention to a few of these facts which every one knows and acts upon, consciously or unconsciously, in his daily life, but many forget when they think about government. I believe they must be remembered all the time in studying American government.

During the past month, Bostonians have been entertained by the witty, satirical chorus of the song in the Gilbert and Sullivan opera of "*The Gondoliers*":

In short whoever you may be
To this conclusion you'll agree—
When every one is somebody
Then no one's anybody.

Following this line of thought, perhaps the greatest weakness in a large democratic community lies in the simple old fact that "what is everybody's business is nobody's business". The corollary of that as applied to government is the fact that constructive thinking by individuals is necessary before "collective" thought is possible. No amount of popular oratory about capitalism, collectivism, democracy, socialism or communism, or any other "ism" does, or can, change these facts and every one knows it if he stops to think about it. All the "isms" have their individual thinkers before they become



JEREMIAH GRIDLEY

*From the portrait by Smibert, 1731, in the possession of
Harvard Law School*

"isms", and, as the late William G. Sumner said, "If you ever live in a community that is entirely governed by a committee, then my advice is to get on the committee".

In political history, especially in times of crisis, when mere demagogues fail, as they always do ultimately, people turn to the more balanced thinking of men of broad vision. Thus the constitutional history of modern states, as I see it, is a story not only of economic forces, but of the suggestive minds which contribute continuously to what Professor Channing calls "the forces of union" or, in simpler language, the minds which develop the rules under which people can live together reasonably. These minds, which operate on a large scale, are rare and sometimes generations apart. They are neither radical nor conservative or, to express it paradoxically in another way,—they are both radical and conservative. This brings me to the constructive thinkers of the revolutionary period in Massachusetts, of whom John Adams was the greatest, and James Otis, whose portrait is to-day presented to the Bostonian Society and hung in this room, in which he "fired a shot heard round the world", was the stimulating pioneer.

What did these men think about and why and how were they constructive? Emerson explained it in his lecture on "*Uses of Great Men*," when he said*:

I cannot tell what I would know; but I have observed there are persons who in their character answer questions which I have not skill to put.

And again,

Every carpenter who shaves with a foreplane borrows the genius of a forgotten inventor.

And so, while we are thinking forward, we must also think backward, as these older leaders did, for when the leading lawyer of Virginia asked John Adams for advice as to the

* "*Representative Men, Seven Lectures*" by Ralph Waldo Emerson, Boston, 1899, pp. 12, 18.

reconstruction of the colonial governments, Adams sent him a paper called, "Thoughts on Government,"* at the end of which he quoted Milton,

I did but prompt the age to quit their clogs
By the known rules of ancient liberty.

James Otis was born in West Barnstable on Cape Cod about 1725. Entering Harvard College in 1739, he graduated in 1743 and then, according to his biographer, William Tudor,† he

... devoted eighteen months to the pursuit of various branches of literature, previously to entering on the study of jurisprudence. . . . The learning he acquired in this preparatory study, was afterwards of the greatest use to him. He inculcated on his pupils as a maxim, "that a lawyer ought never to be without a volume of natural or public law, or moral philosophy, on his table, or in his pocket."

Otis studied law with Jeremiah Gridley, who is sometimes referred to as the "Father of the Boston Bar," because in the Colonial period in the 17th century there was no bar in Massachusetts. The Puritans distrusted and would not tolerate practising lawyers and justice was administered by laymen, both on and off the bench. The colonial lawyers—Winthrop, Bellingham, Nathaniel Ward and others, appear to have been well read and capable, to a surprising degree, of governing and of framing laws, some of them far in advance of their time, as in the case of the provision in the laws of 1648 for compensation upon the taking of property for public purposes. But they were not practising lawyers, trained at fighting out in court the rights of individuals under written instruments or analyzing general principles of law and legal precedents. They were governing a pioneer community, struggling with local problems, independent in their ideas, but also wisely and shrewdly desirous of avoiding unnecessary controversies.

* "The Works of John Adams, Second President of the United States" by Charles Francis Adams, 10 vols., Boston, 1850-56.

† "The Life of James Otis of Massachusetts" by William Tudor, Boston, 1823.

After the Province Charter in 1692 and the creation in 1699 of the Superior Court of Judicature (since 1780 called "the Supreme Judicial Court") what we understand as a modern "government of laws" began to develop, but it developed gradually, for between 1699 and 1776 there were only four trained lawyers on that court.

A "government of laws" required fighting lawyers and most of the law during that period was made by the educated lawyers who had to teach the judges by their arguments. Beginning early in the eighteenth century such a bar developed, the first leading name being that of John Read. By 1760, there was a strong and growing bar of thoroughly trained and educated men with Jeremiah Gridley, Benjamin Pratt (later Chief Justice of New York), Oxenbridge Thacher and James Otis among the leaders.

Otis, at the age of thirty-six, was Advocate General and his reputation at the bar was such that even his enemy, Governor Hutchinson, said of him that he never knew fairer or more noble conduct in a pleader than in Otis, who disdained technicalities and defended his causes solely on their broad and substantial foundations.*

Such was the position of Otis at the beginning of February, 1761—that momentous month in our history when the proceedings which we commemorate to-day took place.

In 1760 William Pitt, finding that the continental colonists were trading with the French and Spanish Islands in the West Indies, cast about for the best means to put a stop to this traffic with the enemy. His advisers told him that if the Sugar Act of 1733 were enforced, this trade must come to an end. This was true because this law provided a prohibitive duty of six pence per gallon on all molasses brought into the northern colonies, except that which came from British plantations. To enforce the act would deprive the French and Spanish planters of the means of paying for the lumber, fish, and flour which they needed for their slaves and for

* Tudor, "Life of James Otis," p. 36.

themselves. Thereupon, Pitt ordered the provisions of the act to be enforced to the letter.

The Sugar Act had never been executed for two reasons. In the first place, as soon as it was passed the British sugar planters discovered that what they really wanted was the right to export sugar directly from the islands to continental Europe. Obtaining this favor, they no longer needed the northern American market. In the second place, in the existing conditions of trade, an adequate supply of molasses for distillation into rum was absolutely necessary for the prosperity of New England and the Middle Colonies. Rum was the currency used in the African trade and in the fur trade, and enormous quantities of it were consumed at home and in other English colonies. Not one quarter enough molasses was produced in the English islands to satisfy the needs of the northern distillers—they must have foreign molasses or go out of business. In the absence of any efficient customs service it was not difficult to evade this law or any other.*

As Morison has said, "The secret of maritime success (in Massachusetts) was that persistent enterprise which led her merchant ship-owners to 'trye all ports' and 'risk all freights'." The sporting chances of smuggling have always attracted traders and, as Sir George Trevelyan has shown in his history, it was a common and largely uncontrollable practice on both sides of the Atlantic in the middle of the eighteenth century.†

Resentment at the deliberate attempt to stifle the American trade added a patriotic zest to the evasion of the customs.

Even when the officials wished to collect the duty, they found it very difficult to do so where the whole population was against them. Ordinary search warrants were of little use because these were issued only upon information and applied only to certain specified goods in specified places. A writ of assistance was more efficacious because it enabled the holder to search any house or ship, to break down doors, open trunks and boxes, and seize goods at will. In case of opposition, he might call upon the civil authorities for aid. These general writs had been used in England for a long time, and a few of them had been issued in the colonies. The announce-

* Channing, "A History of the United States," Vol. III, pp. 2, 3.

† "The American Revolution" by Sir George Otto Trevelyan, new ed., 4 vols., London, 1926-29, Vol. I, p. 98.

ment that the Sugar Act was to be enforced caused more alarm at Boston than the taking of Fort William Henry had, three years earlier. There was doubt as to the legality of the existing writs, and the death of the old king put an end to whatever virtue there was in them. The collectors applied for new writs, and the merchants determined to oppose their being granted.*

The merchants applied to Thacher and Otis to defend them. Otis resigned his position as Advocate General and, according to Tudor, he (and probably Thacher also) refused fees, "though very great ones were offered".

On a dull February day in this room, warmed by a good fire, sat the five judges in their scarlet robes with all the barristers of Boston and of Middlesex County, seated at a long table or standing about the room. As Professor Hosmer says, this room "has been the theatre of as many great events probably as any one spot in America", but this one in February, 1761, was "perhaps most important of all".†

With the stage thus set and the actors ready, I shall try to show briefly the drama of the beginning of the American doctrine of constitutional law. During the greater part of the nineteenth century many men talked and wrote about history and historic persons in too adulatory a manner, but, with the rise of the more analytical economic historians of the past half century, their earnest desire to "debunk" what they regard as sentimentalism and hero-worship has led some of them in my opinion to underestimate the importance of some of our heroes, so that it is necessary to resort to counter analysis in the interest of a better historical perspective. Accordingly, I shall first describe the drama in the words of one of our most widely read historians of the present time,—Mr. James Truslow Adams,—and then endeavor to point out what I believe to be the errors in his account of Otis.

* Channing, "A History of the United States," Vol. III, pp. 2, 3.

† "The Life of Thomas Hutchinson, Royal Governor of the Province of Massachusetts Bay," by James K. Hosmer, Boston, 1896, p. 57.

In his volume entitled, *Revolutionary New England*,* Mr. Adams (at pp. 272-273) tells us:

The hearing was held in February, 1761, the legality of the writs being defended by Jeremy Gridley, the Attorney General. His technical position was sound and there was little to be said from the strictly legal standpoint for the opposite side. Oxenbridge Thacher, for the merchants, followed, but the speech of the day apparently was that by the younger James Otis, "a plump, round-faced, smooth-skinned, short-necked, eagle-eyed politician," as a contemporary described him. Able, but violent and eccentric, self-centered and frequently intolerable in manner, tainted with insanity that was later to end his career, the young lawyer burst into the technical legal discussion like "a flame of fire". We have no verbatim report of his speech, and there is but little to be gained historically by continuing to substitute the increasingly fervid accounts that John Adams penned as he grew older. Although in the days of his old age and failing memory he was to indulge in such panegyrics as placed young Otis above Cicero and Demosthenes, there is nothing in his diary at the time or the contemporary notes which he made of the speech to indicate any such extraordinary quality in it or interest regarding it.

He adds in a footnote

John Adams's various references to the whole matter of the writs and the speech of Otis are unreliable.

It would seem time in view of John Adams's innumerable inaccuracies, and on all sound principles of historical criticism, to discard all of his later accounts of the speech and to consider only the notes he made at the time. This, of course, would apply to Minor's and all other derivatory accounts. We do not, in fact, know the turn of a single phrase that Otis uttered.

We do know, however, that Otis argued that the general search warrants violated the Englishman's right to protection in his house.

Mr. Adams continues:

Whatever it may have been that Otis said, his utterance was undoubtedly a passionate one, appealing to the instinct for liberty rather than to legal precedents or technicalities. It made enough

* "*Revolutionary New England, 1691-1776*" by James Truslow Adams, Boston, 1923.

impression upon the judges to cause them, partly, probably, in view of the state of public opinion, to withhold their decision until they should be further advised from England. When that advice was given in favor of the legality of the writs, as indeed it could hardly fail to be, the instruments continued to be issued for many years, and it is from this time and in this connection that the more general decline in Hutchinson's popularity began.

The underlying principle at stake was whether a legislative act which invaded what citizens declared to be fundamental rights of the individual should be enforced by the courts. Hutchinson considered honestly that they should be until altered by the legislature. On the other hand, Otis seems to have argued that there are certain rights so sacred that the courts should refuse to enforce laws infringing them, thus arguing for one of the fundamental principles underlying all the constitutions of the American states and nation. Both men were unquestionably honest in their opinions and Hutchinson's stand was unassailable from a legal standpoint . . . His strict legalistic interpretation of the case, however, was opposed not merely to the interests of the smuggling merchants but to what was to be the winning side in the struggle of public opinion in regard to the relations of the individual to the state. Whereas his own popularity began to decline, Otis at once became the idol of the populace in Boston, and at the next election was made one of the four representatives of that town to the general assembly. In shifting the discussion from legal technicalities and questions of trade to the fundamental liberties of the subject, he both widened the basis of the dispute and inflamed the emotions of the people. It is from this time onward that in the storms of controversy we detect more clearly and ominously the rising ground swell of passion.

Let us now turn to Professor Channing again, who opens his third volume with the following striking paragraph:

"Government is a conditional compact between king and people . . . A violation of the covenant by either party discharges the other from its obligation." "An Act (of Parliament) against the Constitution is void." In these thirty words Patrick Henry and James Otis denied the divine origin of the British kingship and the legislative supremacy of the British Parliament, and substituted therefor the Common Law and the eternal rights of man. Moreover, these phrases shadow forth the reason for the secession of the old English North American colonies from the British Empire and

the principles which underlie our own system of government to this day. There was nothing new or strange in them. They had been held in England for centuries, but no one, since the days of Cromwell and his Ironsides, had thought of applying them to the settlement of ordinary everyday affairs of political life.*

After referring to Gridley's argument that Parliament had authorized the writs, Channing says,

From a technical, legal point of view there was little to be said in reply. What little there was to say was well said by Oxenbridge Thacher. It was then Otis's turn. Abandoning all attempt to argue the question of law, he applied himself to the rights of the colonists as men and as Englishmen.

Channing's brief glimpse of Otis is fairer than that of James Truslow Adams, but both, in my opinion, fail to grasp the full truth in the varying accounts given by John Adams. We must go across the water to an Englishman for the unqualified sentence which the facts seem to warrant,—to Lord Acton, who has been described as "a scholar among scholars", who said,†

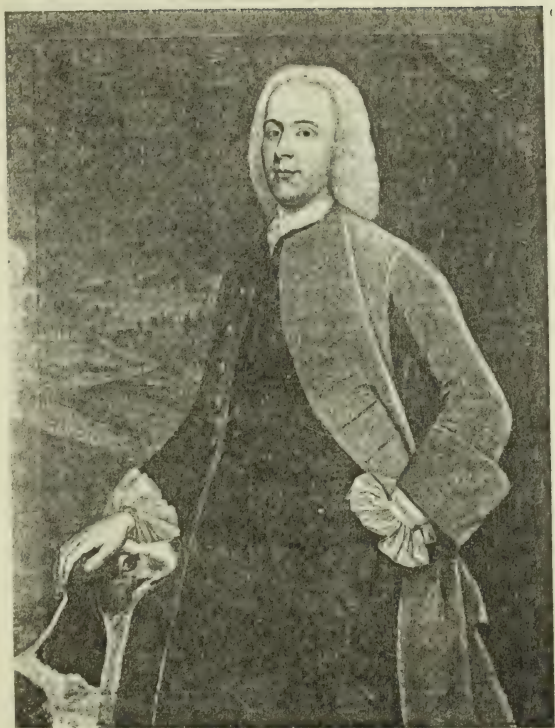
James Otis spoke and lifted the question to a different level, in one of the memorable speeches in political history.

Lord Acton compares the situation with the case of Charles I "with his shipmoney" and James I "with the dispensing power" and concludes, "There are principles which override precedents." Otis, as Channing suggests, applied those principles to "the ordinary everyday affairs of political life".

In the passage quoted from James Truslow Adams, he belittles Otis as a "young" lawyer and quotes a contemporary description of him as an "eagle eyed politician". But Carlyle said that when he wrote about a man he always tried to have a picture of him on his desk. Otis was not a young lawyer. He was thirty-six years old and already a respected leader

* Channing, "A History of the United States."

† "Lectures on Modern History" by John Edward Emerich Dalberg, First Baron Acton, London, 1906, pp. 305-307.



OXENBRIDGE THACHER

*From the portrait by Feke, in the possession of
Archibald G. Thacher, Esq., of New York*

of the bar and we have before us to-day this fine portrait by Mr. Chase, which follows the original painted from life by Blackburn; and, in the short account of him by Professor Morison in the new "*Dictionary of American Biography*", he is described as a man "normally good-humored and sociable" whose faults were the faults of temperament. It has been the common assumption among historians, as shown by the passages quoted, that the law presented in the arguments of Thacher and Otis was bad law, but our fellow member, Mr. George G. Wolkins, a few years ago discovered by accident in the treasury files of the Public Record Office in London, an opinion of Attorney General de Grey (later Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas with the title of Lord Walsingham) which sustained the arguments of five years earlier that the authority to issue writs of assistance did not extend to the courts of the colonies;* and Professor McIlwain, in his book on "*The High Court of Parliament*," has brought out the forgotten historical background of the arguments of Otis, and later of John Adams, on the relation of courts to arbitrary legislation.

As to our ignorance of what Otis said in his argument, I think the historians overlook the fact that we are studying a man who was not only a leader of the bar, but one who in Lord Bacon's words, had become from constant reading a "full man". So, discarding all the later accounts of John Adams, and, even, his brief notes taken at the time, and remembering that Otis argued for hours, we may feel morally certain that this man, who at once became both the intellectual and the political leader in Massachusetts for the next seven or eight years, put into his widely-read pamphlets of 1763 and 1764, not only the substance of the ideas, but, in many cases, the actual phrases, which he used in his great argument, in which he first poured out on an astonished community the results of eighteen years of reading, reflection and experience in

* "Daniel Malcom and Writs of Assistance"—Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society, Vol. 58, Boston, 1925, pp. 5-84.

action, with emotional intensity and with all the resources of a man of unusual eloquence and, perhaps, wit. No,— we need not think that we do not know what Otis said which stirred not only the imagination of the public, but, most important of all, the imagination and intellectual enthusiasm of the young John Adams, who, as he describes himself, was sitting in the court room “lost in admiration” and “looking like a short, thick Archbishop of Canterbury”.

As to John Adams’s increasingly enthusiastic memory of the scene as he grew older, the variations are of no great consequence. The contents of the ten volumes of the “*Works of John Adams*”, contain all kinds of things which must be read with a discriminating appreciation of an enthusiastic mind and of the mood, or of the particular occasion, which caused the particular statement, and with a constant realization that, behind all moods, in a time of crisis, Adams possessed the best-informed and most-balanced suggestive intellect of all the revolutionary thinkers, so that his advice was sought about almost everything and he was later chosen to draft the Constitution of Massachusetts in 1779. Under that constitution, we have lived because it worked. Bearing all this in mind, I accept his substantial estimate of Otis in the face of all critics because I know something about enthusiasm and do not believe such a man forgets the sort of intellectual impulse which he indicates that he and others received from Otis,—whatever may be his memory of details. After all, he *was* present and the rest of us were not.

As to “such panegyrics as placed young Otis above Cicero and Demosthenes”, presumably Mr. J. T. Adams refers to the sentence in a letter written to William Wirt of Virginia in 1818, in which John Adams said, in answer to Mr. Wirt’s exaggerated descriptions of Patrick Henry and others,

If we *must* have panegyrics and hyperboles I must say that if Mr. Henry was Demosthenes and Mr. Richard Henry Lee was Cicero, Otis was Isaiah and Ezekiel united.*

To take so obvious a bit of humorous satire too seriously seems absurd.

Now, leaving these general descriptions, let us see what Otis was really talking about, which is of value to us in 1935,—perhaps more than at any time since 1780 because we are facing problems similar not only to those faced by Americans in the eighteenth century, but by Englishmen under the Stuart kings three hundred years ago. Those problems are contained in the words "arbitrary power" which it was the purpose of American constitutions to restrain. To illustrate this, we will move forward about fifteen years and shift the scene to Berkshire County where the pamphlets of Otis had been read.

The compelling movement which led to the constitutional convention of 1779 was the insistent demand by Thomas Allen (representing the Berkshire constitutionalists) for a "compact" upon which the men of western Massachusetts could rely for protection against the men in the powerful eastern seaboard counties, whom they feared as much as they feared the King or Parliament.†

This group of hard-headed New Englanders in the Berkshire hills had thought enough about human nature to realize that,

* The following letter appears in Josiah Quincy's "Figures of the Past from the Leaves of Old Journals" (Boston, 1926) and in C. F. Adams's "The Works of John Adams" Vol. X, pp. 271-2.

TO WILLIAM WIRT

Quincy, 5 January, 1818.

"Your sketches of the life of Mr. Henry have given me a rich entertainment. I will not compare them to the Sybil conducting Aeneas to see the ghosts of departed sages and heroes in the region below, but to an angel conveying me to the abodes of the blessed on high, to converse with the spirits of just men made perfect. The names of Henry, Lee, Bland, Pendleton, Washington, Rutledge, Dickinson, Weythe, and many others, will ever thrill through my veins with an agreeable sensation. I am not about to make any critical remarks upon your work, at present. But, Sir, . . .

"If I could go back to the age of thirty-five, Mr. Wirt, I would endeavor to become your rival; not in elegance of composition, but in a simple narration of facts . . .

"I envy none of the well-merited glories of Virginia, or any of her sages or heroes. But, Sir, I am jealous, very jealous, of the honor of Massachusetts. In

"The resistance to the British system for subjugating the colonies, began in 1760, and in the month of February, 1761, James Otis electrified the town of Boston, the province of Massachusetts Bay, and the whole continent, more than Patrick Henry ever did in the whole course of his life. If we must have panegyric and hyperbole, I must say, that if Mr. Henry was Demosthenes and Mr. Richard Henry Lee, Cicero, James Otis was Isaiah and Ezekiel united . . .

"After all this freedom, I assure you, Sir, it is no flattery when I congratulate the nation on the acquisition of an Attorney-General of such talents and industry as your 'Sketches' demonstrate."

† "The History of Pittsfield, Massachusetts," by Joseph Edward Adams Smith, 2 vols., Springfield, 1869-76, Chapters XVIII to XX.

while they had removed King George III from the American throne, they had put King Voting-majority in his place. They also realized that as a practical matter the power behind the throne of King Voting-majority in any general legislative body did then, and would in future, reside to a very considerable extent in the more thickly settled and commercially prosperous seaboard counties of Massachusetts. They feared this new king, and this power, as they feared George III, so far as the probable, practical results on the western counties of Massachusetts were concerned. They did not deceive themselves with mere glittering generalities of theoretical "democracy". They knew they were facing a condition and not a theory, and they turned for leadership to a man who had a rare power of statement. This man was Thomas Allen and he had evidently read and pondered on the pamphlets of James Otis.

He translated the vision of Otis into the Pittsfield resolutions, reciting that,

. . . every man by nature has the seeds of tyranny deeply implanted within him, so that nothing short of Omnipotence can eradicate them . . .

That, knowing the strong bias of human nature to tyranny and despotism, we have nothing else in view but to provide for posterity against the wanton exercise of power, which cannot otherwise be done than by the formation of a fundamental constitution.

Let it not be said by future posterity that in this great, this glorious contest, we made no provision against tyranny *among ourselves*.

They backed up these resolutions by refusing to allow the courts to sit in Berkshire County until a constitution was framed to govern the courts in accordance with the eighteenth article of the Bill of Rights, quoted at the beginning of this paper.

Thus the people of Massachusetts under the direct influence of Otis were forced by the Berkshire men to frame a Bill of Rights and Frame of Government, for the sake of justice and

protection of individuals and minorities against majorities and officials and this gave John Adams the opportunity to draft our state constitution which profoundly influenced the form of the national constitution nine years later.

It was the case of the Writs of Assistance which resulted in the fourteenth article of the Massachusetts Bill of Rights and the fourth amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting unreasonable searches and seizures.

In speaking of Magna Carta, Pollock and Maitland, in their "*History of English Law*,"* say "in brief it means this that the king is and shall be below the law". Thinking close to human nature and its tendencies, Otis carried this principle of Magna Carta further for the protection of the people. He said, in substance, legislators are men, and legislatures, like kings, must be below the law. But how shall they be below the law? He answered, there are certain fundamental principles which must be recognized even by Parliament, and these principles are applied by independent and impartial courts of justice.

Thus he and John Adams after him, both of them with the assistance of Sam Adams, the organizer, reduced to practice the ideas of the philosophers which found expression in the thirtieth article of our Bill of Rights, which reads:

In the government of this commonwealth, the legislative department shall never exercise the executive and judicial powers, or either of them: the executive shall never exercise the legislative and judicial powers, or either of them: the judicial shall never exercise the legislative and executive powers, or either of them: to the end it may be a government of laws and not of men.

I regret that this paper has been prepared somewhat hastily under pressure of other work, but I have tried to bring out the reasons why we honor Otis to-day and why his great argument is painted on the walls of the State House in the central

* "*History of English Law before the Time of Edward I*" by Sir Frederick Pollock and Frederick William Maitland, 2 vols., Cambridge, England, 1895.

position between the ride of Paul Revere and the Boston Tea Party, where every governor of Massachusetts and every member of the Senate and of the House of Representatives can see it every day. This building, Faneuil Hall, the Old South Church, and all of our historical monuments are preserved because they were part of the story in which Otis and Samuel and John Adams finally produced the Constitution of Massachusetts. For the past few years we have been entering an apparently topsy-turvy period of American history in which many of us are bewildered and, for those of us who think we have a sense of humor, perhaps a good sedative is a thoughtful reading of "*Alice in Wonderland*" and "*Alice Through the Looking-Glass*", and some of Aesop's Fables. When we become thoroughly convinced by this process of the absurdity of the picture of everything upside down and inside out and shot through with Aesop's vision of human nature, we may begin to get a better sense of perspective or to think more clearly.

About a century ago or later, Macaulay and, still later, Huxley, predicted with almost startling accuracy the test of our American experiment in representative government, which we are now facing. To meet it, we must rediscover, not only "forgotten men", but forgotten ideas. It is not without significance that within the past two years in the young state of Oklahoma, a governor who attempted to dictate to the courts was answered by the young chief justice of that state in much the same way that Lord Coke answered King James the First under similar circumstances. Thus do history and human nature repeat themselves.

While the principles of "a government of laws" can be embodied in constitutions and are important for our guidance and protection, we must not forget the words of William Penn, the Founder of Pennsylvania:

Governments, like clocks, go from the motion men give them; and as governments are made and moved by men, so by them they

are ruined, too. Wherefore governments rather depend upon them, than men upon governments.

The late Albert Mason, formerly Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, once wrote:

We term the process by which the several functions of government are differentiated and perfected evolution, because we are accustomed to the thought that man, individually and collectively, is created with all his possible powers and attainments inherent, to be evolved or brought out by culture and training. Perhaps a more accurate conception of the fact is the thought of man as perpetually receiving life from an infinite source, in the measure of his capacity and his willingness to receive it, which capacity and willingness grow by means of the faithful use of the feeble powers first given, and thus that progress is by involution rather than by evolution.

This conception of the process as "involution" rather than evolution is important because it describes the way in which the noblest and most delicate qualities of character gradually develop in individual man. In Plato's *"Republic"*, Socrates begins with the study of "a just man" as the best approach to the study of a just state. And while it is true, as Madison said, that "a nation of philosophers is as little to be expected as the philosophical race of kings wished for by Plato", yet ever since the time of Plato the most profound students of government have been obliged by the force of intellectual honesty to consider the analogy between the development of the character of a state and the development of the character of an individual. The reason for this is, as has been pointed out somewhere, that the "state", although personified as a separate abstract being by many persons in many ways for different purposes of discussion, is really nothing but "all of us".

If we stop and think about it, we do not need either Socrates or Chief Justice Mason to tell us that the noblest individual characters who have stood out as benefactors of mankind have developed as the result of the balance within them of conflicting emotions, aspirations, and ideas, and that this balance in character involves necessarily a power of resistance,

whether it be in the form of temperate habits of conduct or in the form of fair habits of thought. It is for this reason that characters like Washington and Lincoln stand out in the history of the nation above all the factional controversies in which they figured. They had within them a balance of character developed to such a degree that they represented, and justly represented, to the people of the country that balance of character of "all of us" which was intended to be reflected in the institutions of government that they helped to frame and to preserve.

Many individual leaders go to make up the history of a nation and "one star differeth from another star in glory".

James Otis, in spite of his temperamental defects, was, in my opinion, essentially "a just man" of this type and the form of government which he outlined for posterity was "a just state".

PREFACE TO "SOME POLITICAL WRITINGS OF JAMES OTIS" BY PROF. CHARLES F. MULLETT FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI STUDIES

(Reprinted by permission)

"One of the most talked about and least read leaders of the American revolutionary period is James Otis. Since the winning of independence, his name has been amongst those frequently mentioned as having contributed to bring about that event. The consequence of this attention has been the building of a legend, at once more and less than accurate: more, in the sense that Otis is often credited with touching off the blaze of revolution; less, in the sense that no real respect is paid to the man's learning and ability to put his case effectively. Too many of his worshippers have not done Otis the supreme homage of reading his works. One reason for this oversight, is, no doubt, their scarcity. It is hoped that this collection will help to remedy that lack and aid in the reconstruction of the colonial mind. While not put forward as by any means complete this collection does contain the works upon which Otis' claim to eminence as a controversialist and political theorist must stand.

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STATE STREET AND THE OLD STATE HOUSE IN 1801

From a painting in possession of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

The building with a horse in front of it, in the foreground at the right, is the British Coffee House, where James Otis, Jr., was hit on the head in 1769. It was on the present site of 60 State Street.

Limitations of space have compelled selection of material, but I hope to take account, at some not too distant date, of unused resources in a needed biography of this firebrand.

"The five pieces here reprinted are the only identified formal pamphlets written by Otis. Not one of them has been reprinted since Otis' own lifetime. Numerous letters to the newspapers and reports of speeches made on various occasions would be well worth exhuming, and could be included here but for the aforesaid limitation. Consequently they are left until a later volume. The first of the following pamphlets is none too well known. Coming after the famous Writs of Assistance speech, which unfortunately was all too scantily reported, it has seldom received the attention accorded the more spectacular outbursts. Yet Otis' contemporaries were more generous, for they realized that the *Vindication of the House of Representatives* was one of the earliest and broadest statements of the fundamental principles argued after 1765. The cause for its composition was, simply put, executive taxation. Governor Bernard wished to increase the armament and manpower of the sloop *Massachusetts* for the purpose of defending the New England fishing fleet against French privateers. He secured the consent of the Council but neglected to obtain that of the Assembly, greatly to the latter's indignation. To justify the theory that taxes must be voted by the representatives of the taxpayers Otis wrote his *Vindication*. The circumstances surrounding the writing of the later tracts are better known. The most-quoted *Rights of the British Colonies*, which is generally given priority among Otis' contributions, was called into existence by the passage of the Sugar Act of 1764 and the promise of new taxes by which America would aid in her own upkeep. The *Considerations* was a fiery retort to the clever though reactionary Soame Jenyns' *Objections to the Taxation of Our American Colonies, Briefly Considered*. Otis was much irritated by 'our Colonies' as well as by the calm assumption that what was good for the Englishmen was fitting also for Americans. The two final pieces were written in answer to the loyalist Martin Howard's *Letter from a Gentleman at Halifax* and *Defence of the Letter from a Gentleman at Halifax*. The *Vindication of the British Colonies* is the more serious piece of writing, demonstrating very well the controversial power of Otis. *Brief Remarks* has been characterized by Moses Coit Taylor as the 'least worthy of respect' among all of Otis' writings. The basis for such a judgment is its nearness to a mere shriek. Otis had no humor, and in his pamphleteering bouts with the witty and urbane Howard and Jenyns he impresses men of a later day as having come off sec-

ond best. It is hardly necessary to say, however, that his very lack of humor carried conviction in his own day and made him the more influential advocate . . . "

For various accounts of Otis see Tudor's "*Life of James Otis*," an article by J. H. Ellis in *American Law Review* for July 1869, Hosmer's "*Thomas Hutchinson*" and a good brief account by Prof. Samuel E. Morison in the "*Dictionary of American Biography*." Prof. Harlow in his "*Life of Samuel Adams*" makes some rather caustically critical references to Otis.

It is necessary to be in a position to be very well
in a position to be in a position to be very well
in a position to be in a position to be very well

The position of the world is very well
in a position to be in a position to be very well
in a position to be in a position to be very well

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 Brown, Thomas Hassall
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 Brush, Charles Newcomb
 Bryan, John Stewart
 Buckminster, William Read
 Buerkel, John Frederick
 Buffum, Adelbert Edgar
 Bullivant, William Maurice
 Bullock, Edwin Warren
 Burgess, Miss Caroline Palmer
 Burgess, Miss Martha Palmer
 Burgess, Mrs. Theodore P.
 Burgoyne, Stephen Cain
 Burlingame, Howard Benjamin
 Burnhome, Clement Meyer
 Butler, David Franklin
 Byrnes, Timothy Edward
 Cabot, Francis Eliot
 Cabot, George Edward
 Campbell, Francis Augustine
 Carlton, Charles Elijah
 Carney, Francis Joseph
 Carpenter, George Oliver
 Case, Miss Louise Williams
 Case, Miss Marian Roby
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 Chamberlain, Allen
 Chandler, Cleaveland Angier
 Chase, John Carroll
 Cheney, Benjamin Pierce
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 Child, Dudley Richards
 Church, Miss Helen Lois
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 Coolidge, John Gardner
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 Cotting, Charles Edward
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 Cox, Guy Wilbur

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 Davis, Albert Milton
 Davis, Howard Clark
 Day, Hilbert Francis
 Devlin, Edward
 Dewey, William Richardson
 Dickinson, Charles
 Dillingham, Norman S.
 Dodge, Edwin Sherrill
 Dodge, Laurence Paine
 Dooley, William Joseph
 Dorr, Mrs. Benjamin H.
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 Draper, Eben Sumner
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 Dunham, Otis Emerson
 Dunnell, Mrs. Wm. Wanton
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 Dysart, Robert
 Eaton, Frederick William
 Eaton, William Storer
 Eaton, Mrs. William Storer
 Edwards, Miss Grace Martha
 Eliot, Christopher Rhodes
 Ellery, William
 Elms, Franklin Merritt
 Emerson, Frederick Lincoln

Emerson, Guy Carlton
 Emerson, Merton Leslie
 Endicott, Henry
 Endicott, Mrs. Henry
 Endicott, William
 Endicott, William Crowninshield
 Erickson, Arioch Wentworth
 Ernst, Mrs. Ellen Lunt
 Estabrook, Frederick Watson
 Eustis, Miss Elizabeth Mussey
 Eustis, Henry Dutton
 Eustis, Miss Mary St. Barbe
 Everett, Henry Coffin
 Farlow, John Woodford
 Farnsworth, Edward Miller
 Fenno, Mrs. L. Carteret
 Field, Fred Tarbell
 Field, Parker Barnes
 Field, William Henry
 Filene, Edward Albert
 Fish, Miss Margaret A.
 Fiske, Mrs. Elliot Wellington
 Fiske, Rev. George Stanley
 Fiske, Miss Gertrude
 Fitch, Miss Carrie Thirza
 Fitz, Mrs. Adeline F.
 Fitzgerald, John Francis
 Fitzgerald, William Francis
 Fletcher, Frederick Charles
 Flower, Albert
 Floyd, Charles Harold
 Fogg, Edward Clinton
 Forbes, George Shipman
 Forbes, William Stuart
 Fosdick, Frederick Woodbury
 Foss, Eugene Noble
 Foss, Leon Frederic
 Foster, Hatherly
 Fowler, Robert
 Frothingham, Mrs. Louis A.
 Frothingham, Thomas Goddard
 Fuller, Alfred Cook

- Gagnebin, Charles Louis
 Gallagher, Daniel Joseph
 Gallagher, Robert
 Gardner, George Peabody
 Gardner, George Peabody, Jr.
 Garfield, Irvin McDowell
 Gilman, Osmon Burnap
 Gilmore, George Leonard
 Glasser, Eli Alexander
 Gleason, Edward Hollis
 Godbold, Miss Caroline Agnes
 Goldthwait, Joel Ernest
 Gould, Marshall Hopkins
 Grabill, Ethelbert Vincent
 Grant, Mrs. Addie Kimball
 Gray, Mrs. Horace
 Gray, Roland
 Green, Philip Arthur
 Greene, Mrs. C. Nichols
 Grew, Edward Wigglesworth
 Grew, Joseph Clark
 Griffin, Trescott
 Griffith, Norman Hathaway
 Grinnell, Frank Washburn
 Groce, Joseph Byron
 Grozier, Richard
 Guild, Courtenay
 Guild, Miss Sarah Louisa
 Gurney, Franklin Pierce
 Hadley, Amos Irving
 Hall, Charles Howard
 Halloran, Frank Rupert
 Hamblen, Arthur Wellington
 Hamlen, Paul Mascarene
 Harding, Francis Austin
 Harrison, Walter James
 Henderson, Charles William, Jr.
 Henry, Andrew Kidder
 Henshaw, Samuel
 Herrick, Robert Frederick
 Hersey, Frank Wilson Cheney
 Hibbard, Thomas
 Hill, Adams Sherman
 Hill, Donald McKay
 Hirschberg, Abraham S.
 Hitchcock, Frank Tenney
 Hollander, Theodore Clarence
 Hollingsworth, Valentine
 Holmes, Edward Jackson
 Holmes, Robert Jameson
 Holmes, Samuel
 Hooper, Mrs. William
 Hopper, Ralph Waldo Emerson
 Hoppin, Charles Parker
 Hornblower, Henry
 Hornblower, Ralph
 Houghton, Clement Stevens
 Houser, Mrs. Horace M.
 Howe, Mark Antony DeWolfe
 Hubbard, Paul Mascarene
 Hunneman, William Cooper
 Hunnewell, Francis Welles
 Hunnewell, James Melville
 Hunt, Miss Belle
 Hunter, Herbert Forester
 Hurlburt, Mrs. Eda Adams
 Hutchinson, Miss Grace
 Hutchinson, James Abbott
 Hyslop, Samuel
 Jackson, Dugald C.
 Jackson, James
 Jackson, Joseph Riggs, Jr.
 Jacobs, Mrs. Garrie H. V.
 James, Arthur Holmes
 Jenks, Frederic Angier
 Jenks, Henry Angier
 Jenney, Charles Stoddard
 Jewell, Theodore Edson
 Johnson, Arthur Stoddard
 Jones, Arthur Morse
 Jones, Frank M.
 Jones, Harry Lee
 Jones, Matt Bushnell
 Jones, Nathaniel Royal

Joy, Mrs. Franklin L.
 Joy, John Henry
 Karolik, Mrs. Martha Catherine
 Keep, Charles Manning
 Kellen, William Vail
 Kennard, Arthur Wood
 Kent, Mrs. Alice Cotting
 Kidder, Charles Archbald
 Kidder, Nathaniel Thayer
 Kilburn, Warren Silver
 Kimball, Henry Horton
 Kimball, Mrs. May Dickinson
 Kittredge, Edward Holmes
 Knight, Arthur Stearns
 Lacy, Mrs. Agnes E.
 Lamb, Mrs. Horatio Appleton
 Lane, John William
 Lang, Howard Witherell
 Lapham, Henry George
 Laughlin, Mrs. Harriet Minot
 Lauriat, Charles Emelius
 Lawrence, John Silsbee
 Lawton, Charles Kimball
 Lawton, Herbert
 Lawton, Mark Anthony
 Leatherbee, Mrs. Albert T.
 Lee, George Cabot
 Lee, James Stearns
 Lee, Joseph
 Leland, Edmund Francis
 Leman, John Howard
 Lesh, Henry Frederick
 Leveroni, Frank
 Lewis, Edwin James, Jr.
 Lewis, George
 Lombard, Edward Whittier
 Long, Harry Vinton
 Loring, Augustus Peabody
 Loring, Augustus Peabody, Jr.
 Loring, Miss Katherine Peabody
 Lothrop, Francis Bacon
 Lothrop, Miss Mary B.

Loud, Joseph Prince
 Lovett, Arthur Trevitt
 Lowell, Miss Lucy
 Luce, Stephen Bleecker
 Luitwieler, Clarence Seward
 Lunt, William Wallace
 Lynch, Miss Cynthia Washburn
 Lynch, Henry Hawley
 Madden, Michael Lester
 Mann, Frank Chester
 Mann, Jonathan Harrington
 Marston, John Pitts
 Mason, Henry Lowell
 Matthews, Albert
 May, Frederick Goddard
 Mayer, Richard
 McCarthy, Joseph Edward
 McCarthy, Louis Blalock
 McDonough, Charles Andrew
 McKee, Mrs. Bessie Pardee
 McLaughlin, Edward Aloysius, Jr.
 Merrick, Frank Woodward
 Merrill, Albert Rowe
 Merrill, Sherburn Moses
 Milliken, Arthur Norris
 Milmore, Norville Livingstor
 Minot, Joseph Grafton
 Minot, William
 Mitchell, Sidney Adelbert
 Mixer, Charles Galloupe
 Moors, Francis Joseph
 Morgan, Miss Emily Malbone
 Moriarty, George Andrews
 Morison, Samuel Eliot
 Morse, Erving Plumer
 Morse, Glenn Tilley
 Morse, John Torrey, Jr.
 Morse, Julius Carol
 Morss, Henry Adams
 Morss, John Wells
 Murphy, Mrs. Ray Slater
 Muther, Lorenz Francis

- Newhall, Elbridge Kimball
 Newton, Clarence Lucian
 Niles, Irving Harris
 Noble, John
 Noyes, Charles F.
 Noyes, James Atkins
 Nutting, George Hale
 O'Brien, Walter Augustine
 O'Connell, Joseph Francis
 Paine, George Lyman
 Paine, James Leonard
 Paine, Mrs. James L.
 Paine, John Adams
 Palmer, William Lincoln
 Parker, Augustin Hamilton
 Parker, Miss Eleanor Stanley
 Parker, Herman
 Parker, James Phillips
 Parker, William Stanley
 Parkhurst, Miss Clara Burnham
 Parkhurst, Lewis
 Parmenter, James Parker
 Parsons, Birney Cleaves
 Parsons, William Edwin
 Pastene, Charles Anthony
 Patten, George Amory
 Peabody, Miss Amelia
 Peabody, Charles Livingston
 Peabody, Harold
 Pearce, Arthur Paul
 Pearson, Arthur Emmons
 Perkins, John Forbes
 Perry, Lucius Manning
 Perry, Miss Margaret
 Peters, Andrew James
 Peters, Paul Anthony
 Phillips, James Duncan
 Phillips, John Charles
 Phillips, William
 Phinney, Horatio Augustus
 Pickman, Dudley Leavitt, Jr.
 Pierce, Walworth
 Pigeon, Richard
 Plimpton, Theodore Barnett
 Potter, Arnold Stuart
 Pratt, Herbert Gale
 Pratt, Walter Merriam
 Preston, William Dean
 Pridee, William Henry
 Prouty, Gardner Wheelock
 Pushee, George Durant
 Putnam, George
 Quimby, Carl Noyes
 Quincy, Mrs. George H.
 Ratschesky, Abraham Captain
 Rawson, Miss Adelle
 Rawson, Edward Lincoln
 Reardon, John Aloysius, Jr.
 Reed, Brooks
 Reed, Miss Emily Spaulding
 Rice, John Clark
 Rich, Everett Blaine
 Richardson, William King
 Riley, Charles Edward
 Rogers, Bradlee
 Rogers, Dudley Pickman
 Rogers, Robert
 Rome, Charles Abraham
 Runkle, John Cornelius
 Russell, Richard Spofford
 St. Amant, George William
 Saltonstall, Richard
 Sampson, Charles Edward
 Sampson, Lewis Francis
 Searle, John Endicott
 Sears, George Gray
 Sears, Harold Carney
 Sears, Henry Darrah
 Sears, Henry Francis
 Sears, Herbert Mason
 Sears, Richard Dudley
 Sewall, Miss Jane
 Seybolt, Robert Francis
 Shattuck, Henry Lee

Shaw, Henry Southworth
 Shaw, Mrs. Sarah Pemberton
 Shepard, Finley Johnson
 Shultis, Newton
 Shuman, Edwin Arthur
 Shumway, Franklin Peter
 Slater, Mrs. Mabel Hunt
 Slesper, Stephen Westcott
 Smith, Charles Morton
 Smith, Fitz-Henry, Jr.
 Smith, Francis Edward
 Smith, Frederick Morton
 Snow, Franklin Augustus
 Sohler, William Davies
 Solberg, John Chester
 Spalding, Philip Leffingwell
 Sparrell, William Rogerson
 Spaulding, John Taylor
 Spaulding, William Stuart
 Sprague, Phineas Shaw
 Sprague, Phineas Warren
 Stearns, Foster Waterman
 Stearns, Frank Waterman
 Stevens, Nathaniel
 Stewart, Andrew
 Stone, Charles Augustus
 Stone, Charles Moulton
 Stone, Malcolm Bowditch
 Storrow, Mrs. Helen Osborne
 Stowell, Edmund Channing
 Streeter, Edward Clark
 Sullivan, Matthew
 Swift, George Hastings
 Swift, Jesse Gilbert
 Sylvester, Edmund Quincy
 Talbot, Miss Marion
 Taylor, Amos Leavitt
 Taylor, Charles Henry
 Taylor, Charles Henry, Jr.
 Taylor, Moseley
 Taylor, William Herbert
 Taylor, William Osgood

Thacher, Louis Bartlett
 Thacher, Thomas Chandler
 Thayer, Edwin Murray
 Thayer, Mrs. E. R.
 Thompson, Ralph Emerson
 Thomson, Elihu
 Thorndike, Augustus
 Todd, Thomas
 Tozzer, Alfred Marston
 Tufts, Leonard
 Turner, Mrs. Frederic A.
 Tyler, Edward Royal
 Underwood, Mrs. Elizabeth Farley
 Underwood, Miss Mabel Whitney
 Underwood, Miss Mary Robinson
 Underwood, Miss Sophia Amelia
 Wadsworth, Mrs. Alexander F.
 Wadsworth, Eliot
 Walcott, Robert
 Walker, Arthur Willis
 Walker, Charles Cobb
 Walsh, David Ignatius
 Wardwell, Jacob Otis
 Ware, Miss Mary Lee
 Warren, Edward Ross
 Warren, Joseph
 Warren, Ralph Lambert
 Washburn, Frederic Augustus
 Wasserman, Jacob
 Waterman, Frank Arthur
 Webber, Franklin Roscoe
 Webber, John Whiting
 Webster, Edwin Sibley
 Welch, Charles Alfred, 2d.
 Welch, Edward Sohler
 Wellington, Miss Anna Colburn
 Wellman, Arthur Holbrook
 Wells, Channing M.
 Wells, Mrs. Emily Walker
 Wells, Wellington
 Wendell, Barrett, Jr.
 West, Herbert Thomas

Wetherbee, Winthrop
 Wetherbee, Winthrop, Jr.
 Wetmore, Valentine Cecil Bruce
 Wheeler, Horace Leslie
 Wheelwright, Mrs. Elizabeth Boott
 Whidden, Stephen Hampden
 Whitcher, Frank Weston
 Whitcomb, Howard
 White, Austin Treadwell
 Whiting, Walter Rogers
 Whitman, Allen Hiram
 Whitman, Hendricks Hallett
 Whitney, Theodore Train, Jr.
 Whittier, Charles Woodbury
 Wigglesworth, Mrs. George
 Wight, Delano
 Williams, Mrs. Arthur

Williams, Holden Pierce
 Williams, Horace Dudley Hall
 Winkley, Hobart William
 Winslow, Arthur
 Winsor, Frederic
 Winsor, Miss Mary Pickard
 Wise, Arthur Chamberlin
 Withington, Mrs. Charles Francis
 Wolcott, Oliver
 Wood, Orrin Grout
 Woodbury, John
 Woodward, Percy Emmons
 Woodworth, Herbert Grafton
 Worcester, Elwood
 Worcester, Joseph Ruggles
 Worthen, Nathaniel Treat
 Young, Edmund Sanford

ANNUAL MEMBERS

Abbott, Gordon
 Adams, Norman Illsley
 Allen, William Lothrop
 Amory, John Singleton
 Amory, Roger
 Amory, Miss Susan Cushing
 Anderson, Elbridge Roberts
 Atkinson, Edward William
 Ayer, Nathaniel Farwell
 Babcock, Mrs. Edith Hovey
 Bachrach, Louis Fabian
 Bacon, Charles Edward
 Baker, John Malcolm
 Barbey, Jacob Amadeus
 Barry, John Anthony
 Baylies, Walter Cabot
 Beal, Boylston Adams
 Beattie, Mrs. Charles H.
 Beebe, Herbert Lincoln
 Beebe, Lucius

Benner, George Frederick
 Berkowitz, Hyman C.
 Best, William Hall
 Bird, Mrs. Charles Sumner
 Birmingham, Charles Aloysius
 Blaine, James Gillespie
 Blake, Arthur
 Blake, Miss Marian Lee
 Blaney, Miss Emily Frances
 Bliss, Elmer Jared
 Bliss, Leslie Edgar
 Blodgett, Mrs. Frederick S.
 Booth, George Francis
 Bradlee, Edward Chamberlin
 Bradley, Mrs. Abby A.
 Bradley, Joseph Gardner
 Bradley, Richards Merry
 Braley, Abner Leach
 Brewer, Joseph
 Brewer, Robert Dubois

1870

1871

1872

1873

1874

1875

1876

1877

Brooks, Walter Dennison
 Brown, Arthur Eastman
 Brown, Miss Elizabeth Lyman
 Brown, George Edwin
 Brown, Howard Kinmouth
 Brown, Mrs. Jennie Glover
 Brown, Willard Dalrymple
 Bulfinch, Francis Vaughan
 Burnham, Miss Helen Clark
 Burr, Allston
 Burt, Arthur Holton
 Bush, Samuel Dacre
 Butler, William Morgan
 Calder, Philip Raymond
 Carter, Clarence Howard
 Carter, Hubert Lazell
 Casey, Edmund John
 Casselberry, Clarence Marmaduke
 Channing, Walter
 Cheever, David
 Church, Frederic Cameron, Jr
 Clark, Paul Foster
 Clarke, George Kuhn
 Cleveland, Frank Ernest
 Cloues, William Jacob
 Colt, James Denison
 Condit, Sears Byron
 Connolly, Eugene Thomas
 Conrad, Sidney Smith
 Coolidge, Francis Lowell
 Coolidge, John Templeman
 Coolidge, Thomas Jefferson
 Cornwall, George Edmund
 Cousins, John Albert
 Cox, Charles Marshall
 Cox, Raymond Benjamin
 Cram, Ralph Adams
 Cram, Robert Jackson
 Crosby, John Crawford
 Curtis, Laurence, 2d.
 Cushing, Grafton Dulany
 Cushing, Mrs. H. W.
 Dalton, Henry Rogers

Damon, Harry Franklin
 Dana, Arthur Payson
 Dane, Ernest Blancy
 Danielson, Richard Ely
 Davenport, Charles Milton
 Davis, Harold Stearns
 Davis, Harrison Merrill
 Davis, Herbert Tolman
 Davis, Lincoln
 Dennison, Herbert Elmer
 Dewart, William Herbert, Jr.
 Dewick, Frank Augustine
 Doggett, Samuel Bradlee
 Dolan, Edmund Lawrence
 Downes, James Edward
 Dumaine, Frederic Christopher
 Dunbar, Ralph Walton
 Dunne, Duval
 Eastman, Ralph Mason
 Edwards, Miss Edith
 Eliot, Amory
 Elliott, Mrs. John
 Ellis, Augustus Hobart
 Ellis, Benjamin Peirce
 Ellis, Emmons Raymond
 Emerson, Robert Leonard
 Emerton, Albert
 Emmons, Mrs. Robert W.
 English, John Stephen
 Estes, Mrs. Ralph Caleb
 Eustis, James Williams
 Farley, John W.
 Farnham, Edwin Emery
 Farrar, Frederick Albert
 Farrington, Charles Chase
 Fillmore, Earl Foster
 Finney, William Alfred
 Fish, Erland Frederick
 Fisher, Mrs. Richard T.
 Fitz, Charles Frederick
 Flanders, Wallace Farnsworth
 Folsom, Charles Ingalls
 Folsom, Richard Whitney

Forbes, Alexander
 Forbes, Allan
 Forbes, Allyn Bailey
 Forbes, James Murray
 Foster, Charles Henry Wheelwright
 Foster, Frederick
 Fox, Walter Sylvanus
 French, Allen
 Friedman, Lee Max
 Frost, Edward J.
 Frothingham, C. Mifflin
 Fuller, Alvan Tufts
 Gage, Mrs. Mabel Knowles
 Gannett, Mrs. William Whitworth
 Gardner, Mrs. Philip
 Gifford, Josiah Hayward
 Glidden, Miss Etta Hagen
 Goodspeed, Charles Eliot
 Gordon, Terry Bookover
 Gray, Joseph Phelps
 Ham, Robert Lyman
 Hart, Albert Bushnell
 Hart, Francis Russell
 Harvey, Mrs. Annie Sherlock
 Hastings, Clifford Bicknell
 Hatfield, Charles Edwin
 Hayward, Arthur Henry
 Hayward, Miss Frances
 Hedge, Henry Rogers
 Hedge, William Russell
 Hemenway, Mrs. Augustus
 Henderson, Francis Freeman
 Henderson, James Dougald
 Hersee, David Evans
 Hermanson, Joseph Lauer
 Higgins, Mrs. John W.
 Hill, Arthur Dehon
 Hitchcock, William Harold
 Hobbs, Franklin Warren
 Hobson, Miss Dorothy M.
 Hollingsworth, Amor
 Hood, Frederic Clarke
 Horn, Everett Byron

*Deceased

Hough, Charles Thacher
 Hovey, Philip Rogers
 Howes, Mrs. Alice Maude
 Howes, Mrs. Joseph Curtis
 Humphrey, Henry Bauer
 Hurlburt, Henry Francis, Jr.
 Hussey, John Frederick
 Hutchins, Mrs. Edward Webster
 Iasigi, Miss Mary Vitalis
 Innes, Charles Hiller
 Jackson, Robert Tracy
 James, Thomas Marriot
 Jardine, William
 Jeffries, William Augustus
 Jenney, Bernard
 Jenney, Edwin Clark
 Johnson, Miss Harriet Everard
 Jones, Fred Kinsman Mudge
 Josselyn, Albert Ellsworth
 Kaplan, Jacob Joseph
 *Keenan, William John
 Keller, Carl Tilden
 Kendall, Henry Hubbard
 Keyes, George Shepard
 Knowles, John Appleton
 Kyle, George Alexander
 Larcom, George Francis
 Lawrence, William
 Levitan, Hyman
 Lewis, Walter Carr
 Lincoln, Alexander
 Little, Leon M.
 Locke, Wilbur Sargent
 Lombard, Mrs. Percival H.
 Longley, Edmund Waters
 Lothrop, Mrs. Alice
 Lothrop, Thornton Kirkland
 Lovell, Philip Gray
 Lyman, George Hinckley
 MacRae, Harold Richard
 MacRae, Mrs. Marion Leslie
 Macomber, Frank Gair
 Maddison, Arthur Neville

Maginnis, Charles Donagh
 Manahan, Ernest
 Mann, Miss Gertrude Whitney
 Marden, Philip Sanford
 Marvin, George Ritchie
 Mason, Arthur Ellery
 Mason, Miss Fanny Peabody
 McGlinchy, Andrew Joseph
 McIntire, Allyn Brewster
 McIntire, Frederic May
 McKay, Nichols Litchfield
 Merriam, John McKinstry
 Merrill, Albert Brown
 Miliken, John Frederick
 Mintz, Herman Arthur
 Mock, Emanuel Elias
 Morgan, John Pierpont
 Morgan, Paul Beagary
 Moors, Arthur Wendell
 Morse, Miss Helen Benn
 Morse, Horace Henry
 Morton, James Madison, Jr.
 Moseley, Frederick Strong
 Mumford, George Saltonstall Jr.
 Munroe, Larra Watson
 Nelson, Miss Constance Rose
 Newell, Franklin Spilman
 Newell, James Montgomery
 Norcross, William Womersley
 Nottage, Winthrop Irving
 Nutter, George Read
 Ober, Charles Edward
 O'Connell, Patrick Augustine
 O'Connell, William Henry
 Otis, Charles
 Paine, Robert Treat
 Palmer, Bradley Webster
 Paramino, John Francis
 Park, Charles Edwards
 Payson, Gilbert Russell
 Pecker, Miss Annie Josephine
 Peers, Kester Jennings

Perkins, Thomas Nelson
 Peters, William York
 Pickman, Dudley Leavitt
 Pierce, Myron Everett
 Pratt, Louis Mortimer
 Prendergast, Miss Julia Catherine
 Proctor, George Burroughs
 Prouty, Robert Morton
 Raymond, Franklin Freedom
 Remick, Mrs. Frank W.
 Renwick, William Goodwin
 Revere, Paul
 Revere, William Bacon
 Reynolds, Harrison Gardner
 Rich, William Thayer
 Richardson, Charles Oliver
 Richardson, Edward Peirson
 Ripley, Alfred Lawrence
 Roberts, Stephen Herbert
 Robinson, Charles Wellman
 Ross, Mrs. Caroline Emily
 Rowe, Henry Sherburne
 Rugg, Arthur Prentice
 Russell, Andrew LeBaron
 Sanborn, Harry Cobb
 Sawyer, Miss Mary Cummings
 Schrafft, William Edward
 Scofield, Mrs. William B.
 Scamans, Mrs. Caroline Brodhead
 Sears, Philip Shelton
 Sears, Richard
 Sibley, David Frederick
 Smith, Albert Phinchas
 Smith, Eric Parkman
 Smith, Frank Patterson
 Smith, Louis Carter
 Snow, Edward Rowe
 Spencer, Carl Mason
 Stackpole, Miss Alice
 Stafford, Morgan Hewitt
 Staniford, Mrs. Daniel
 Stearns, Albert Warren

Sternfelt, Carl Walter
 Stevens, Arthur W.
 Stevens, Horace Paine
 Stevens, Mrs. Samuel D.
 Stoddard, Harry Galpin
 Storke, Harold Grey
 Stow, Charles Messer
 Strong, Mrs. Charles P.
 Stuart, Frederick William
 Sullivan, Miss Helen Aloysius
 Suter, John Wallace
 Swan, George Arthur
 Swan, William Upham
 Tarbell, Edmund C.
 Taylor, Forrest W.
 Temple, Thomas French
 Thompson, Augustus Porter
 Thorndike, Mrs. John L.
 Throckmorton, John Wakefield
 Francis
 Tilton, George Prescott
 Tomasello, Joseph A.
 Tower, Miss Ellen May
 Tuttle, Julius Herbert
 Wakeman, Samuel Wiley
 Wales, Quincy W.
 Walker, John Ballantyne

Warner, Clarence McDonald
 Warren, Bentley Wirt
 Warren, George Copp
 Warren, Herbert Marshall
 Webster, Eugene Carroll
 Weed, George Marston
 Weeks, Warren Bailey Potter
 Weld, John Gardner
 Wellington, Alfred Easton
 Weltin, Miss Adelaide
 Wetherbee, Frederic Adolphus
 Wetherell, Charles Bradlee
 Wheeler, Henry
 Whetherell, Lawrence Henry
 White, Miss Gertrude Richardson
 White, Loring Quincy
 Whitney, Nelson
 Whittmore, Arby Clifford
 Whitwell, Frederick Silsbee
 Wolf, Bernard Mark
 Wolkins, George Gregerson
 Woods, Bernard Joseph
 Woodward, Samuel Bayard
 Young, Benjamin Loring
 Young, Harry Hayward
 Young, Philip
 Young, William Hill

NECROLOGY

Life Members

1933, not previously reported to us:

Mrs. George S. Silsbee

Edward B. Field

1934, not previously reported to us:

Herbert P. Wasgatt

The following members died in 1935:

Edward H. Best, 19 Jan.

Wendell M. Weston, 31 Jan.

Walter F. Watters, 1 Feb.

Mrs. Ella M. Candage, 5 Feb.

George Harrington, 9 Feb.

Francis Shaw, 9 Feb.

The first of these is the
 fact that the system is
 not self-sufficient. It
 depends on the external
 world for its raw materials
 and for its energy. This
 is a serious disadvantage
 because it makes the system
 vulnerable to changes in
 the external world. For
 example, if the price of
 raw materials rises, the
 system will be forced to
 pay more for its inputs.
 This will reduce its profits
 and may even lead to its
 bankruptcy.

The second disadvantage
 is that the system is
 not flexible. It is designed
 to perform a specific task
 and cannot easily be
 adapted to perform a
 different task. This is a
 serious disadvantage
 because it makes the
 system inflexible. For
 example, if the market
 for the system's output
 changes, the system will
 be unable to adjust its
 production to meet the
 new demand.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the system
 has several advantages
 and disadvantages. Its
 main advantages are that
 it is efficient and reliable.
 Its main disadvantages
 are that it is not self-
 sufficient and not flexible.
 These disadvantages must
 be taken into account when
 considering the system's
 use.

Joseph H. O'Neil, 19 Feb.
 Robert M. Lawrence, 7 Mar.
 John S. Reed, 1 Apr.
 Bowen Tufts, 7 Apr.
 Franklin T. Beatty, 18 Apr.
 Mrs. Henry L. Higginson, 6 May
 William L. Benedict, 6 June
 Lerman C. Prior, 28 July
 Albert Thorndike, 18 Aug.
 Henry D. Bennett, 5 Sept.
 Frederick W. Paine, 13 Sept.

Benjamin A. Prager, 13 Sept.
 Frank M. Sheldon, 20 Sept.
 George B. Dexter, 21 Sept.
 Mrs. Guy Norman, 28 Oct.
 Alexander Corbett, Jr., 16 Nov.
 Francis A. Howard, 19 Nov.
 Fred H. Burdett, 29 Nov.
 Atherton Sewall, 18 Dec.
 Dwight Clark, 26 Dec.
 Henry Taggard, 29 Dec.

Annual Members

The following members died in 1935:

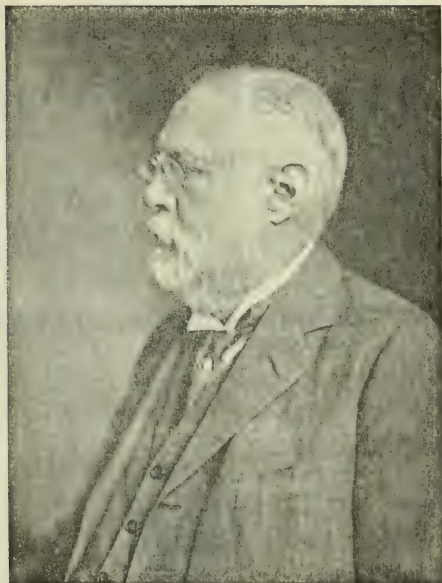
Alexander G. Bowditch, 14 Jan.
 William Cushing Wait, 28 Jan.
 Woodman Bradbury, 26 Feb.
 Frank B. Bemis, 10 Mar.
 Mrs. Helen R. Thayer, 14 Apr.
 Mrs. Fannie J. Traiser, 19 Apr.
 Langdon Frothingham, 29 July
 Walter A. Priest, 5 Aug.
 Henry A. Wyman, 25 Sept.

Charles H. Stearns, 17 Oct.
 William C. Richardson, 25 Oct.
 Mrs. A. Lawrence Hopkins, 25 Oct.
 Winfield Scott Knowles, 19 Dec.
 William J. Keenan, 22 Dec.
 John H. Storer, 25 Dec.
 Robert M. Bailey, 28 Dec.
 Jere A. Downs, 30 Dec.



PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BOSTONIAN SOCIETY

ANNUAL MEETING, JANUARY 19, 1937



GRENVILLE HOWLAND NORCROSS

President, 1911 to 1932, President Emeritus thereafter

A generous benefactor of the Society

Died, February 12, 1937

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Bostonian Society
and Report
OF THE

Annual Meeting, January 19, 1937



BOSTON
OLD STATE HOUSE
PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SOCIETY
MCMXXXVII

Committee on Publications

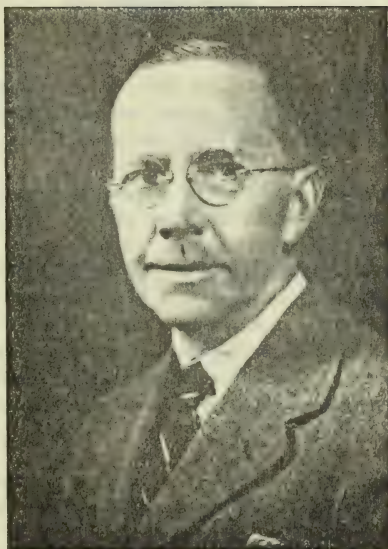
GEORGE KUHN CLARKE	THE REV. GLENN TILLEY MORSE
FITZ-HENRY SMITH, JR.	THE CLERK

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GEORGE RITCHIE MARVIN	Facing page 4



GEORGE RITCHIE MARVIN

Clerk and Curator of the Society, 1932 to 1937

Died, January 18, 1937

In Memoriam

The Society has lost two loyal members, George Ritchie Marvin, who died January 18, 1937, and Grenville Howland Norcross, who died February 12, 1937.

Mr. Norcross' membership in the Society covered a period of more than fifty years. He became a member in 1882 shortly after the Society was organized and was elected a Director in 1908 and President in 1911. He held these offices and took an active part in the affairs of the Society until a serious illness in 1926 left him unable to come to meetings. In 1932 he was elected President Emeritus. He maintained his interest to the end and gave much to the Society throughout his life.

Mr. Marvin joined the Society in 1913 on the death of his father, William T. R. Marvin, who was a Director and long interested in the Society. He was elected Clerk in 1932 and during his term of service successfully advanced the purposes of the Society in a time of economic stress, making the rooms and collections of the Society more attractive and serviceable, cataloguing documents and articles so as to render them more available, and through efficient publicity caused the Society to be better known to the general public.

OFFICERS OF THE BOSTONIAN SOCIETY SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION

President Emeritus

*GRENVILLE H. NORCROSS, 1932-1937

Presidents

*CURTIS GUILD, 1881-1906 *JAMES F. HUNNEWELL, 1907-1910	*GRENVILLE H. NORCROSS, 1911-1932 COURTENAY GUILD 1932—
--	--

Vice-Presidents

*FRANCIS H. MANNING, 1907-1922 GEORGE KUHN CLARKE, 1932—	COURTENAY GUILD, 1923-1932
---	----------------------------

Clerk and Treasurer

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Clerks

*GEORGE R. MARVIN . . 1932-1937
 JAMES L. BRUCE . . 1937—

Treasurer

FRANCIS E. SMITH . 1932—

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---	---

*Deceased

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES FOR 1937

OFFICERS

President
COURTENAY GUILD

Vice-President
GEORGE KUHN CLARKE

Clerk
JAMES L. BRUCE

Treasurer
FRANCIS E. SMITH

Directors

CHARLES H. TAYLOR	GEORGE KUHN CLARKE
COURTENAY GUILD	THOMAS G. FROTHINGHAM
FITZ-HENRY SMITH, JR.	FRANCIS E. SMITH
NATHANIEL T. KIDDER	AUGUSTUS P. LORING, JR.

JAMES M. HUNNEWELL

Librarian
THOMAS G. FROTHINGHAM

Custodians

CHARLES O. HURD	JOHN G. WELD
J. DWIGHT HOWARD	

COMMITTEES

Committee on Finance

FRANCIS E. SMITH

JAMES M. HUNNEWELL

THE PRESIDENT

Committee on the Rooms

CHARLES H. TAYLOR

FITZ-HENRY SMITH, JR.

NATHANIEL T. KIDDER

AUGUSTUS P. LORING, JR.

GEORGE KUHN CLARKE

THE PRESIDENT AND CLERK

Committee on the Library

THOMAS G. FROTHINGHAM

CHARLES E. GOODSPEED

AUGUSTUS P. LORING, JR.

JAMES M. HUNNEWELL

THE CLERK

Committee on Papers

ETHELBERT V. GRABILL

GEORGE KUHN CLARKE

THE CLERK

Committee on Publications

GEORGE KUHN CLARKE

THE REV. GLENN TILLEY MORSE

FITZ-HENRY SMITH, JR.

THE CLERK

Committee on Membership

CHARLES H. TAYLOR

ALLAN FORBES

WILLIAM L. ALLEN

THOMAS G. FROTHINGHAM

DELANO WIGHT

AUGUSTUS P. LORING, JR.

THE CLERK

Committee on Memorials

GEORGE KUHN CLARKE

FRANCIS L. COOLIDGE

THE CLERK

Delegates to the Bay State Historical League

THE REV. GLENN TILLEY MORSE

MISS MARY V. IASIGI

CHARLES F. READ

THE YEAR 1936 AT THE OLD STATE HOUSE

"Give an account of your stewardship" is a welcome demand on us at the present time for we feel that the past year has been one of progress in carrying forward the ideals for which the society was established. This progress has been accomplished not only in making our sources of information more available, but also in what is more important, the news is spreading faster than ever before that if one wishes to learn of the history of Boston, the place to go to get the information is the Old State House.

This is well shown in an inquiry that came to us: "Have you an Old Farmer's Almanac for 1894?" When the inquirer was told "No", he was much disappointed, remarking "I have been everywhere looking for it, and have been told that I could surely get it at the Old State House". His disappointment did not last long. The exact information he wanted was ascertained and was supplied him from other sources in our library.

The number of inquiries are increasing continually and the mention of a few of them will indicate the character of the service we are rendering.

Several authors have asked for verification of facts they wished to use in their books; one of these related to early architecture and another to model engines of, and information on Boston's first railroads.

A minister asked us regarding the location in Boston of the grave of "damned" children, i.e. damned because not baptized. The story is denied by the best authorities and the inquirer was so informed.

Hollywood called for pictures of Boston police of 1860 and for pictures of locations in that period.

A lawyer asked whether there could have been moonlight on March 16, 1813.

All these inquiries were satisfactorily answered as were many more that have come to us both by mail and in person.

The Society has played host on several occasions during the past year, and this, while showing no tangible gain, cannot have failed in building a feeling of friendliness that will result in good words being spoken when the opportunity arises.

A number of clubs have used our rooms for their monthly meetings and among these have been the Clock, the Wedgwood and the Pewter Club. On November 23, the Boston Chapter, Special Libraries Association, met in the Council Chamber at which time the Clerk, Mr. Marvin, read a paper on the preparation of old documents for cataloguing. During the American Bar Association meeting in Boston, the law librarians held one of their sessions in the Old State House on Saturday, August 22, and on the following Monday we had "open house" for the lawyers and their friends.

For years it has been a custom to observe 4th of July at the Old State House. This year after his Honor the Mayor had spoken from the east balcony, he introduced Havelock W. Barker, from Mechanic Arts High School, who in Colonial costume, read the Declaration of Independence.

The number of visitors during the year was 29,121, again showing a gain; this time 1959 over the previous year. Among the visitors were groups of school children and students; a group of the latter came from Illinois. These are always welcome and much pleasure is taken in pointing out to them the relics of events of which they have read in their histories and much interest is taken by this class of visitors.

A very common remark here is "I have lived in Boston all my life and this is my first visit to the Old State House". This

but points to the need of greater publicity, so that Boston people may know that there is something really worth while in our collections, as the makers of the remark have added with some show of enthusiasm.

(Signed) JAMES L. BRUCE, *Clerk.*

FORM OF BEQUEST

I give and bequeath to the BOSTONIAN SOCIETY, in the City of Boston, the sum of.....dollars for the general use and purpose of the said Society.

ANNUAL MEETING

The 56th Annual Meeting of the Bostonian Society convened in the Council Chamber of the Old State House at half past two on Tuesday, January 19, 1937.

After the approval of the records of the previous regular meeting, a brief report of the Clerk, Mr. Marvin, and the customary reports of the Treasurer, Auditor and Committee on Finance were presented and approved. The reports of the Board of Directors, the Committee on the Rooms, and the Librarian were postponed until the next meeting.

Frank Chouteau Brown, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, consisting of himself, Mrs. Henry Endicott, Mr. Ethelbert V. Grabill, Mr. Charles H. Taylor, Jr. and Mrs. Arthur Williams, for the committee, nominated the "present officers" for re-election. The death of the Clerk, Mr. Marvin, whom they had intended to nominate as Clerk had just been announced, and there was no opportunity to consider any other candidate. The vacancy in the office of Clerk was therefore left for the Directors to fill. No other nominations being made, one ballot was cast for the nominees, and they were declared unanimously elected.

The speaker of the meeting, Miss Rosamond Lamb, was then introduced. She spoke on "A Great Woman of America: Dorothea Lynde Dix." This talk is printed in full later herein.

On motion of Mr. Clarke, Chairman of the Committee on Publications, it was voted to print an account of the activities of the Society for the past year, a record of the annual meeting with the reports presented, and such paper or papers as the committee might approve.

In accord with that vote these proceedings of the Society are printed and distributed.

REPORT OF THE CLERK

To the Members of the Bostonian Society:

The activities of the Society during the past year have been well covered in the reports of the Board of Directors, the Committee on the Rooms, and "The Year 1936" to all of which the Clerk has contributed. There is little more to be said other than to speak of the meetings of the Society which have been held during 1936 in accord with the by-laws.

The list of meetings, speakers, and their topics is as follows:

January 21: Annual Meeting; Mrs. Nina Fletcher Little, "Historical Pottery and Porcelain for the Early Republic".

February 18: Mr. Russell Churchill, Managing Director of the Hollis Street Theater, 1931-1935, "Reminiscences of the Hollis Street Theater".

March 17: Captain Clarence A. Abele, U.S.N. (retired), "The Massachusetts Nautical School and the Schoolship Nantucket".

April 21: Mr. A. H. Wilson, "Travelling in Stage-coach Days".

May 19: Professor Percy E. Raymond of Harvard University, "Pewter in New England before 1800".

October 20: Mr. Lee M. Friedman—Life Member, "Rowland Gideon".

November 17: Mr. George Ritchie Marvin, Clerk and Curator of the Society, "The Old Town of Boston and How it Grew".

December 15: Professor Wilbur H. Siebert, of Ohio State University, "The Work of the Vigilance Committee of Boston During the Twelve Years of its Existence, 1850-1861".

(Signed) JAMES L. BRUCE, *Clerk.*

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

To the Members of the Bostonian Society:

The duties which rest upon the Directors have been faithfully performed during the past year and the eight scheduled meetings have all been held. As customary, the Board organized for the year at the February meeting, when Courtenay Guild was again elected President and George Kuhn Clarke, Vice-President. The former appointed the usual committees whose names appear in the annual printed report.

Among the duties of the Directors is that of the supervision of the membership list. In this connection 14 names have been added to the Life Membership, 12 by election and 2 that had been dropped because thought to be deceased, and 15 names to the Annual Membership. The resignations of 11 Annual Members have been accepted, and 9 have been dropped because of several years arrearage in dues. The loss by death has been 36 Life and 10 Annual Members. The membership roll on December 31, 1936 with the alterations indicated above stood as follows:

Honorary Members	2
Life Members	569
Annual Members	333
<hr/>	
Total	904

The membership at the beginning of the year was 941, so there is a net loss of 37 members. As the net loss of Annual Members is but 15, and as 11 of these 15 had not paid dues for several years, the net loss in income is very small.

Since August 24, 1936, the Old State House has been flood-lighted by the City of Boston. On that date the lights were turned on with appropriate ceremonies by Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield. Under a W.P.A. project a new slate roof has been put on the Old State House and the City of Boston has had the Willard clock on the east end of the building completely overhauled, and all worn parts renewed.

Your board has carefully followed the expenditures and while the budget has been exceeded by a small amount, it is believed that the progress made in building up the Society and in making its collections more available to the students of history has justified the amount that has been spent.

The work of the Society has gone forward during the year in which the services of the Clerk, Mr. George R. Marvin, have played an important part.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) COURTENAY GUILD, *President.*

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR

To the President and Directors, Bostonian Society:

Gentlemen:

I have examined the accounts of your Treasurer for the year ending December 31, 1936, and to the best of my knowledge and belief they are correct, having seen evidence of payment of all Cash disbursements, and proved Cash Book footings.

The Cash Book balance December 31, 1936, appears to be correct as follows:

On deposit at N. E. Trust Co.	\$ 467.64
Moors & Cabot balance	1,068.19
Petty Cash	56.42

Total	\$1,592.25
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The James L Whitney Library Fund shows a balance of \$1,816.45 on deposit at Franklin Savings Bank.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CHARLES B. WETHERELL, *Auditor.*

Boston, Massachusetts,
January 16, 1937.

C

FOR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1936

Dr.	CURRENT ACCOUNT	Cr.
1936	1936	
Jan. 1	Cash on hand	\$ 204 49
	311 Yearly Dues	\$ 1,555 00
	Commonwealth of Massachusetts	1,500 00
	Interest	5,404 99
	Gift	40 00
	Petty Cash and Souvenir Account	431 63
		\$ 204 49
		\$ 1,555 00
		1,500 00
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Dr.

JAMES LYMAN WHITNEY LIBRARY FUND

Cr.

1936		1936	
Jan. 1	Cash in Franklin Savings Bank . . .	\$ 1,791 12	
Jan. 18	New England Trust Co., as Trustee . . .	38 34	
July 1	New England Trust Co., as Trustee . . .	21 75	
July 17	New England Trust Co., as Trustee . . .	37 78	
Aug. 1	Dividend . . .	22 50	
		<u>\$ 1,911 49</u>	
			\$ 1,911 49

Jan. 20 Cash withdrawn account purchases for Library in 1935 . . . \$ 50 79
 Purchases for Library during 1936 . . . \$ 44 25
 Dec. 31 Cash in Franklin Savings Bank . . . 1,816 45

PERMANENT FUND

The Permanent Fund of the Society is invested in the following securities:

30 shares American Tel. & Tel. Co. stock	1,000.	King's County Elevated R. R. Co.			
7,000. American Gas & Elec. Co. Deb. 5's		5,000. 1st Mtge. 4's			
2,000. Boston & Maine R. R. 4½'s		5,000. Missouri-Pacific R.R. General 4's			August 1 1939
(Registered)		5,000. New England Power Association			March 1 1975
3,000. Boston & Maine R.R. 5's		5,000. Northern States Power Co.			April 1 1948
1,500. Boston & Maine R.R. 5's		(Minn.) Ref. 5's			November 1 1964
4,000. Brooklyn Manhattan Transit Corp.		5,000. Norway, Kingdom of, 5's			March 15 1963
Coll. Trust 4½'s		3,500. Philadelphia Co. 5's			December 1 1967
5,000. Canada, Dominion of, 5's		5,000. Pub. Service Co. of Colorado 1st & 2nd Mtge. 4's			
7,000. Central Pacific Rwy. Co. 1st Ref. 4's		1,000. Pennsylvania R.R. Gen'l Mtge. 4's			November 1 1961
5,000. Chicago Junc. & U.S.V. Co.		5,000. Pittsburgh Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis R.R. "A" 5's			June 1 1965
2,000. Columbia Gas & Electric Corp. Deb. 5's		5,000. Toledo Edison Co. 1st 5's			June 1 1970
5,000. Denmark, Kingdom of, 5½'s		5,000. Tri-Continental Corp. Conv. Deb. 5's			November 1 1962
5,000. Kansas City Terminal 1st Mtge. 4's		3,000. Union Electric Light & Power Co. Gen. Mtge. 5's			January 1 1953
Indianapolis Power & Light Co. 1st 5's "A"		6,000. Western Union Telegraph Co. 5's			April 1 1957
3,000. Jersey Central Power & Light Co. 1st Mtge. 4½'s					December 1 1951

PERMANENT FUND

The Society has a Permanent Fund made up from Life Membership Fees, Gifts and Bequests, well invested, which it is earnestly desired may be increased.

The Permanent Fund of the Society includes the following special gifts:

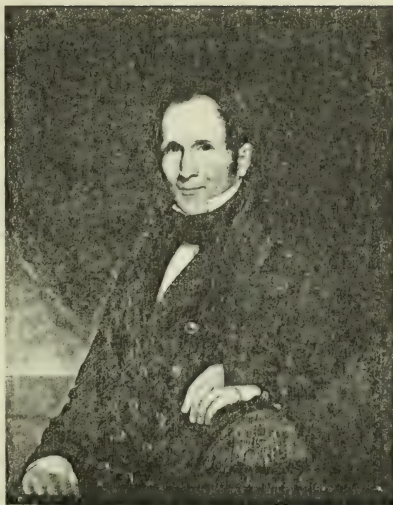
Boston Memorial Association Fund	\$1,179 51
Robert C. Billings Bequest	3,000 00
Elizabeth B. Brown Bequest	500 00
Edward I. Browne Bequest	1,000 00
George O. Carpenter Memorial	1,000 00
William O. Comstock Bequest	500 00
George T. Cruft Bequest	1,000 00
Henry W. Cunningham Gift	1,000 00
Benjamin H. Dewing Memorial	100 00
John W. Farwell Gifts	1,500 00
John W. Farwell Bequest	3,000 00
Courtenay Guild Gift	1,000 00
Curtis Guild Memorial	1,000 00
James F. Hunnewell Memorial	1,000 00
Laura Norcross Marrs Bequest	15,000 00
Grenville H. Norcross Gift	1,000 00
Lucy A. Norcross Centennial Memorial	1,000 00
Otis Norcross Centennial Memorial	1,000 00
Catherine P. Perkins Bequest	4,000 00
Caroline F. Sanborn Bequest	2,000 00
Samuel E. Sawyer Bequest	4,610 87
Joseph H. Stickney Bequest	1,000 00
Joseph C. Storey Bequest	2,000 00
William B. Trask Bequest	500 00
Robert C. Winthrop, Jr., Bequest	3,000 00

THE JAMES LYMAN WHITNEY FUND

Under the will of James Lyman Whitney the Society each year receives income from the trustees of the will. This goes to form the Fund, the interest on which, only, "is to be expended for the uses of the Library". The Fund at the close of 1936 amounted to \$1816.45.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANCIS E. SMITH, *Treasurer.*



HON. ISAAC HARRIS

From the painting by Healy acquired by the Society in 1936.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

To the Board of Directors of the Bostonian Society:

The President of the Society, as a member of the Finance Committee, has examined the actual bonds in the Society's safety deposit box and has found them to agree with the list of securities published in the Treasurer's report.

The Committee has caused the Treasurer's books and accounts to be audited.

COURTENAY GUILD
JAMES M. HUNNEWELL
FRANCIS E. SMITH

Finance Committee.

January 16, 1937.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE ROOMS

To the Board of Directors of the Bostonian Society:

The physical appearance of the rooms has been much improved during the past year through the painting of the walls and the whitening of the ceilings. No radical change has been made in the exhibits in general, but the policy of utilizing the Grenville H. Norcross Room and a case in Whitmore Hall for special displays has been continued. In the former have appeared four noteworthy exhibits: old School Street, railroads of early days, the relics of the Boston Veteran Firemen's Association and legal documents which were displayed during the time of the meeting of the American Bar Association in Boston in August.

The case in Whitmore Hall was also dressed with four special

exhibits: the Peace Jubilees of 1869 and 1872, the Boston Fire Department personnel of the 80's, envelopes of the Civil War times,—and pictures pertaining to Harvard during the time of the Harvard Tercentenary celebration.

Special mention should be made of the work that has been done in the way of cataloguing old documents. These had been either put into scrap books without index or stored away in quantities in packages to preserve them until a time for proper cataloguing and storing. Now, they have been jacketed separately, author cards have been made for all except those in the bound volumes of the Colburn collection, and subject cards are in process. When this work is completed, these valuable historic papers will be on call to researchers. This cataloguing has been done under the direction of the Clerk of the Society by Edith Dwight Gibson, an efficient cataloguer furnished by the Works Progress Administration.

In this same connection should be mentioned the work that has been done with proclamations of the Massachusetts Governors from earliest dates to the present time. The Society has one of the largest collections of these in the State. When these were being prepared for cataloguing, it occurred to the workers, Dr. Stanley U. Marie and Mr. Carlton Atwood, also workers from the W.P.A., that a check list showing the location of all such proclamations in all known collections in Massachusetts would be of service and should be made. This was authorized by the W.P.A. officials and has been done.

In the Society's collection there is a drum that was beaten at the Battle of Bunker Hill and a pastel of Thomas Melvill—artist unknown, but attributed by some critics to Copley. These were supposed to be here as loans, but this situation has been cleared up through the finding of a copy of a letter which showed the drum a gift, and of records which established the ownership of the pastel in the Society.

The collections have been increased by many gifts as shown in the list following, and of these special mention might be made of two oil paintings by Healy of the Hon. Isaac Harris



MRS. ISAAC HARRIS

From the painting by Healy acquired by the Society in 1936.

and his wife, a gift of Miss Mabel P. Cook, as representative of the Harris heirs. Isaac Harris was identified with the North End by residence and occupation for over half a century; he was a public spirited man, serving two terms in the Common Council and two terms as Alderman, while the Old State House was occupied by the City Government, and represented his district in the State Legislature. He was a fireward of Boston and distinguished himself when the Old South Church was saved from fire in 1810. His portrait and that of his wife are appropriately hung in Representatives Hall.

Respectfully submitted,
Committee on the Rooms

JAMES L. BRUCE, *Clerk*

ADDITIONS TO THE SOCIETY'S COLLECTIONS, 1936

DONORS		DESCRIPTION
Allan, Mrs. Bryce	Watchman's Rattle	Once owned by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes.
American Antiquarian Society	Broadside	Proclamation for Fast Day, April 16, 1771.
Baker Library	Photographs	Thirty-three of Boston Buildings and Streets about 1850.
Boston Common Tercentenary Committee	Certificate	Membership: "Neighbor of Boston Common".
Boston Globe	Photographs	City Point Life Saving station; speed boat of the station; Apple Island; U. S. Frigate Constitution; tombs in Copp's Hill Burying Ground; illumination of the Old State House; Daniel A. Whelton.
Brackett, Sewall C.	Manuscript	Liquor application of Nicholas Manning.
	Photostat	List of men, Capt. Noah Nichols' Company.

Brown, Mrs. Albert Storer	Photograph Advertisement Beads	Haymarket Square. Writing School. Three strings.
Churchill, Russell	Photograph	Interior Hollis Street Theater.
Cook, Miss Mabel P.	Oil Portraits	Hon. Isaac Harris and wife, painted by Healy.
Court, Ormsby A.	Engraving	Boston Custom House.
Dugan, Walter H.	Ribbon Badge	Welcome to Webster.
Edgerly, Alfred H.	Sailing permit Notarial Seal Receipt	Ship Merrimac, signed by Andrew Jackson. Samuel Cooper. H. Gardner, Treasurer.
Enslin, Mrs. Kate V.	Tea Spoons Tablespoon Sugar Tongs	These articles came to the donor as one of the Price, Valentine, Osgood family.
Evans, Mrs. E. J.	Fowling piece	Carried at Battle of Bunker Hill by Matthew Jackson.
First National Bank	Cutout	Old State House at time of adoption Federal Constitution.
French, Hollis	Photostat	Apprenticeship papers of Bazin Waine.
Frothingham, Thomas G.	Photographs Wood	Frigate Alliance paintings at Navai Historical Foundation. Brattle Street Church.
Greenleaf, L. S., Jr.	Photographs	Blackburn's portraits of Wm. Greenleaf and wife.
Grinnell, Frank W.	Photograph	Feke's portrait of Oxenbridge Thatcher.
Guild, Courtenay	Medal and Badges Insignia	Harvard Anniversaries. Worn by Lt. Col. Curtis Guild in Spanish War, 1898.
Hills, J. E.	Map	Baker & Tilden's of Boston, 1867.
Hough, Benjamin K.	Wax Impression	Seal worn by Gov. John Hancock.
Jackson, Robert T.	Photograph	Chauncy Place.
Jacobs, Carlton D.	Wood	Willow tree, King's Chapel Burying Ground.
Jacobs, Warren	Car Card	Boston & Maine Railroad.
Kilburn, Warren S.	Prints and Photographs New Year's Greeting	Boston Views. Merrymount Press.

Kramer, Otto	Photograph	Blake & Alden's Store
Lawrence, L. M.	Wood	From Bulfinch cupola, Boylston Market.
Leavitt, Miss Grace E.	Medals	Salem Street Academy.
Le Roy, Edward A.	Photograph	Portrait of Mrs. Daniel (Le Roy) Webster.
Lincoln, Francis H.	Liverpool Pitcher	Formerly a loan from Francis Lincoln.
Lovett, Miss Alice	China Doll Legs	Boston Fire relics.
Morrison, Miss Marie J.	Pine Tree Shilling	
Peirce, Richard and J. Gilbert	Token	Maverick Coach Line, East Boston.
Purchased	Stereoscopic Views	Soldier and Sailors' Monument on Common.
	Photographs	American Bar Association at Old State House and Boston views.
	Photostat	General Court Proclamation, 1680/81.
	Blueprints	Milestones about Boston.
Roberts, Miss Jane L.	Programs	Theater, 1878 to 1890.
Rumpf, Frank A.	Letters, Papers	John Darrell and William Carter.
Sanford, George A.	Ribbon Badge	64th Anniversary of Boston Fire.
Shepard, Harvey N., Estate of	Silver Loving Cup	Seven Vowel Club of Eliot School.
Smith, Fitz-Henry, Jr.	Papers and Programs	Merchants' Association.
	Badge	Committee Member, American Bar Association.
	Bookplate	Boston Bar Association.
Smith, Walter G.	Photograph	Bulfinch Monument, Mt. Auburn Cemetery.
Stokes, Harold G.	Currency Tickets	Eight pieces of fractional. Fourteen railroad and street railway with ticket purse.
Storer, John H., Estate of	Photographs	Framed views of Boston with 14 extra frames.
Storer, R. R.	City Medal	Awarded to Miss Lucy N. F. Brown.
Sumner, Horace Estate of	Table	Bandy leg, drop leaf, of black walnut.

Taylor, Charles H.	Photographs	Ice Skating on Washington Street; Paul Revere House; Salmon painting of Bromfield Place; replacing eagle on State House; Boylston Street Public Library; Pinckney Street; Commercial Wharf.
	Etching	Old House on Parker Street by Cobb.
	Engraving	Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics Association Building.
Tiernan, George	Plans	Stores on Fulton, Marshall, Franklin and Devonshire Streets.
	Newspaper	Columbian Centinel for Feb. 29, 1812.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN

To the Board of Directors of the Bostonian Society:

While the project of re-cataloguing the books of our library has not materialized as had been hoped because of lack of funds for so doing, yet, the value of the library to researchers and others has become better known and the number of users has steadily increased. It is not unusual today to see our large library table surrounded by those seeking information about Boston and its people.

Discussion of the problems of our library with librarians brings out a very interesting point. Our inquiries are different from those usually presented. They ask not for such and such a book by so and so, but for fragments of information incidentally mentioned in books and pamphlets—fragments that may and can be put together in articles and books covering subjects about which little has been previously known and that little often interspersed with rumors.

Our library today is functioning reasonably well in handling such inquiries, because those in charge have learned through years of experience where the information sought may be

found. But this knowledge is personal, and therefore subject to the vicissitudes of time and chance. It should be made more permanent through a more extensive author, subject, and analytical catalogue than we now possess. The information in our scrap books has been well indexed, but that in the usual library books has not been, and they are generally considered best sources.

This situation prompts us to present this need again to your attention.

The appended list shows that 96 volumes and 38 pamphlets have been added to our library during the year.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) THOMAS G. FROTHINGHAM, *Librarian*.

ADDITIONS TO THE SOCIETY'S LIBRARY, 1936

DONOR	Volumes	Pamphlets
Anonymous		1
Antiques, Editor of		1
Apthorp, Leonard F.	1	
Boston Wharf Company		1
Colonial Society of Massachusetts	32	
Driscoll, J. Francis		1
Edgerly, Alfred H.		1
Farnum, George R.		1
Finney, William A.	1	
Frost, Jack	1	
Frothingham, Thomas G.	2	1

DONOR	Volumes	Pamphlets
Hodgkinson, R. C.	1	
Kilburn, Warren S.	1	4
Marvin, George R.	2	1
Massachusetts, Commonwealth of	1	
Myers, Denys P.		1
Milwaukee Public Museum	2	
Noble, John	1	
Norcross, Grenville H.	23	8
Pecker, Miss Annie J.	1	
Purchased	22	
Smith, Fitz-Henry, Jr.		14
Snow, Edward R.	1	
Taylor, Charles H.		3
Webster, J. C.	1	
Weld, John G.	3	
	<hr/> 96	<hr/> 38



DOROTHEA LYNDE DIX

*From a daguerreotype in the possession of
Miss Rosamond Lamb*



JOHN D. BROWN

1840-1900

A Great Woman of America: DOROTHEA LYNDE DIX

By MISS ROSAMOND LAMB

A talk given in the Council Chamber of the Old State House at the Annual Meeting of the Society, January 19, 1937.

In these enlightened days when the women of the country, conscious of their potential power, are extolling their leaders of today and with them, the great women of yesterday, I wonder that Dorothea Lynde Dix has not been given a more prominent place. This simple Boston school teacher without health, without money, without backing, in the days when woman's place was in the home or in the background, achieved a work so far reaching in its effect that the claim of being one of America's greatest women is easily hers. In time of peace a great and practical righter of wrongs, saving a group of people who were not only forsaken but practically damned by their fellow men, and in time of war an acknowledged leader of the women of her country, she went forth armed only with her faith in God and intense compassion for suffering. And this was how it came about.

Dorothea Dix was born April 4, 1802 in Hampden, Maine. Her grandfather, Dr. Elijah Dix, came to Boston in 1795, as a physician and surgeon. He established a drug store on

the south side of Faneuil Hall and also founded in South Boston, chemical works for the refining of sulphur and the purifying of camphor. His zeal for business enterprise led him to the purchase of extensive land tracts in Maine, and here his son Joseph, who seems to have lacked the stability of his father, resided temporarily, as a possible agent of his father, at the time Dorothea was born.

Dr. Dix lived in what has been known as the Dix Mansion on Orange Court (later called Dix Place); here his widow whose maiden name was Dorothy Lynde, lived for twenty-eight years after his death; and here in 1814, at the age of twelve came Dorothea to live with her grandmother, determined to make a living for herself and two younger brothers who looked to her for guidance and help. To this end, she taught school. Beginning in 1816 with a school for little children, when she herself was only fourteen, she later founded a boarding and day school for older girls in 1831. Her career as teacher found delightful interludes, when with the family of the great Unitarian minister, Dr. William Ellery Channing, she spent summers in the country in Rhode Island and Virginia and visited the West Indies, where the vegetation of the tropics developed her already keen interest in plants. Less cheerful were periods of pain and invalidism caused by weak lungs which became increasingly serious until, in 1836, overworked and exhausted, she was forced to give up her school.

Miss Dix was thirty-nine years old, still far from strong, alone in the world and sufficiently independent financially to insure her own simple needs, when the appalling condition of the insane was brought home to her. By chance substituting for a friend in taking a Sunday school class at the East Cambridge jail, "Miss Dix was first brought into immediate contact with the overcrowding, the filth, and the herding together of innocent, guilty, and insane persons, which at that time characterized the prisons of Massachusetts".*

* (Life of Dorothea Lynde Dix by Francis Tiffany. Now out of print.)

Enlisting the interest of Dr. S. G. Howe (founder of the Perkins Institution for the Blind) and Charles Sumner, shocked by what she had seen, she started out, notebook in hand, to investigate. She visited every jail and almshouse in Massachusetts, accumulated eye-witness evidence, and then presented it in a Memorial to the Massachusetts Legislature.

I wonder if we can realize in 1937 what an amazing thing it was in 1843, for an ordinary citizen in no way connected with public affairs, in fact, the ultra circumspect head of a Select Young Ladies Boarding School, to present to the Great and General Court of Massachusetts a memorial of conditions so gross and so loathsome that even the most hardened must flinch on reading them. The memorial was referred to a committee of which Dr. Howe, then fortunately a member of the legislature, was made chairman.

"So profound had been the sensation throughout the Commonwealth awakened by the frightful details and impassioned eloquence of the Memorial that the obstruction and delays of politicians were swept away before a steadily rising tide of public indignation. The bill for immediate relief was carried by a large majority and the order passed for providing State accommodations at Worcester for two hundred additional insane persons. Thus was ventured and won Miss Dix's first legislative victory, the precursor of such numbers to follow through the length and breadth of the United States that their repetition year by year, the enormous sums of money they involved, the magnitude of the structures they led to the building of, the range of the field they opened out to advancing medical science, and the vast number of poor wretches transferred from stalls and chains to a comparative heaven of asylum comfort, fairly startle the imagination".*

The story of the founding of the Butler Hospital in Providence, R. I. illustrates the determination and the extraordinary force of Miss Dix's personality. Mr. Cyrus Butler was known for his great wealth but had shown no special interest in-

* (Life of Dorothea Lynde Dix by Francis Tiffany.)

hospitals. Miss Dix wished an interview, but was told it would be fruitless. She insisted and it was granted but she was greeted by Mr. Butler's saying, "Miss Dix, it is useless for you to come to see me. I am not in the least interested in your subject and I have no money to give you".

"Very well, Mr. Butler," was the reply, "that is of course for you to determine. I am not asking you for money. I only ask you to listen to what I have to say".

Miss Dix talked. One hour, two hours went by and still Mr. Butler was listening. When she finished, he said, "Well, Miss Dix, I have heard what you have to say. You can have anything you want of me".

"I hope you will give \$40,000 to the hospital for the insane in this city".

And so the great Butler Hospital in Providence was established.

It was interesting that Miss Dix's method of work was to appeal to the leaders of the community she wished to influence. She rarely appeared in public, made no addresses, gathered no meetings and made few enemies. Nevertheless, Dr. Howe was right when he said, "If I touch off the piece, it will be you who furnish the ammunition".

In her travels all over the country alone Miss Dix met with many adventures. Roads in the South were almost impassable and the set of tools she carried with her were often put to good use in repairing her wagon. Such jottings as "Cholera on board, stuck fast on a mud-bar ten miles below Vicksburg", and "Up again from malarial fever; off for Jackson, Miss. tonight", seem to be but comments on the day's work. If travel was difficult along the well-used routes in 1846, what must it have been to get to out of the way almshouses. For a woman by nature timid and almost an invalid to undertake successfully these journeys into the wilds, seems almost incredible.

Once hiring a carriage in a remote part of Michigan, Miss Dix discovered that her young driver was armed with a pair of pistols for their protection. These she took from him shortly before the following incident occurred.

"In pursuing our journey through a dismal-looking forest, a man rushed into the road, caught the horse by the bridle, and demanded my purse. I said to him, with as much self-possession as I could command, 'Are you not ashamed to rob a woman? I have but little money, and that I want to defray my expenses in visiting prisons and poorhouses, and occasionally in giving to objects of charity. If you have been unfortunate, are in distress and in want of money, I will give you some'. While thus speaking to him I discovered his countenance changing, and he became deathly pale. 'My God', he exclaimed, 'that voice!' and immediately told me that he had been in the Philadelphia penitentiary and had heard me lecturing to some of the prisoners in an adjoining cell, and that he now recognized my voice. He then desired me to pass on, and expressed deep sorrow at the outrage he had committed. But I drew out my purse, and said to him, 'I will give you something to support you until you can get into honest employment'. He declined, at first, taking anything, until I insisted on his doing so, for fear he might be tempted to rob some one else before he could get into honest employment".*

After her work among the states was well started, Miss Dix sponsored a bill in Congress proposing a grant of a portion of the public lands (12,225,000 acres), the proceeds of which were to be divided among the states for the benefit of the insane, the blind, the deaf and the dumb. After many vicissitudes the bill passed the House and Senate by large majorities in 1854 but was vetoed by President Franklin Pierce on the grounds of unconstitutionality.

"If Congress have power" he declared, "to make provision for the indigent insane without the limits of this district, it has the same power to provide for the indigent who are not insane, and thus to transfer to the federal government the charge of all the poor in all the States."†

* From clipping of Greenville "Patriot", sent by D. L. Dix to her friend Miss Anne E. Heath in Boston.

† President Pierce's Veto Message.

There was not enough support to over-ride the veto and the measure was defeated. The passage of the bill meant to Miss Dix the permanent assurance of proper care for the insane of the country, and the triumph of fourteen years of gruelling, heart-breaking work. Its defeat was a terrible blow.

Exhausted in mind and body, Miss Dix sailed for England in September, 1854, for a much needed rest and a visit to old friends. The general esteem in which she was held at that time is shown in the fact that when she took passage on the *S. S. Arctic*, that ill-fated ship which on the return voyage went down with nearly all on board, the steamship company not only presented Miss Dix with her passage, but gave orders that no one else should share her stateroom, thus really giving her two passages in gratitude for what she had done for the nation. For years railroad companies had sent her yearly free passes and express companies forwarded free of charge all the material she was constantly sending to prisons, hospitals and insane asylums.

She was not long abroad, however, before the tragic condition of the insane again came to her attention. This time it was in Scotland where some private institutions were "very bad", as well as certain public ones. It was soon seen that only drastic reform of the lunacy laws of the land would be of permanent benefit and Miss Dix decided to appeal to the Home Secretary. That she acted quickly was fortunate, for the Lord Provost of Edinburgh was already on his leisurely way to circumvent her.

"I looked into my purse, and counted time", she writes to her friend Mrs. Torrey in Boston, "and considered my health, for I had not felt so strong for some days as I could desire,—but my conscience told me quite distinctly what was my duty. I took, then, my carpet-bag, and wrapping about me my warm travelling garments, called a cab, and at a quarter past nine P.M. put myself into the express train direct for London, expecting to arrive in twelve hours, four hundred miles. I

first telegraphed to Lord Shaftesbury, asking an interview at three P.M. the following day, and naming the King's Cross Station as my point of arrival. I did not sleep, but was comfortable. An accident at nine A.M. detained the train till eleven A.M. which should have arrived an hour and a half earlier.

"I had never been in London, knew not one location. I stepped from the royal mail carriage, and a gentleman in a moment asked if I was Miss Dix, and announced a messenger from Lord Shaftesbury, accepting my appointment at the C—office, 19 Whitehall Place.

"I looked at my watch. It was only an hour to twelve. I had not time to dress for presentation, took a cab, and asking the distance to Kensington, where I learned was the residence of the Duke of Argyle (for I could reach that point in an hour), threw off my travelling cloak in the cab for a velvet I had in my hand, folded a cashmere shawl on, and believe I did not look so much amiss as one travelling so far might look.

"The clock struck twelve. I was at Argyle Lodge on C— Hill, Kensington. The bell was rung; a servant answered. I sent in my card; was introduced; found the Duchess and two others in the library with the Duke; opened my subject; asked of his Grace immediate communication on his part in behalf of Scotland with the Home Secretary. An hour and a half settled matters. His Grace would call for me at Whitehall Place at three and a half, to go to Downing Street.

"I was to proceed to the former place at once; found myself there at two and a half. Happily, Lord Shaftesbury anticipated his time and I found all the Board in session. We talked the whole subject over; settled that no time ought to be lost in urging the usually tardy Secretary. His Grace the Duke arrived and reported Sir George Grey summoned to a council at Buckingham Palace, but said, 'You shall see him yourself, but I shall now meet him at the palace and will state what you have said'.

"It was now 4 P.M. I could do no more till the following day, so sent for a cab, and drove to 38 Gloucester Square to my banker's (Mr. Morgan), asked for a basin of water to wash my neglected face and hands, a cup of tea, and bed, all of which Mr. Morgan's prompt orders secured".*

Miss Dix saw Sir George Grey, the Home Secretary, and finally the Lord Advocate who was summoned from Edinburgh, and as a result four men were appointed by Queen Victoria "To be her Majesty's Commissioners for the purpose of inquiring into the state of the Lunatic Asylums in Scotland, and also into the present state of the law respecting Lunatics and Lunatic Asylums in that part of the United Kingdom".†

The member for Aberdeen characterized the report of this Commission as "One of the most horrifying documents he had even seen,—so horrible, indeed, that he durst not venture to shock the feelings of the House by relating them".‡

In August 1857 an act was passed by Parliament ushering in a new era in the treatment of the insane in Scotland.

There followed, between periods of illness, a tour of the Channel Islands by Miss Dix and subsequent improvements in conditions there.

After a delightful visit with friends in Switzerland, where the beauty of the scenery made a lasting impression on her mind, Miss Dix set out alone, speaking beside English only a little rudimentary French, to inspect hospitals on the Continent. She began with France where she found "much to commend, with some things to disapprove". In Italy she found a good hospital in Naples but the insane hospital in the Holy City of Rome was a disgrace and a scandal so she decided to appeal to the Pope himself, then Pius IX. With the powerful aid of Cardinal Antonelli who entered warmly into her plans, she secured an audience. She found the Pope

* Letter of D. L. Dix to Mrs. Samuel Torrey of Boston.

† Order of Commission issued by Queen Victoria April 9, 1855.

‡ History of the Insane in the British Isles, by Daniel Hack Tuke, M.D.

benignity itself and fortunately he spoke English. Certainly her appeal must have been convincing for two days later he drove unannounced to the asylum and inspected the wards himself. "Then, at the second audience granted Miss Dix, he freely acknowledged his distress at the condition of things he had found, and warmly thanked her, a woman and a Protestant, for crossing the seas to call his attention as Chief Shepherd of the Sheep these cruelly-entreated members of his flock".*

A physician was sent to France to study the methods of the best asylums there and a tract of land near the Villa Borghese was purchased and plans made for the erection of a new asylum.

Miss Dix visited Trieste and then arrived at Athens just as the news of peace was announced marking the end of the Crimean War. Soldiers were everywhere, a guard in each of the transport carriages, "While at the side, in close file, rode a bodyguard who looked quite able to protect a much more valuable company. By way of adding interest to the scene, videttes were galloping hither and thither, and hidden in the bushes at intervals were parties of soldiers. And yet these precautions are declared to be necessary for ordinary security".†

At Constantinople the first act of this intrepid lady was to step into a boat and be rowed to Scutari for a visit to the hospital of Miss Florence Nightingale whom she had long wished to meet. But the "Lady of the Lamp" was still at Balaclava where there was much sickness among the English and French troops, so these two kindred spirits never met. Miss Dix had heard rumors of the terrible treatment of the insane by the Turks and was wholly surprised to find in Constantinople a Moslem Hospital of very high order which had been improved by a young Turk, who, while living in Paris had become interested in the famous French asylums and sought to reproduce the same methods for his own people.

* Tiffany, Life of D. L. Dix.

† Letter of D. L. Dix to Mrs. William Rathbone in England.

"The hospital was founded by Solyman, the Magnificent", Miss Dix writes, "and the provision for the comfort and pleasure of the patients, including music, quite astonished me. I had substantially little to suggest, and nothing to urge."*

Of the Armenian-Christian hospitals she could give no such glowing report.

I find very sad the following reference by Miss Dix to her longed for trip to the Holy Land, which with her vivid imagination and intense faith would have meant so much to her.

"I have resisted the very great temptation of going to Palestine, which I desired more than anything besides, because I could not afford the expense, though only twelve days distant from Jerusalem. All my life I have wished to visit the Holy City and the sacred places of Syria. As yet, I have confined my journeys to those places where hospitals, or the want of them, have called me. I trust my observations may be applied to some good uses".†

Her mission led on to Vienna and Russia where at the Moscow and St. Petersburg hospitals "every comfort and all needed care were possessed, and much recreation secured,—very little restraint was used".‡

Then, on to Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, and part of Germany went the "American Invader" and back through France to England to sail for home after two years of absence.

Incidental in Miss Dix's busy life was her work in behalf of life-saving stations and the men of the coast guard. A shipwreck when she was doing asylum work in St. Johns, Newfoundland, and her own perilous voyages, aroused a desire to visit Sable Island, that desolate sand island southeast of

* Letter of D. L. Dix to Mrs. William Rathbone in England.

† Letter of D. L. Dix to Miss Annie Heath in Boston, Mass.

‡ Note of D. L. Dix.

Nova Scotia rightly called the "Graveyard of Ships". As there is no harbor, landing is difficult and vessels lying by are in constant peril. During Miss Dix's two days visit, when she rode about the island on the little native ponies, a wreck occurred in which the ship was abandoned by all save the captain, who had gone mad. Miss Dix insisted that he be brought on shore where by care and kind treatment he soon regained his reason. After her return to the United States she reported the inadequate equipment she had seen and raised money for new lifeboats and tackle. Some of these were unfortunately wrecked on their journey, nevertheless, conditions at Sable Island were greatly improved as a result of her visit. She also established a library for the men of several hundred volumes and ever afterwards took a real interest in the life of the Coast Guard stations.

When Miss Dix returned from her European travels in 1856, her friends thought she would write a book on her experiences, but appeals for active help were so great that she was again on the move consolidating the gains previously made, getting larger appropriations, founding new hospitals and enforcing proper administration. The next five years were years of hard, unrelenting work in behalf of the insane.

In 1861, when the Civil War broke out, few Northerners had as intimate a knowledge of conditions in the South and of Southern leaders as had Miss Dix. For years her lips had been sealed on the burning issues of the day lest some indiscreet remark jeopardize the success of her asylum work.

Mr. Samuel Felton, President of the Philadelphia and Baltimore R. R., writes that early in the year 1861 Miss Dix came to see him.

"I listened attentively to what she had to say for more than an hour. She put in a tangible and reliable shape, by the facts she related, what before I had heard in numerous and detached parcels. The sum of it all was, that there was then an exten-

sive and organized conspiracy through the South to seize upon Washington, with its archives and records, and then declare the Southern Confederacy de facto the Government of the United States. At the same time they were to cut off all means of communication between Washington and the North, East and West, and thus prevent the transportation of troops to wrest the Capital from the hands of the insurgents. Mr. Lincoln's inauguration was thus to be prevented, or his life was to fall a sacrifice. In fact, she said, troops were then drilling on the line of our own road, the Washington and Annapolis line, and other lines of railroad. The men drilled were to obey the commands of their leaders, and the leaders were banded together to capture Washington".*

The necessary steps to protect the President-elect must have been taken for we know that he arrived safely in Washington for his inauguration.

Miss Dix was in Trenton, N. J. when President Lincoln called for volunteers. Thinking that she might be needed she left for Washington and boarded the last train that was permitted to go through. The result was that she was appointed, "Superintendent of Women Nurses, to select and assign women nurses to general or permanent military hospitals, they *not* to be employed in such hospitals without her sanction and approval, except in cases of urgent need".†

No one then guessed the immense task this would be for the next four years.

The confusion in Washington was appalling. Hospital supplies of every kind were pouring in and women by the thousands volunteering for nursing, very few of them trained and many of them totally unfit. To make some order out of this immediate disorder, to maintain high standards while filling emergency needs with the facilities that lay at hand, was the task

* Letter of Mr. Samuel Felton to Mr. Francis Tiffany, May 8, 1888.

† Order issued by Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, and D. C. Wood, Acting Surgeon General.

to be faced. The recruiting circular issued the following year by Miss Dix shows that a beginning had been made, although trained nursing as we know it did not exist anywhere, least of all in the United States Army.

Circular No. 8.

Washington, D. C.

July 14, 1862.

No candidate for service in the Women's Department for nursing in the military hospitals of the United States, will be received below the age of thirty-five years, (35) nor above fifty.

Only women of strong health, not subjects of chronic disease, nor liable to sudden illnesses, need apply. The duties of the station make large and continued demands on strength.

Matronly persons of experience, good conduct, or superior education and serious disposition, will always have preference; habits of neatness, order, sobriety, and industry, are prerequisites.

All applicants must present certificates of qualification and good character from at least two persons of trust, testifying to morality, integrity, seriousness, and capacity for the care of the sick.

Obedience to rules of the service, and conformity to special regulations, will be required and enforced.

Compensation, as regulated by act of Congress, forty cents a day and subsistence. Transportation furnished to and from the place of service.

Amount of luggage limited within a small compass. Dress plain—colors, brown, gray, or black, and, while connected with the service, without ornaments of any sort.

No applicants accepted for less than three months' service; those for longer periods always have preference.

D. L. Dix.

APPROVED:

WILLIAM A. HAMMOND,
*Surgeon General.**

* From private papers of D. L. Dix.

The military passes issued to Miss Dix during the war show confidence in her and in her mission. The first is a note from President Lincoln himself.

Executive Mansion,
Washington, March 30, 1862.

Medical Director of
Military Hospital at
Winchester, Va.

This introduces Miss Dix. Please receive her kindly, and avail yourself of her services among the sick and wounded soldiers.

Yours &
A. LINCOLN.†

Another note from the President a month later shows that one of Miss Dix's nurses was on duty and apparently appreciated at the White House itself.

Executive Mansion,
Washington, May 4, 1862.

The President's respects to Miss Dix. Mrs. Edwards (Mrs. L's sister) was suddenly called home to-day by sickness in her own family. Mrs. Pomeroy is now at the White House, and Miss Dix' permission for her to remain two weeks, or any shorter time, if so long is not possible, would greatly oblige Mrs. L. and the President.‡

Among the many passes issued to Miss Dix, the two following signed by order of the Secretary of War, are of special interest:

"Miss Dix has permission to proceed to, and to pass within the lines and camps of the Army of the Potomac until otherwise directed.

† From private papers of D. L. Dix.

‡ From private papers of D. L. Dix.

"Guards & Pickets will pass Miss Dix anywhere within this Department, together with any nurse or nurses that she may have accompanying her. Quarter masters will also give Miss Dix transportation where she may require it."

In 1864, Miss Dix made the following request, which was at first denied and then granted:

Office of Women Nurses,
U. S. Hospital Service,
Washington, D.C.

Nov. 8 1864.

To the Secretary of War
Sir:

I respectfully ask authority while I am inspecting the Hospital occupied by our (Federal) soldiers at Elmira to visit that of the Rebel prisoners in detention there.

D. L. Dix.

On the back of the letter is written:

Everybody knows that whatever Miss Dix undertakes would be grounded upon the purest and most philanthropic purposes, and so far as she is concerned could not fail to be otherwise than right, But the policy of allowing communication with the prisoners by persons not connected with those responsible for their security is seriously doubted and is not recommended.

E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Nov. 11, 1864.

Nov. 12, 1864.

Upon a reconsideration of my endorsement I find it more pointed than I designed, and desire to say that while I do not recommend the practice, as stated, I not only have no objection to a visit, as proposed by Miss (Dix) but approve it!

E. A. HITCHCOCK.*

* From Private Papers of D. L. Dix.

The demands made upon Miss Dix during the war were incredible. She was nearly sixty years old when the war began, her health broken by years of overwork, malaria, and an old pulmonary weakness, yet for four years she never took a day's furlough. It is no wonder that she was sometimes austere and hard to work with. She had been a lone worker for nearly twenty years and now took full responsibility and command over others. Accomplishment did not always meet her own high standards in spite of her absolute devotion and self sacrifice. On little scraps of paper are jotted down requests for food and supplies for hospitals about Washington. That Miss Dix should have been expected to see that these details were carried out seems extraordinary.

"Will Miss Dix send us a few towels and oblige

Respectfully

C. R. GREENLEAF."

"Will Miss Dix please furnish arrow-root prepared with port wine for one patient and much oblige

DR. CHILDE

Ward C.—Wheaton Hospital."

Miss Dix

Please deliver the bearer some cocoa and a few loaves of soft bread if possible, and oblige

Yours truly

B. H. WHITFORD

Hosp. Steward."*

At the close of the war, Edwin Stanton, the Secretary of War, felt that there should be some fitting acknowledgement of the country's indebtedness to Miss Dix. A vote of money from Congress or a great public meeting were suggestions proposed and refused by her, but she did ask for the flags of her country. A beautiful stand of the national colors was

* From Private Papers of D. L. Dix.

therefore sent to her. These she later bequeathed to Harvard University where for years they hung in Memorial Hall, but are now in a vault in Widener Library.

Due to accounts published concerning Miss Dix which have emphasized her work as a war nurse, many persons believe that this was her great sphere of activity. She herself said, "This is not the work I would have my life judged by!" Remedying conditions in insane hospitals did not necessarily fit her for work in field hospitals in war time. Her humanitarian principles, her enthusiasm, her untiring efforts carried her far as the superintendent of war nurses, further, perhaps, than any even with war experience could have gone, but the suffering she could not relieve appalled her and crippled her efforts. To appraise the life of Miss Dix correctly emphasis must be placed on what she did in her chosen field, as has been done here, and not on what she did in the field where the force of circumstances placed her, though her rising to meet the war emergency entitles her to great honor. The deeds of war have ever tended to overshadow those of peace.

After the War, her nurses dispersed and the many individual commissions in behalf of soldiers and their families executed, as well as a war memorial at Fortress Monroe erected, Miss Dix turned back again to her cherished work for the insane. In a country impoverished by a long war, hospitals had been neglected and many abuses had again crept in.

"It would seem", Miss Dix writes, "that all my work is to be done over so far as the insane are concerned. Language is poor to describe the miserable state of these poor wretches in dungeon cells. I did not think I was to find here in this year 1868 such monstrous abuses".*

In the South under the control of carpet-bag politicians and plantation negroes, conditions were worst of all. And so Miss Dix set to work. She was greeted by the following letter from Mr. Alfred Huger of Charleston, S. C. That it should have

* Letter of D. L. Dix to Mrs. Samuel Torrey.

been written in 1870 to one who had been so prominently associated with the Union army is a tribute to both the writer and the recipient.

"My dear Madam", he writes, "I have just heard of your arrival at Columbia! The Past, the Present, and the Future are by this announcement grouped before me. It is the instinct of the afflicted to be aroused and encouraged when your name is mentioned. Ruin and desolation hold their court among us". "Our poor little State is sinking under a weight of calamity and woe, our temples are draped in mourning, and our hearts are in the dust. Still, we flock to the altar when the High Priestess is there

"I was one of the founders of the lunatic asylum. Everywhere and at all times I have watched its progress. During the war I was in daily, almost hourly, interchange with our valued friend, Dr. Parker—We have heard, like a summons to meet death, of his possible removal and we have heard also of your providential advent. If the authorities that rule over us select this man as a victim or if Dr. Parker himself can endure his surroundings no longer, then there is an agony upon us, and may we not appeal to you for succor and for help.

"In this hour of our trial, a word of information or of consolation from you would be a boon and a blessing".

Faithfully and with profound respect,

"ALFRED HUGER"[†]

Miss Dix followed her usual active life until in 1881 she retired to an apartment which had been assigned to her use at the hospital she had helped to establish at Trenton, N. J. Unable to leave her room she still saw friends and kept in touch with the outside world. On July 17, 1887, she died, and

[†] Letter of Alfred Huger, Esq. to Miss D. L. Dix, Jan. 31, 1870.

was buried in Mt. Auburn cemetery at Cambridge, Mass. A simple granite headstone inscribed with her name has always two American flags in front of it, one placed there by the Grand Army of the Republic, the other by the army nurses, and it is the only grave there so doubly honored. But it is in the insane hospitals of many countries and in the improved care of thousands of human beings that her real memorial lies. Her money was left as an educational fund for American youth and her memory was left to all of us.

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DECEMBER 31, 1936

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 Webber, John Whiting
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 Winkley, Hobart William
 Winslow, Arthur
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Winsor, Miss Mary Pickard
 Wise, Arthur Chamberlin
 Withington, Mrs. Charles Francis
 Wolcott, Oliver
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 Woodbury, John

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 Innes, Charles Hiller
 Jackson, Robert Tracy
 James, Thomas Marriot
 Jardine, William
 Jeffries, William Augustus
 Jenney, Bernard
 Johnson, Miss Harriet Everard
 Jones, Fred Kinsman Mudge
 Josselyn, Albert Ellsworth
 Kaplan, Jacob Joseph

Keller, Carl Tilden
 Kendall, Henry Hubbard
 Knowles, John Appleton
 Kyle, George Alexander
 Lane, Miss Florence May
 Larcom, George Francis
 Lawrence, William
 Lewis, Walter Carr
 Lincoln, Alexander
 Little, Leon M.
 Locke, Wilbur Sargent
 Lombard, Mrs. Percival H.
 Longley, Edmund Waters
 Lothrop, Mrs. Alice
 Lothrop, Thornton Kirkland
 Lovell, Philip Gray
 Lyman, George Hinckley
 MacRae, Harold Richard
 MacRae, Mrs. Marion Leslie
 Macomber, Frank Gair
 Maddison, Arthur Neville
 Maginnis, Charles Donagh
 Mann, Miss Gertrude Whitney
 Marden, Philip Sanford
 Marvin, George Ritchie
 Mason, Arthur Ellery
 Mason, Miss Fanny Peabody
 McGlinchy, Andrew Joseph
 McIntire, Allyn Brewster
 McIntire, Frederic May
 McKay, Nichols Litchfield
 Merriam, John McKinstry
 Merrill, Albert Brown
 Milliken, John Frederick
 Mintz, Herman Arthur
 Mock, Emanuel Elias
 Morgan, John Pierpont
 Morgan, Paul Beagary
 Moors, Arthur Wendell
 Morse, Miss Helen Benn
 Morse, Horace Henry
 *Morse, Mrs. Everett
 *Deceased

- Morton, James Madison, Jr.
 Mosceley, Frederick Strong
 Mumford, George Saltonstall, Jr.
 Munroe, Larra Watson
 Newell, Franklin Spilman
 Newell, James Montgomery
 Norcross, William Womersley
 Nottage, Winthrop Irving
 Noyes, Miss Penelope Barker
 Nutter, George Read
 Ober, Charles Edward
 O'Connell, Patrick Augustine
 O'Connell, William Henry
 Otis, Charles
 Paine, Robert Treat
 Palmer, Bradley Webster
 Paramino, John Francis
 Park, Charles Edwards
 Payson, Gilbert Russell
 Pecker, Miss Annie Josephine
 Peers, Kester Jennings
 Perkins, Thomas Nelson
 Peters, William York
 Pickman, Dudley Leavitt
 Pierce, Myron Everett
 Pinto, Edgar Benjamin
 Pratt, Louis Mortimer
 Prendergast, Miss Julia Catherine
 Proctor, George Burroughs
 Prouty, Robert Morton
 Raymond, Franklin Freedom
 Revere, William Bacon
 Reynolds, Harrison Gardner
 Rich, William Thayer
 Richardson, Charles Oliver
 Richardson, Edward Peirson
 Ripley, Alfred Lawrence
 Roberts, Stephen Herbert
 Robinson, Charles Wellman
 Rowe, Henry Sherburne
 Rugg, Arthur Prentice
 Russell, Andrew LeBaron
 Sanborn, Harry Cobb
 Sawyer, Miss Mary Cummings
 Schrafft, William Edward
 Scofield, Mrs. William B.
 Seamans, Mrs. Caroline Brodhead
 Sears, Philip Shelton
 Sears, Richard
 Sibley, David Frederick
 Smith, Albert Pratt
 Smith, Eric Parkman
 Smith, Frank Patterson
 Smith, Louis Carter
 Snow, Edward Rowe
 Spencer, Carl Mason
 Stackpole, Miss Alice
 Stafford, Morgan Hewitt
 Staniford, Mrs. Daniel
 Stearns, Albert Warren
 Stevens, Arthur W.
 Stevens, Horace Paine
 Stoddard, Harry Galpin
 Storke, Harold Grey
 Strong, Mrs. Charles P.
 Stuart, Frederick William
 Suter, John Wallace
 Swan, George Arthur
 Swan, William Upham
 Tarbell, Edmund C.
 Taylor, Forrest W.
 Temple, Thomas French
 Thompson, Augustus Porter
 Thorndike, Mrs. John L.
 Throckmorton, John Wakefield
 Francis
 Tower, Miss Ellen May
 Tuttle, Julius Herbert
 Wakeman, Samuel Wiley
 Wales, Quincy W.
 Walker, John Ballantyne
 Warren, Bentley Wirt
 Warren, George Copp

Warren, Herbert Marshall
 Webster, Mrs. Edwin S.
 Webster, Eugene Carroll
 Weed, George Marston
 Weeks, Warren Bailey Potter
 Weld, John Gardner
 Wellington, Alfred Easton
 Wetherbee, Frederic Adolphus
 Wetherell, Charles Bradlee
 Wheeler, Henry
 White, Miss Gertrude Richardson

White, Loring Quincy
 Whitney, Nelson
 Whittemore, Arby Clizord
 Whitwell, Frederick Silsbee
 Wolf, Bernard Mark
 Wolfkins, George Gregerson
 Woods, Bernard Joseph
 Woodward, Samuel Bayard
 Young, Benjamin Loring
 Young, Philip
 Young, William Hill

NECROLOGY

The following members died in 1936:

Life Members

Edward M. Farnsworth, 1 Jan.
 Arthur W. Walker, 4 Jan.
 William C. Hunneman, 11 Jan.
 Miss Belle Hunt, 17 Jan.
 Rev. George S. Fiske, 17 Jan.
 Mrs. Bessie Pardoe McKee, 4 Feb.
 Hallie C. Blake, 25 Feb.
 John G. Coolidge, 28 Feb.
 Alanson Bigelow, 7 March
 Arthur N. Milliken, 12 March
 G. Willard Bartlett, 14 March
 Charles A. Coolidge, 1 April
 Albert F. Bemis, 11 April
 John C. Chase, 15 April.
 Francis A. Campbell, 3 May
 Henry Adams Morss, 6 May
 C. Moulton Stone, 9 May
 Miss Elizabeth M. Eustis, 17 May

William H. Coolidge, 28 May
 Jonathan H. Mann, 6 June
 Dr. Edwin W. Bullock, 7 July
 Asaph Churchill, 15 July
 Edward B. Bayley, 26 July
 Francis J. Moors, 30 July
 James L. Paine, 7 August
 Charles A. Pastene, 13 August
 Brooks Reed, 31 August
 George L. Gilmore, 12 Sept.
 Edward Devlin, 18 Sept.
 Howard B. Burlingame, 22 Sept.
 Frank A. Waterman, 30 Sept.
 Mrs. Mary C. Quincy, 5 Oct.
 Harry L. Jones, 14 Nov.
 William C. Endicott, 28 Nov.
 Lewis F. Sampson, 8 Dec.
 Franklin, M. Elms, 10 Dec.

Annual Members

James D. Colt, 31 Jan.

Joseph A. Tomasello, 21 Feb.

Miss Adelaide Welton, 26 March

Walter C. Baylies, 3 May

S. Dacre Bush, 10 May

Edwin C. Jenney, 15 May

Mrs. Mary C. Remick, 8 Oct.

Mrs. Samuel D. Stevens, Oct.

Mrs. Everett Morss, 14 Nov.

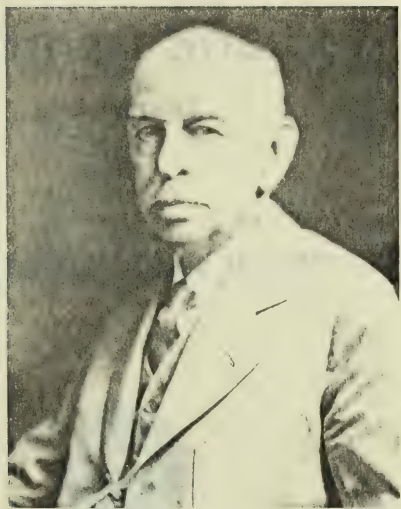
Arthur P. Dana, 26 Nov.

The Charter and By-Laws of the Society are printed in years ending with the numerals 0 and 5.



PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BOSTONIAN SOCIETY

ANNUAL MEETING, JANUARY 18, 1938



© Bachrach

CHARLES FRENCH READ

*Clerk and Treasurer of the Bostonian Society
1899-1932*

Died Aug. 5, 1937

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Bostonian Society
and Report

OF THE
Annual Meeting, January 18, 1938



BOSTON
OLD STATE HOUSE
PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SOCIETY
MCMXXXVIII

Committee on Publications

GEORGE KUHN CLARKE

THE REV. GLENN TILLEY MORSE

FITZ-HENRY SMITH, JR.

THE CLERK

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In Memoriam

Charles French Read was born in Boston on September 17, 1853, the son of William Read, M.D. and Sarah Fuller McLellan Read. He attended the Boston Public Schools and was a member of the Class of 1874 at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology of which he had been Class Secretary since 1887.

Mr. Read was elected a member of the Bostonian Society in January, 1899 and on Nov. 14 of that same year became Clerk and Treasurer, and served in that capacity until he retired on Sept. 1, 1932, when he was made an honorary member.

During all this period of almost thirty-three years, he was intensely interested in all the affairs of the Society, worked faithfully in its interest and was liked by and well known to the members. He belonged to many other patriotic and historical societies and was active in all of them. He wrote many historical articles some of which have been printed in the publications of this Society.

OFFICERS OF THE BOSTONIAN SOCIETY SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION

President Emeritus

*GRENVILLE H. NORCROSS, 1932-1937

Presidents

*CURTIS GUILD, 1881-1906 *JAMES F. HUNNEWELL, 1907-1910	*GRENVILLE H. NORCROSS, 1911-1932 COURTENAY GUILD 1932—
--	--

Vice-Presidents

*FRANCIS H. MANNING, 1907-1922 GEORGE KUHN CLARKE, 1932—	COURTENAY GUILD, 1923-1932
---	----------------------------

Clerk and Treasurer

*SAMUEL M. QUINCY . 1881-1884 *JAMES M. HUBBARD . 1884-1885 *DANIEL T. V. HUNTOON 1885-1886	*WILLIAM C. BURRAGE 1886-1890 *S. ARTHUR BENT . . 1890-1899 *CHARLES F. READ . . 1899-1932
---	--

Clerks

*GEORGE R. MARVIN . . 1932-1937
 JAMES L. BRUCE . . 1937—

Treasurer

FRANCIS E. SMITH . 1932—

Directors

*THOMAS J. ALLEN . 1886-1887 *THOMAS C. AMORY . . 1884-1889 *WILLIAM S. APPLETON 1884-1894 *WILLIAM H. BALDWIN 1884-1896 *S. ARTHUR BENT . . 1890 *ROBERT R. BISHOP . 1882-1884 *JOSHUA P. L. BODFISH 1885-1914 *FRANCIS H. BROWN . 1911-1917 *GEORGE O. CARPENTER 1888-1896 *BENJAMIN C. CLARK . 1890-1906 *GEORGE KUHN CLARKE 1928— *DAVID H. COOLIDGE . 1895-1907 *HENRY W. CUNNINGHAM 1913-1929 *JACOB A. DRESSER . 1891-1893 *JOHN W. FARWELL . 1907-1929 *ALBERT A. FOLSOM . 1897-1907 *THOS. G. FROTHINGHAM 1930— *COURTENAY GUILD . 1908— *CURTIS GUILD . . . 1881-1906 *JOHN T. HASSAM . . . 1881-1890 *HAMILTON A. HILL . . 1883-1895 *JAMES F. HUNNEWELL 1894-1910 *JAMES M. HUNNEWELL 1935—	NATHANIEL T. KIDDER 1923— *JOHN LATHROP . . . 1887-1899 *ABBOTT LAWRENCE . 1882-1884 *WILLIAM H. LINCOLN . 1899-1903 *AUGUSTUS P. LORING, JR. 1934— *FRANCIS H. MANNING . 1904-1922 *WILLIAM T. R. MARVIN 1900-1913 *JOSEPH G. MINOT . . 1912-1928 *THOMAS MINNS . . . 1881-1885 *GRENVILLE H. NORCROSS 1908-1933 *FREDERICK W. PARKER 1917-1923 *EDWARD G. PORTER . 1896-1900 *SAMUEL H. RUSSELL . 1882-1894 *SAMUEL E. SAWYER . . 1889 *FITZ-HENRY SMITH, JR. 1915— *FRANCIS E. SMITH . 1932— *CHARLES H. TAYLOR . 1906— *WILLIAM Q. WALES . 1923-1934 *WILLIAM W. WARREN 1886-1890 *WALTER K. WATKINS . 1929-1933 *WILLIAM H. WHITMORE 1883-1886 *LEVI L. WILLCUTT . . 1894-1912
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*Deceased

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES FOR 1938

OFFICERS

President

COURTENAY GUILD

Vice-President

GEORGE KUHN CLARKE

Clerk

JAMES L. BRUCE

Treasurer

FRANCIS E. SMITH

Directors

CHARLES H. TAYLOR
COURTENAY GUILD
FITZ-HENRY SMITH, JR.
NATHANIEL T. KIDDER

GEORGE KUHN CLARKE
THOMAS G. FROTHINGHAM
FRANCIS E. SMITH
AUGUSTUS P. LORING, JR.

JAMES M. HUNNEWELL

Librarian

THOMAS G. FROTHINGHAM

Custodians

CHARLES O. HURD

J. DWIGHT HOWARD

JOHN G. WELD

COMMITTEES

Committee on Finance

FRANCIS E. SMITH

JAMES M. HUNNEWELL

THE PRESIDENT

Committee on the Rooms

CHARLES H. TAYLOR

NATHANIEL T. KIDDER

GEORGE KUHN CLARKE

FITZ-HENRY SMITH, JR.

AUGUSTUS P. LORING, JR.

THE PRESIDENT AND CLERK

Committee on the Library

THOMAS G. FROTHINGHAM

AUGUSTUS P. LORING, JR.

CHARLES E. GOODSPEED

JAMES M. HUNNEWELL

THE CLERK

Committee on Papers

ETHELBERT V. GRABILL

GEORGE KUHN CLARKE

THE CLERK

Committee on Publications

GEORGE KUHN CLARKE

FITZ-HENRY SMITH, JR.

THE REV. GLENN TILLEY MORSE

THE CLERK

Committee on Membership

CHARLES H. TAYLOR

WILLIAM L. ALLEN

DELANO WIGHT

ALLAN FORBES

THOMAS G. FROTHINGHAM

AUGUSTUS P. LORING, JR.

THE CLERK

Committee on Memorials

GEORGE KUHN CLARKE

FRANCIS L. COOLIDGE

THE CLERK

Delegates to the Bay State Historical League

THE REV. GLENN TILLEY MORSE

MISS MARY V. IASIGI

THE CLERK

THE BOSTONIAN SOCIETY

The Bostonian Society, as its charter declares, was organized over fifty years ago for the purpose of promoting the study of the history of Boston and the preservation of its antiquities.

With these purposes in view the Society has gathered a large collection of books, manuscripts, documents, pictures and articles of historic interest which it maintains in the Old State House as a library and free museum.

The Society not only welcomes sightseers to the Old State House, but it invites students and others seeking information to make such use of its library and collections as may be in accordance with the aims of the Society.

AT THE OLD STATE HOUSE IN 1937

The year has not been marked by any outstanding event and yet in many instances of second rate importance there is abundant evidence that a healthy growth has been manifested along the lines in which the members of the Bostonian Society would expect to see improvement. Some of these instances are given in reports herein printed and others will be cited in this brief review of happenings.

Much effort has been made in the past few years so to classify and index the original material in the Society's possession as to make it quickly available to the research workers. How well this work has been done is illustrated in an incident of the past year.

The Research Department of Yale University was seeking material for a book in which it was interested, on early silversmiths of New England. They found a number of documents, but it is their remark in this connection that is of special moment to us as it shows the thoroughness of our cataloguing. The remark was that we were able to turn up material here more quickly than in any place they had visited.

Other cataloguing that has been done is that of the old Militia Companies. This also has demonstrated its value. There have been a number of enquiries on the subject and on three occasions information has been furnished the Adjutant General's office. A gentlemen from Philadelphia, through a Boston friend sought information on the military connections of Capt. Ossian

D. Ashley. This was furnished much to the delight of the enquirer.

"Where did the 'Underground Railroad' come into Boston" was a smile provoking inquiry belonging in the class with the more usual one relating to T Wharf as the scene of the Boston Tea Party. During the construction of the Massachusetts Avenue underpass, the diggers encountered what was thought to be an old wharf. A number of enquiries came to us as to what it was and possibilities were suggested in answer. Some controversy arose over the subject and the opportunity came to us to get an authoritative paper on the subject and this was done. The paper was read at our December meeting and appears elsewhere in these Proceedings; it supports what we had previously said on this subject.

State Street was resurfaced in 1937 and this occasioned the relaying of the Boston Massacre marker. When was the original laid and by whom, was a question presented to us. This was not difficult to answer. At a meeting of the Society in 1886, a member presented a letter asking if something of this kind could not be done and it was voted that Curtis Guild (Sr.) who was serving as our First President should interview the city authorities. Mr. Guild presented a design to the Street Commissioners which was adopted and the first marker was laid that same year.

The custom of reading the Declaration of Independence from the Old State House balcony by a High School student on July 4th. was continued. The reader this year was John J. Mulvee of the High School of Commerce.

During the convention of the American Bankers Association in August, the Old State House was decorated by the State Street committee, and temporary signs on the four sides of the building recited the principal events that had taken place here.

For many years, four trumpeters from the Band of the First Corps Cadets played Carols on Christmas Eve from the balcony of the Old State House. With the passing of Bandmaster Fielding four years ago the Corps band virtually ceased to exist and we were obliged to seek musicians elsewhere. This year, through the kindness of Bandmaster Karl F. Wihtol, we again had a quartette from the (now enlisted) Band of that historic organization. The services of other players who filled the gap during intervening years were welcomed but the Cadets seem closer to us for they go back in Boston history almost 200 years and wear a uniform familiar to many Bostonians who associate pleasant memories with it.

The attendance of visitors to the Old State House still increases with 29,580 this year as compared with 29,121 last year. This figure includes members of the Clock, Wedgwood and Pewter Clubs which have held a number of meetings in the Council Chamber. The practice of teachers in bringing their pupils here is becoming more general, as our exhibits are not only interesting but informative as well.

(Signed) JAMES L. BRUCE, *Clerk.*

FORM OF BEQUEST

I give and bequeath to the BOSTONIAN SOCIETY, in the City of Boston, the sum of.....dollars for the general use and purpose of the said Society.

ANNUAL MEETING

The 57th Annual Meeting of the Bostonian Society was held in the Council Chamber of the Old State House at half past two on Tuesday, January 18, 1938, with President Guild presiding.

The records of the December meeting were read and approved, after which the annual reports were presented. That of the Directors was read by the President; those of the Clerk and of the Treasurer, by those officers; those of the Auditor and the Committee on Finance by the President; and those of the Committee on the Rooms and of the Librarian by the Clerk. All these reports were accepted and are printed in full in these Proceedings.

The report of the Nominating Committee was then presented by the Chairman, Mr. Ethelbert V. Grabill. The officers nominated were as follows: For Clerk, James L. Bruce; for Treasurer, Francis E. Smith; for Directors, Charles H. Taylor, Courtenay Guild, Fitz-Henry Smith, Jr., Nathaniel T. Kidder, George Kuhn Clarke, Thomas G. Frothingham, Francis E. Smith, Augustus P. Loring, Jr., and James M. Hunnewell. No other nominations were offered and after ballot, the persons named were declared unanimously elected.

Frank Wilson Cheney Hersey, A.M., Instructor in English at Harvard and a Life Member of the Society was then introduced. He spoke on "Tar and Feathers; The story of John Malcolm." The account was based on documents found by Mr. Hersey in English archives, and told of the events which led up to Capt. Malcolm being given a coat of tar and feathers just prior to the Revolution on account of his activities, and later of his attempts to secure reparation for his wrongs from the

English government whose agent he had been in New England.

A vote of thanks was given Mr. Hersey for his helpful and instructive talk and the meeting dissolved at 4:15.

(Signed) JAMES L. BRUCE, *Clerk.*

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

To the Members of the Bostonian Society:

Your Board of Directors can report that all duties belonging to their office have been faithfully performed. Eight regular meetings and one special were held during the year, at which the absentees were few at any time.

In accordance with the By-laws, the Board organized at its February meeting by again electing Courtenay Guild, President, and George Kuhn Clarke, Vice-President. The President appointed committees as shown in the list herein.

The usual criterion of the success of a Board of Directors is the financial report. While this Society is not conducted for profit, when income is less than outgo the situation is embarrassing just as in any other organization. We are pleased, and we are sure that you will be also, that the Treasurer's report shows that a right balance between income and expenses has been maintained. In addition to the many years of service which Grenville H. Norcross gave to the Society, he left by his will a further gift of \$25,000 to be used in promoting the general purposes of the Society. This sum has been received and has been invested as also appears in the Treasurer's report and thus the helpfulness of our benefactor will be with us for unnumbered years to come.

Another criterion applying to organizations such as

our own is the state of the membership. Here again the situation is gratifying as a whole, though we cannot overlook the fact that our losses have been heavy. We have added 28 names to the Life membership and 55 to the Annual. Through death we have lost our 2 Honorary Members, 32 Life Members and 12 Annual Members, 5 Annuals have transferred to Life, 13 members have resigned, and 8 have been dropped for non-payment of dues. After having made the adjustments as indicated above, our membership roll on December 31, 1937 stood as follows:

Life	565
Annual	350
	<hr/>
Total	915

The membership at the beginning of the year was 904, so that a gain of 11 members is represented and as this increase comes in the Annual Members there should be an increase in income next year.

This gain is particularly gratifying seeing that with one exception, the year 1934, when there was a gain of 13 members, there has been a steady loss since 1926.

(Signed) COURTENAY GUILD, *President*.

REPORT OF THE CLERK

To the Members of the Bostonian Society:

There has been a marked interest in the meetings of the Society during the past year, which has been manifested in the attendance at our gatherings. That women more than men make up the usual audience in the meetings of a mixed society, is almost proverbial. We too have the women to thank for their faithful attendance, and yet it should not go unnoticed that at one of our

meetings, there were more men than women present, when the subject pertained no more to men than to women. These well attended meetings are indeed an encouragement to our speakers and to your officers as well.

The stated meetings of the Society have all been held during the year and the topics and the speakers were as follows:

January 19: Annual Meeting. "A Great Woman of America, Miss Dorothea Dix" by Miss Rosamond Lamb. Miss Lamb's paper was printed in the Proceedings of the Society for 1937.

February 23: "Colonial Contributions to Abraham Lincoln" by Dr. Louis A. Warren, Director, Lincoln National Life Foundation.

March 16: "The Early History of the Boston Public Garden, Horace Gray Sr., and Charles Francis Bernard" by Dr. Christopher R. Eliot, a member of the Society.

April 20: "Work of Perkins Institution" by Donald G. Morgan, one of its teachers. He was assisted by one of the pupils, Mr. John Morrison, in cutting of Braille. Both men are blind.

May 18: "From Dawn until Dark with my Great, Great Grandmother" by Mrs. Enid Louise Fairbairn—the story of a Massachusetts home in 1790.

October 19: "The Activities of the Trustees in Preserving Beautiful and Historic Places in Massachusetts" by Laurence B. Fletcher, Secretary of the Trustees of Public Reservations.

November 16: "Whaling Stories" by James S. Robinson.

December 21: "The History of Boston as Disclosed in the Digging of the Commonwealth Avenue Underpass and other Traffic Tunnels" by Wilbur W. Davis, printed in these Proceedings.

The work of cataloguing the old documents belonging

to the Society has been completed so that these are now readily available to students. The demand for these is small, but where there is a call, the finding by a research worker of a few documents is much appreciated as it is "source" material.

The study of early records for information on the Old State House Building by the Historic American Buildings Survey still continues. Upwards of 2000 items have been found, which pieced together give a fair idea of the building in its early days, but no architect's plan of the original building has been discovered.

Many inquiries about old Boston by letter, by phone and in person have been answered and in most cases very satisfactorily to the parties involved.

The staff has cooperated in every way possible with the Clerk to make visitors welcome, to help enquirers, and to promote the welfare of the Society.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES L. BRUCE, *Clerk*.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

To the Board of Directors of the Bostonian Society:

The President of the Society, as a member of the Finance Committee, has examined the actual securities in the Society's safety deposit box and has found them to agree with the list of securities published in the Treasurer's Report.

COURTENAY GUILD, *President*.

The Committee has caused the Treasurer's books and accounts to be audited.

COURTENAY GUILD
JAMES M. HUNNEWELL
FRANCIS E. SMITH

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

FOR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1937

DR.	CURRENT ACCOUNT		CR.
1937		1937	
Cash (deficit)	(\$431 63)	Salaries	\$ 5,308 60
338 Yrthy Dues	\$ 1,690 00	Committee on Rooms	633 21
Commonwealth of Massachusetts	1,500 00	Printing, electrotyping, postage, etc.	1,062 02
Income from Permanent Fund investments	5,119 34	Rent paid to City of Boston	200 00
Income from Norcross Fund	152 93	Insurance	185 00
Income from James Lyman Whitney Fund	46 24	Meetings and Special Exhibits Expense	155 00
Income from Cruff Fund	40 13	Upkeep	23 92
Income from Cruff Fund accrued 1930-1933	148 30	Petty Cash and Souvenir Account	602 68
Petty Cash and souvenir account	456 68	Library	38 96
		Miscellaneous Expenses	83 85
		Cash on hand	556 24
		Dec. 31	\$8,721 99

[illegible]

PERMANENT FUND

The Permanent Fund of the Society is invested in the following securities:

		Maturity		Maturity
30 shares American Tel. & Tel. Co. stock	\$1,000.	Kings County Elevated R.R. Co.		
\$7,000.	American Gas & Elec. Deb. 5's	1st Mgtg. 4's	August 1 1949	
5,000.	Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern	Marion Reserve Power Co.	April 1 1952	
	Dividend 1st Mgtg. 5's	1st Mgtg. 4½'s	March 1 1975	
2,000.	Boston & Maine R.R. 4½'s	Missouri-Pacific R.R.	April 1 1948	
	(Registered)	General 4's	June 1 1965	
3,000.	Boston & Maine R.R. 5's	New England Power Association	June 1 1970	
1,500.	Boston & Maine R.R. 5's	Deb. 5's	November 1 1961	
4,000.	Brooklyn Manhattan Transit Corp.	Pennsylvania R.R. General Mgtg.	April 1 1952	
	Coll. Trust 4½'s	"A" 4½'s	July 1 1960	
5,000.	Canada, Dominion of, 5's	Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago &	January 1 1961	
7,000.	Central Pacific R.R. Co.	Public Service of Colo. 1st & Ref.	November 1 1962	
	1st Ref. 4's	St. Louis R.R. A 5's		
5,000.	Chicago Junc. & U. S. V.	Simmons Co. Convertible		
	Mtge. & Coll. Tr. Ref. 5's	Dobson 4's		
4,000.	Combia Gas & Electric Deb.	Texas Electric Service Co.		
	5's	1st Mgtg. 5's		
5,000.	Denmark, Kingdom of, 5½'s	Texas Public Service Co. 1st Mgtg.		
	Jersey Central Power & Light	5's (when issued)		
	1st Mgtg. 4½'s	50 shares Tidewater Associated		
5,000.	Kansas City Terminal	Oil Co. \$4.50 Preferred Stock		
	1st Mgtg. 4's	Toledo Edison 1st 5's		
		*Deliverable and payable early in 1938.		

Dr.	JAMES LYMAN WHITNEY LIBRARY FUND	Cr.
1937		
Jan. 1	Cash in Franklin Savings Bank	\$1,816 45
Feb. 1	New England Trust Co., as Trustee	43 89
July 1	Dividend	38 00
Aug. 1	New England Trust Co., as Trustee	38 50
	Dividend	23 54
		\$1,945 48

1937		
Dec. 31	Transferred to Library a/c during 1937	\$ 46 24
	Cash in Franklin Savings Bank	1,899 24
		\$1,945 48

Dr.

GRENVILLE H. NORCROSS FUND

Cr.

1937	Income	Principal
July 6 Request received.		\$25,000 00
Aug. 2 Sold 3 shares General Electric Co.		168 16
2 \$3000. Illinois Central R.R. 4's	\$ 60 00	
2 3000. General Motors Acceptance	45 00	
Oct. 15 15 shares American Tel. & Tel. Co.	33 75	
25 37 shares General Electric Co. stock	14 80	
Dec. 16 \$3000. Commercial Credit Co. 2 3/4's	41 25	
17 3000. New York, Phila. & Norfolk	60 00	
20 37 shares General Electric Co. stock	37 00	
		<u>\$291 80</u>
		\$25,168 16

1937	Purchased:	Income	Principal
July 23 15 shares American Tel. & Tel. Co.	stock		\$ 2,571 68
	50 shares First National Bank (Boston) stock		2,329 80
	40 shares General Electric Co. Common stock		2,593 75
26 30 shares Insurance Co. of North America stock			2,247 95
27 3000. Tide Water Associated Oil Co. Deb. 3 3/4's due January 1, 1952		\$ 7 58	3,034 23
3000. Commercial Credit Co. Deb. 2 3/4's due June 15, 1942		9 62	2,988 75
3000. General Motors Acceptance Corp. Deb. 3's, due Sept. 1, 1946		44 00	3,079 38
3000. Illinois Central R.R. Equip. Trust 4's, Series "Q", due February 1, 1944		58 67	3,176 24
28 3000. New York, Phila. & Norfolk R.R. Stock Trust Cts. 4%, due June 1, 1948		19 00	3,146 25
Dec. 31 Transferred to Current Fund		152 93	13
	Balance	\$291 80	\$25,168 16

Dr.

GEORGE T. CRUFT FUND

Cr.

	This fund, which was merged with the Permanent Fund in 1933, was re-established in 1937. Following is a summary of the operations of the Fund:		
Nov. 15 1930-1933	Bequest received	\$1,000 00	
	Interest received from Franklin Savings Bank	148 30	
1933-1937	Interest received from \$1000 Union Electric Light & Power Co. Gen. Mortgage Bond due 1957	222 08	
July 23 1937	1,000 Union Electric Light & Power C. 5's redeemed	1,037 50	
		<u>\$2,407 88</u>	

Feb. 23 1933	Bought \$1,000 Union Electric Light & Power Co. General Mortgage 5's, due 1957	\$1,012 89
July 27 1937	Bought \$1,000 Columbia Gas & Electric Corp. Debenture 5's, due 1961	995 13
	Interest received from above	1 67
	Net income transferred to Current Fund 1937	40 13
Dec. 31 1937	Balance 1930-1933	328 58
		29 48
		<u>\$2,407 88</u>

PERMANENT FUND

The Society has a Permanent Fund made up from Life Membership Fees, Gifts and Bequests, well invested, which it is earnestly desired may be increased.

The Permanent Fund of the Society includes the following special gifts:

Boston Memorial Association Fund	-	-	-	-	\$1,179 51
Robert C. Billings Bequest	-	-	-	-	3,000 00
Elizabeth B. Brown Bequest	-	-	-	-	500 00
Edward I. Browne Bequest	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
George O. Carpenter Memorial	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
William O. Comstock Bequest	-	-	-	-	500 00
Henry W. Cunningham Gift	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
Benjamin H. Dewing Memorial	-	-	-	-	100 00
John W. Farwell Gifts	-	-	-	-	1,500 00
John W. Farwell Bequest	-	-	-	-	3,000 00
Curtis Guild Memorial	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
Courtenay Guild Gift	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
James F. Hunnewell Memorial	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
Laura Norcross Marrs Bequest	-	-	-	-	15,000 00
Grenville H. Norcross Gift	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
Lucy A. Norcross Centennial Memorial	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
Otis Norcross Centennial Memorial	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
Catherine P. Perkins Bequest	-	-	-	-	4,000 00
Caroline F. Sanborn Bequest	-	-	-	-	2,000 00
Samuel E. Sawyer Bequest	-	-	-	-	4,610 87
Joseph H. Stickney Bequest	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
Joseph C. Storey Bequest	-	-	-	-	2,000 00
William B. Trask Bequest	-	-	-	-	500 00
Robert C. Winthrop, Jr., Bequest	-	-	-	-	3,000 00

SPECIAL FUNDS

James Lyman Whitney Bequest (Present Principal)	-	\$1,899 24
(Income for use of Library only)		
George T. Cruft Bequest	-	1,000 00
Grenville H. Norcross Bequest	-	25,000 00

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANCIS E. SMITH, *Treasurer.*

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR

To the President and Directors, Bostonian Society:

Gentlemen:

I have examined the accounts of your Treasurer for the year ending December 31, 1937, and to the best of my knowledge and belief they are correct, having seen evidence of payment of all Cash disbursements, and proved Cash Book footings.

The Cash Book balance December 31, 1937, appears to be correct as follows:

On deposit at N. E. Trust Co. . .	\$1,058.91
Moors & Cabot balance	5,399.26
Petty Cash	123.49
	<hr/>
Total	\$6,581.66

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES B. WETHERELL, *Auditor.*

Boston, Massachusetts,
January 15, 1938.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE
ROOMS

To the Board of Directors of the Bostonian Society:

The duties of this Committee are to see that the rooms are properly maintained and that the articles which we have acquired are so displayed that they may be seen easily by visitors. The number of articles which we now have makes this something of a problem.

The Society has many articles of interest that cannot be continuously shown because of lack of exhibit space and this fact has been especially true during recent years. To meet this situation the things of most

general interest have been put into the cases while those of special interest have been shown in the Whitmore Hall Window and the Grenville H. Norcross Room, for a month or two at a time.

The exhibits in the window case during the year have been the envelopes of the Civil War days, old almanacs, the stamps and envelopes that were taken from the corner stone box when the Post Office Building of 1873 was razed, and autographs of early prominent Bostonians. Those in the Norcross Room have been the relics of the Boston and Charlestown Veteran Firemen Associations, old newspapers describing important events of past history, photographs of all the Mayors of Boston, and pictures relating to military organizations. The appeal of these exhibits is to small groups of people, but by those interested, they are much appreciated: and, the frequent changes serve to gratify the tastes of many in the course of a year.

The object in our general collections that seems to have attracted most attention has been a doll, named "Polly Sumner". Polly goes back to Revolutionary days and has quite a history, but the present interest in her is due to the "mothering" of the doll by a little girl in a distant state. The crowning event in her annual visit to Boston is to see the doll, and she has even resorted to sending a Christmas card. The newspapers have learned of this and the resulting publicity has brought many visitors to the Old State House.

The Charlestown Veteran Firemen's Association while not disbanding, has practically given up its rooms. During the years of its existence, it had accumulated many interesting relics of Boston history. These relics as a whole were sold to the Insurance Company of North America, which in turn presented them to the Bostonian Society, together with an exhibition case for the smaller articles. These relics with those of the Boston Veteran Firemen's Association, which came to the Society a few

years ago, make a double alcove show on our third floor, which is open to visitors on request.

Grenville H. Norcross, who during his lifetime had given many articles of historic interest to the Society, provided by his will, that his estate should make further contributions. The largest item in these additions was 44 pieces of earthenware, mostly blue, decorated, but there are a few brown. These pieces all bear Boston designs, buildings, chiefly. A number of prints were included, and also an arm chair made of wood from the Boston elm.

The Society during the year also received many other articles from different individuals which were welcome additions to our collections though they cannot be described other than by the list which follows this report.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES L. BRUCE,

Clerk of the Committee.

ADDITIONS TO THE SOCIETY'S COLLECTIONS, 1937

DONORS		DESCRIPTION
Alexander, William V.	Maps	19 of Boston.
Allen, Gardner W.	Photographs	Massachusetts Naval Battalion 1890.
Babcock, Mrs. Samuel G.	Bill Printed Articles	Of William Price. Old North Church.
Bancroft, Jacob	Medal Badge Flag Program	Franklin. 75th Anniversary English High School. 1795, 13 stars, 13 stripes. Mayhew School Exercises, 1842.
Bigelow, Ernest A.	Daguerreotype	Charles Sumner.
Boston, City of	Pickets	From Fence, Copps Hill Burying Ground.

Boston Globe Library	Photograph Negative Photograph Photograph Plan Publication Print Photographs	Cars on Tremont Street. Cars on Tremont Street. Technology Chambers. Excavation for Court House. Exchange Subway connection. Newspaper Club, 40th Anniversary. Long Distance Photography. Young's Hotel. Parker House. James M. Curley. James W. Robinson
Burditt, George L.	Drum	Civil War.
Burrill, Miss Ellen M.	Woodcut views	Maverick House, Mt. Washington House, New Court House, Boston & Providence Railroad, Boston & Lowell Railroad.
Chapman, Irving A.	Photographs	Stone & Alexander label. Desk made by Stone & Alexander.
Chase, Malcolm and Malcolm Read Lovell	Framed Photo- graph	Arnold Buffum with list of officers, N. E. Anti-Slavery Society.
Cook, Miss Mabel P.	Photographs	Isaac Harris, Isaac Harris and his grandsons, Robert Lash, Rev. Chandler Robbins.
Crocker, George U., Estate of	Record Books	South Cove Corporation.
Davey, Walter	Scrap Book	Boston Fires.
Driscoll, J. Francis	Print, Woodcut	Bennett House, Brighton.
Dunbar, Ralph W.	Newspaper	Anniversary Record Boston Settlement.
Dyer, Misses Laura and Mary H.	Photographs, Films	Exposed Province House Walls.
Fitzgerald, F. W.	Programs	Miscellaneous Collection.
French, Walter S.	Letter Badge Print Badge	Freight Agent, Old Colony Railroad, 1849. Waiter's No. 15, American House. Tremont Street M.E. Church. Pearl Street School.
Frothingham, Thomas G.	Photograph Letter, printed Flag Photogravure Photograph Lithograph	Old Charlestown Square. Thanks extended 5th Regt.. Charlestown Parade 1840. Jonathan Brooks. Officers 5th Regt., M.V.M., 1875. Charlestown Meeting House.
Grinnell, Frank W.	Photographs Framed	Robert F. Clark, framed with history of Lunch Club Building, 40 and 44 State Street.

Hall, Albert H.	Ballots	Election of 1888.
Harris, Linden T.	Coin	Franklin Cent, 1787.
Insurance Company of North America	Fire Relics	Charlestown Veteran Firemen's Association.
Jacobs, Warren	Time Tables	Last, Fall River Line.
Lewis, Everett W.	Photograph	J. Putnam Bradlee.
Manks, Miss Dorothy S.	Map	Charles River Park.
Marvin, Mrs. George R. and Mr. John R.	Photograph	George R. Marvin.
Mason, Arthur E.	Account Book	Nathaniel G. Eliot, Trustee Fleet Estate.
Meisel, Miss R.	Business Card	Brown, Lawrence & Stickney.
Morgan, Charles S.	Photographs	Tudor Wharf, Charlestown Harbor, Ships: Yosemite and John G. McKerson.
Mountford, William F.	Badge Protest Wood Relics	Boston Veteran Firemen Association. Hero Fire Association. Tea Party House, Old South Meeting House, Hancock House, Faneuil Hall, Brattle Square Church, Boston Elm and Liberty Pole.
	Vise	From Fire of 1872.
Mudge, Prof. C. S.	Token	William H. Milton.
Nightingale, William	Framed Photograph	Charlestown School Boys Association Reunion.
Norcross, Grenville H.	Print	St. Stephen's Church.
Norcross, Grenville H., Estate of	Arm Chair Prints	Made of wood of the Boston Elm. Old State House, New State House, Faneuil Hall, Hancock House, Louisburg Square.
	Plaque Tiles	Otis Norcross. Calendar.
	Photographs	Scollay Square, Anne Hutchinson Statue, Dr. Bartol, Park Street Church, Tremont House and Parker House.
	Memoranda Earthenware	Of Otis Norcross on Draft Riots, 1861. 44 Pieces, Boston views.
Parker, William L.	Poem	Tiltons and the Indians.

Porter, Mrs. Thomas G.	Jack Straws	Made from wood of the Hancock House.
Richards, Charles A.	Photographs	Old Boylston Market, Boston & Providence train shed, Berkeley Street, Boston & Providence freight yards, Copley Square, Youth's Companion rooms, Cheering arrival of Dewey from T Wharf, Oct. 1899.
Seaman, William F.	Smoking Set Silver Cup	Daniel Webster. Albert A. Pope, from Beacon Club.
Sherman, George H.	Ballot Envelopes	Election 1864. Civil War Times.
Smith, Fitz-Henry, Jr.	Plan	Boston Harbor development, 1915.
Snow, Edward R.	Photographs	Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield. Boston Police.
Taylor, Charles H.	Pen Sketch Photograph Photograph	"Old Ironsides". Tudor Wharf. Charles H. Taylor.
Thompson, Mrs. H. B.	Programs Badges Ticket	Boston Theatre, 1881. Boston Museum, Order of Elks. Balloon Ascension, 1859. Cochituate Water, 1848. 4th July, 1858.
Wadsworth, Mrs. Edward B.	Medal	Ancient & Honorable Artillery Company to Edward B. Wadsworth.
Winn, Robert M.	Photographs	Christ Church Views. "Vinegar" Bible. "Vinegar" Bible and Prayer Book. Tombs in Christ Church.
Wiswell, Edward G.	Membership Certificate	Boston Marine Society.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN

To the Board of Directors of the Bostonian Society:

With the increasing acquisitions to our collections from year to year, the space available in which to place them has become less and less. This is particularly true of our Library. The shelves are all full and the addition of a single volume raises a problem as to what to

do with it. The difficulty would not be overcome should new cases be presented to us, for there is no room for additional cases. The way out seems that of making a virtue out of necessity.

On our shelves are many books remotely connected with Boston and for which there is little, if any call. These are being removed and shelved on the third floor and are still in service when needed, as they are kept on our catalogue list. The result of this change is that our Library is becoming increasingly better as the added books mean that more information about Boston is immediately at hand. By this method our Library can be made the best of its kind anywhere, and cooperation from members in putting us in touch with Boston books that should be in our Library will be welcome.

Many calls come to us for information that is contained in our Library so it may be reported with a real sense of pride that it is serving the purpose for which it was intended. An inquirer from a New York State City said on leaving, "I searched in our City Library for days for information that I got from your Library in a few minutes and just what I wanted. I will tell them about a real library when I get home."

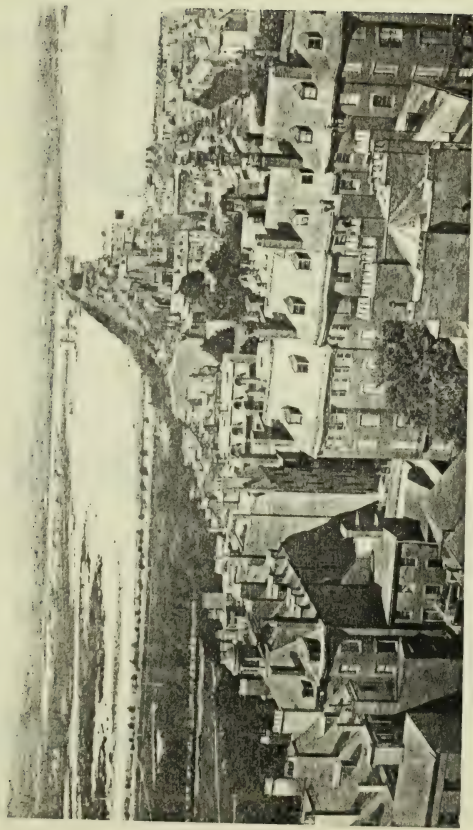
Grenville H. Norcross, over a period of years gave many books to our Library that have been of real value to us. Under his will, his executors permitted us to take from his library all books that related to Boston history, and a selection of 46 was made. A total of 117 volumes and 110 pamphlets which figures include those from other sources were approved by the Committee on the Library and these have been added. The appended list shows the donors and number of volumes and pamphlets given by each.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) THOMAS G. FROTHINGHAM, *Librarian.*

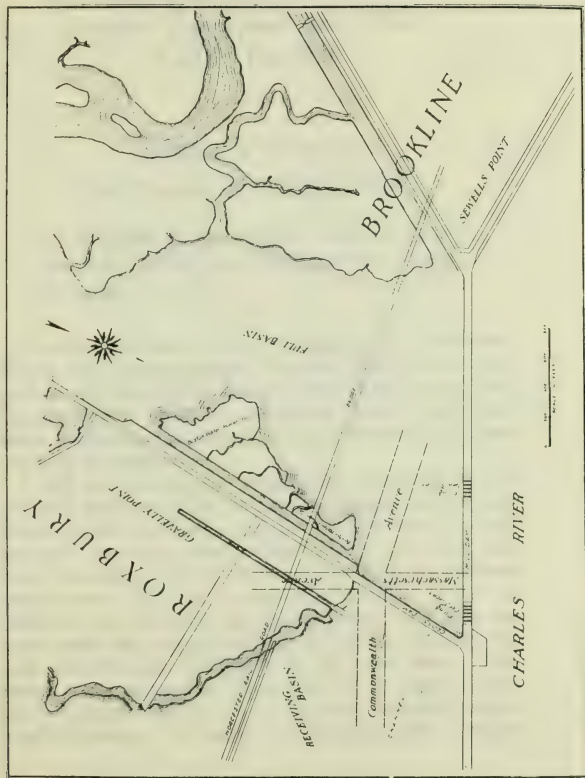
ADDITIONS TO THE SOCIETY'S LIBRARY, 1937

DONOR	Volumes	Pamphlets
American Antiquarian Society - - - - -		1
Anonymous - - - - -	3	
Babcock, Mrs. Samuel G. - - - - -		7
Benner, George F. - - - - -	1	
Boston Public Library - - - - -		1
Boston University - - - - -		1
Bowditch, Harold and Ingersoll - - - - -		1
Briggs, L. Vernon - - - - -	2	
Burrage, Miss Elsie A. - - - - -		2
Clarke, Hermann F. - - - - -		1
Commission on marking Historical Sights - - - - -	1	
Finney, William A. - - - - -	2	
Frothingham, Thomas G. - - - - -	1	
Guild, Courtenay - - - - -		1
Goodspeed, Charles E. - - - - -	1	
Hall, Albert H. - - - - -	3	
Hastings, C. B. - - - - -		1
Insurance Co. of North America - - - - -		6
Jacobs, Warren - - - - -	3	
Leavitt, Miss Grace E. - - - - -		3
Little, Brown Company - - - - -		1
Massachusetts, Commonwealth of - - - - -	3	
Mayo, Lawrence Shaw - - - - -	1	
McGlenen, Mrs. E. W. - - - - -	11	13
Merchants National Bank - - - - -	2	
National Lancers - - - - -		1
Norcross, Grenville H. - - - - -	7	
Norcross, Grenville H., Estate of - - - - -	62	55
Noyes, James B. - - - - -	1	
President and Fellows of Harvard College - - - - -	1	
Purchased - - - - -	13	
Reardon, James G., Commissioner of Education - - - - -		2
Sanford, George D. - - - - -	2	
Smith, Fitz-Henry, Jr. - - - - -		12
Storke, Harold G. - - - - -	1	
Weed, C. F. for A. B. A. Convention - - - - -		1
Weld, John G. - - - - -	1	
Works Progress Administration - - - - -	1	
	<hr/> 123	<hr/> 110



THE MILL DAM, 1855

Looking west from the New State House along the Mill Dam (now Beacon Street); on the left is the Full Basin in the background and the Retaining Basin in the foreground; on the right is the Charles River; the Cross Dam is at the left between the basins on which two white buildings (the flour mills) are shown.



Map 1836

Part of the lands of the Boston Water-Power Company showing Mill and Cross dams on which have been superimposed portions of Commonwealth and Massachusetts Avenues (1928) at their intersection where the Commonwealth Avenue Underpass is located.

The History of Boston As Disclosed In the Digging of the Commonwealth Avenue Underpass and Other Traffic Tunnels

By WILBUR W. DAVIS

Chief Engineer of the City of Boston

*A talk given in the Council Chamber of the
Old State House at a meeting of the Society,
December 21, 1937.*

The City of Boston Transit Department is just completing the Commonwealth Avenue Underpass. The purpose of this facility, as you may know, is that the Commonwealth Avenue automobile traffic may pass under Massachusetts Avenue at the intersection of these two busy thoroughfares.

I will not go into the engineering details as to the methods of construction of this underpass except to say that in order to build each of its abutments, it was necessary to dig a trench about twelve feet wide and thirty feet deep. The character of the earth encountered tells a story. The first twenty feet in depth of our excavation was of sand and gravel filling, and then we came upon the original surface of the salt marsh, for such was this part of Boston in the early days. This marsh was composed of about ten feet in depth of soft silt. I define silt as soil of decayed vegetable origin filled with water. It has no bearing power, and a weight

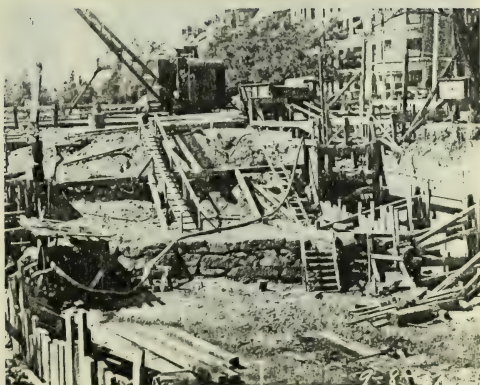
will gradually sink into it. At thirty feet below the surface we came upon a hard blue sand suitable to take the load of our abutments.

In our digging, we also had another evidence of the ancient character of this locality. When we had reached a depth seventeen feet below the surface, we came to water which ran in streams giving us considerable trouble in preparing for the foundations.

During the excavation for this work, a substructure was uncovered, which is of historical interest in the development of the City of Boston. In each trench we found two thick granite walls about fifty feet apart, running below and diagonally across Massachusetts Avenue at its junction with Commonwealth Avenue. The foundation of these granite walls rested on a wooden grillage, composed of heavy timbers, some of them being 14 inches square and others about 12 inches square.

The grillage was made up of 6 layers of timbers, each layer placed at right angles to the next, with the timbers a foot or so apart. The timbers were held together by wooden pins driven through holes cut or bored through each timber into those on which they rested. The probable method of construction was to build this grillage on the surface of the marsh where it was allowed to sink by its own weight or with the addition of the granite, through the soft silt before mentioned, until it rested on the hard sand below. On the top of this grillage was placed the heavy granite walls and the space between them filled.

The timbers were of spruce or pine and apparently as sound when taken out as the day they were laid, about 115 years ago, the explanation being that wood, if kept under water and not exposed to the air, will never rot. After some of them had been cut out of the trench, I had them piled in proper arrangement on the surface of the ground so that photographs could be made. I also photographed a portion of the old granite wall as



THE GRANITE WALL

*Found in digging the tunnel for the Commonwealth
Avenue Underpass, 1937*



WOODEN GRILLAGE

*Logs piled on surface in same manner as found when
digging for the Commonwealth Avenue Underpass*

we found it in the area for the roadbed of the underpass.*

Naturally upon discovering these old walls and wooden grillages, I was curious as to what might have been their origin. In the office of the Transit Department, I found a map made in 1895, together with data compiled from earlier maps made in the years from 1795 to 1850. On this map I discovered the plot of what was apparently an old dam, located on the same site as the structure which we had uncovered at the junction of Massachusetts and Commonwealth Avenues. I hunted in engineering articles and on page 191 of the Report of the Committee on Charles River Dam, by Mr. John R. Freeman, the engineer, found the following:

"The fens are in a territory which was originally occupied by salt marshes and mud flats, and the tidal estuary of Stony Brook and Muddy River. This estuary together with a much larger area of tidal flats between it and Old Boston, was enclosed in 1821 by what was then called the mill dam of the Boston and Roxbury Mill Corporation on the site of what is now the extension of Beacon Street."

Beginning at this old mill dam, from a point one-half way between where Massachusetts Avenue and Hereford Street now cross Beacon Street and running diagonally across from what is now the junction of Massachusetts and Commonwealth Avenues, and on the line of what is now Hemenway Street, formerly Parker Street, a cross-dam was built.

Parker Street was once known as "The Way to the Landing Place and the Tide Mill". It was laid out in 1730, as beginning "before the old dwelling house formerly Robert Pierpont's, now Edward Sumner's, between Sumner's and Capt. Joseph Heath's, and so over

* The photographs are reproduced between pages 30 and 31. A section of one of the logs with one of the pegs has been presented to the Society by the Transit Department of the City of Boston and may be seen by anyone interested.

the bank where the old malt house stood". The street therefore led out through what is now known as the Roxbury Crossing Section, toward Centre Street.

Francis S. Drake tells us that "A few old foundation timbers at the westerly end of Day's Cordage factory, indicate the spot where the old tide mill stood", and that the mill was at the landing place.* This places the landing and the tide mill near the junction of Ruggles and Parker Streets, further back toward Roxbury than the underpass district. Some have confused this landing with the cross dam, in trying to explain what we had found.

The date of the tide mill is 1650 and so like the landing place, long preceded the tide mills and the dams to be further described.

The landing was protected during the siege of Boston by a redoubt commanded by Col. Joseph Read, of Uxbridge. His men, who comprised part of a regiment, were quartered in the immediate vicinity. In 1792, there were at this point, several establishments, one of which was owned by Ralph Smith, for the packing of provisions, the manufacture of soap, candles etc., and vessels were laden with these articles.

From the map and the article from which I have quoted, it is clearly apparent that what we had uncovered, was a portion of the cross dam which was built in connection with the mill dam, in the scheme of operating mills by tide water, which makes an interesting story in itself.

This scheme was in theory, very simple. At high tide, the water from the ocean backed way up the Charles River. On the ebb it could have been used to operate the mills but they would have been idle when the tide was in flood. Engineers of today could have used the incoming tide as well. The plan devised was to store

* The Town of Roxbury by Francis S. Drake, 1878, page 324.

up the water at high tide and control its going out by means of dams; and that is what was done.

The construction of the Mill Dam from Charles Street to Kenmore Square, served several purposes. It forced a large amount of water to collect in the vicinity of Gravelly and Sewall Points. The tip of Gravelly Point was just about where the underpass is being constructed and that of Sewall Point at about where the Hotel Buckminster now stands. This section of about one hundred and sixty acres, was above the cross dam towards Brookline, and was known as the Full Basin, which received water from Stony Brook and Muddy River as well as from the tides. The mill dam also kept the water of the Charles from getting into the Receiving Basin, which was below the cross dam towards Boston. The flow of water controlled by the cross dam from the Full Basin to the Receiving Basin, operated the mills which stood at the cross dam. The water in the Receiving Basin of course ran out when the tide was on the ebb.

The tide mill scheme proved a failure. The amount of power that had been visioned, could not be developed. The construction of the Boston & Worcester and Boston & Providence railroads, both of which ran through the territory of the Mill Dam Corporation, further lessened the possibilities, and there was another error in the calculations.

The flour mills, two of which were built, were expected to compete in the world flour market, but mills nearer the wheat fields had an advantage which could not be overcome. The City Mills as they were called, took to grinding paint and dye before they finished their careers. An iron mill fared no better. Pittsburgh, in the centre of the coal districts, with easy access to the iron mines developed that industry.

But there was a real public advantage obtained from the mill dam and that is what induced the Legislature to

act favorably on the scheme, viz., a roadway. Under the original plan, the tide mills were to be located in South Boston, but the opposition was strong. By linking the mills with the roadway, support was secured and the location of the mills was shifted to the Back Bay.

The top of the dam was constructed into a roadway, formerly called the Mill Dam Road, now Beacon Street. The new road made it possible to get to Brookline and Brighton without going through Roxbury, by way of Boston Neck. Some have thought that the purpose in building the mill dam was to provide the new roadway, but this was not the case. The possibility of the road gave an impetus to the building of the dam but it was not the underlying reason. The road however, was a great achievement, and in its earlier days, and even up to within the memory of people today, it was the scene of private horse racing and especially of sleigh racing in the winter time. The Mill Dam Road opened the way for the development of the entire Back Bay district but this latter and greatest development was probably unthought of by the originators of the plan.

Let us go a little into the development of the Back Bay. I have learned that soon after the mills stopped operating the filling in of the Receiving Basin for building sites was begun, but nothing was done with the Full Basin until after 1880. The latter was a sedimentation basin for all the sewers in Roxbury, parts of Brookline and Brighton and for other pollution that came down from Stony Brook and Muddy River. I give you the picture of conditions that existed there at that time from an article in the Proceedings of the Boston Society of Civil Engineers Vol. 1 Page 126 written by Mr. E. W. Howe an engineer whom I knew well in my younger days. He was interested more in bettering the sanitary conditions than the appearance of the district. He says:

"The purchase of 106 acres of the foulest marsh and muddy flats to be found anywhere in Massachusetts with-

out a single attractive feature; a body of water so foul that even clams and eels cannot live there, and a place that no one will go within a half mile of in the summer time unless absolutely necessary, so great a stench was there. This is called the 'Back Bay Park'. It is more than twice as large as our grand old Boston Common, but for all I think the proposed improvement of this territory is a wise step, the mistake being it is not making the sanitary necessity the main question and the park feature of the plan subordinate to it."

Work of improvement begun after this time, 1880, but was not completed until many years later.

Before leaving this part of the story I might mention a somewhat famous bridge of the Boston & Worcester Railroad. It was 970 feet long and crossed the Full Basin between Gravelly Point, Roxbury, and Sewalls Point, Brookline. This crossing was nicknamed "Dizzy" Bridge. It got the name, not from any unsteady condition of the bridge, but from the fact that it was long without any railing or anything which one could grasp with water plainly seen through the widely spaced cross timbers, altogether making a condition that produced a slight sense of vertigo and hence the name.

This is about all I can say of this old dam and the filling in of the territory around it. So I will continue by telling you of a few interesting facts I discovered during my experience in excavating for Boston subways in different parts of the city.

In the year 1912 the Transit Department was building the Boylston Street Subway. One of my then duties was to prepare the annual report in conjunction with the Chief Engineer at that time, the late Mr. Edmund S. Davis, who by the way was not related to me. The following taken from the 1912 report is my own description at that time:

"On Boylston Street between Dartmouth Street and Clarendon Street in Copley Square at a depth of 30 feet

below the surface were found the remains of what appears to be a prehistoric fish weir, the parts found consisting of sharpened sticks about 4 feet long and 2 inches and less in diameter driven points downward about 18 inches into the blue clay, with traces of longitudinal wattling between the uprights. The tops of the sticks became covered with silt and it is supposed that their present depth marks the total subsidence of the land since they were set in place. Some of the sticks are birch, some pieces still retaining the bark. Others bear a rough brown bark similar to that on the trunk of a white pine. The sticks show unmistakable signs of being sharpened with some rough implement. Their upper portions were covered by the overlaying stratum of silt, and were not so well preserved as the points. The wood, while keeping its shape, was very soft when found, and easily broken or scarred. Some of these sticks are now at the office of the Boston Transit Commission, and others have been taken to the Peabody Museum at Harvard University.

"As before stated that ancient weir was found in the surface of the blue clay deposited by glacial action in the old Boston basin. This stratum of clay is about 100 feet in thickness at this point and rests on boulders overlaying the bed rock. The top of the clay here is about 12 feet below mean low water. Borings along the line of the subway indicate that the surface of the clay is at its lowest level at this point, the low channel extending north and south about on the line of Dartmouth Street from this point to the Charles River. Above the glacial clay is a deposit of about 20 feet in thickness of what was silt, now compacted, extending to the surface of the old Back Bay and containing layers of giant oyster shells. The largest of the shells found is 10 inches long and weighs $2\frac{1}{4}$ pounds. The ground above the point was filled in with gravel in the year 1870 to something above its present grade.

"The whole Back Bay district, extending across the Charles River into Cambridge, has shown a gradual settlement in addition to more marked local settlement, due to the displacement of the silt. This settlement has been reliably estimated to be at the rate of 1 foot in 100 years. Assuming this rate of settlement to be fairly uniform an interesting estimate may be made of the age of the sticks found. The present elevation is about 12 feet below mean low water. The original elevation must have been about tide marsh level or about 8 feet above low water, making a total settlement of 20 feet. At the rate of 1 foot subsidence per 100 years, this 20 foot settlement would indicate that the sticks discovered were sharpened and set in place some 2000 years ago."

This supposition of course is of prehistoric interest rather than of historic interest.

I will now describe to you examples of varying kinds of soil encountered in adjacent areas in different parts of the city, with at least one historical fact. In 1910 the Department built the tunnel under Beacon Hill, which, as you may know, is a drumlin, that is, of glacial formation. The deepest part of the tunnel is below Mt. Vernon Street, where the bottom of the tunnel is about 100 feet below the surface of the ground, 98 feet to be exact. At this depth we found fragments of oyster shells, some of the pieces being one-half to three-quarters of an inch in thickness. The ground is what is termed by geologists as hard clay. It was so hard that strong laborers could pick out a piece only about the size of an egg at each stroke. It was so hard that the contractor obtained permission from the Commission to drill holes and blast it. This he attempted to do. On the night he started blasting operations the people living in the houses above claimed they could hear the blasts and feel the vibrations and became so alarmed that the Commission rescinded its permission to blast.

Embedded at intervals in this hard clay were stones

varying in size from a small pebble to a man's head. They were all smoothed and rounded by the action of the water. All of these stones had their long axes in the same direction, that is, in the direction of the movement of the glacier. Nearly every stone showed glacial marks on it. In digging the tunnel the workmen one day came to a mass of stones quite different in character from those encountered before. While removing them, an avalanche of stones suddenly dropped down from above. It was the bottom of an old well that they had encountered and upon removing the stones the whole stone lining of the well slid into the tunnel. I believe we found six wells on the line of the tunnel. The deepest one was about 85 feet.

After the linings had fallen down there was danger to the buildings above, for the wells might cave in. It was therefore necessary to locate these wells on the surface and fill them in with earth from the top. From the surface there was no indication that such wells existed. It was necessary for the engineers to locate the bottom of the well from their base line in the tunnel, run a traverse on the surface streets, calculate, and with the transit instrument locate the spot where the top of the well should be. In two cases the wells were found to be directly under the walls of brick buildings. In some cases the tops of the wells had been covered with a granite slab at the elevation of the foundation of the well and the wall built over it. In one case the well was under the middle of a cellar kitchen of a dwelling house, with no cover over it, and the woman living there had been walking over the well for many years without knowing it. In another instance the well was under a brick wall in the rear of a house on Mt. Vernon Street. Think of the laborious work of those old settlers excavating 60 to 85 feet through that hard earth and lining their wells with heavy stones without the use of the equipment of today. If we came across six wells in our work of build-

ing the tunnel under Beacon Hill, a tunnel only about 32 feet wide, it is reasonable to assume that there are many others there that may never be discovered.

In the East Boston Tunnel under Boston Harbor we found the clay to be of an entirely different kind from that of which Beacon Hill is composed. It was a medium soft clay which could be cut out almost like cheese. It was cut out in chunks and the laborers would load the chunks into buckets by hand rather than with shovels. They looked like large lumps of rubber, which might bounce if thrown, but of course they would not.

In the part of the Dorchester Tunnel under Fort Point Channel, which is just east of the South Station, we found another type of clay. It was a stiff hard blue variety, which was dug out with picks and shovel. After it had been taken to the surface and exposed to the air it gradually hardened and finally became as hard as rock, and could be broken only with difficulty by a sledge hammer, which led to litigation between the City of Boston and the contractors. The contractor was to receive a larger price for rock excavation than for earth excavation, and of course he claimed that the material was rock. The litigation involved the sum of \$400,000, and lasted for about four years in the courts. Incidentally, in the end the contractor was unsuccessful in his claim.

In the Dorchester Tunnel further out, in the Shawmut district, the material was what I term as shale. Its appearance is like rock, but it is so filled with seams that it can be shoveled out with a hand shovel. It would break up into little cubes, varying in size from that of the tip of the little finger to the size of a hen's egg. The contractor had no more difficulty in excavating this material with his gasoline shovel than he did the earth.

After the litigation regarding the material under the Fort Point Channel the department was very careful to differentiate between rock and earth. Rock was defined

as material which required blasting for its removal. The contractor evidently did not read his specifications very thoroughly for when he got his first payment and found he was being paid for the material as earth, he immediately sent his shovel away, started drilling and blasting, and claimed rock excavation. Here was also litigation in the courts which lasted for six months.

Still further out on the Dorchester Rapid Transit line in the vicinity of Mattapan we found what was known as Roxbury pudding stone in our excavation. This stone, as you probably know, is peculiar to this and Roxbury locality. It is conglomerate in which are embodied pebbles of varying sizes, which look as if they could be pulled from the mass, but which of course are firmly embedded.

This description of the characteristics of the various soils underlying Boston brings to a close what I had in mind presenting to you, but I have not exhausted the subject as the many ramifications would carry us much beyond the limits of this brief paper.



OLD TOWER
Old South Church



NEW TOWER
Old South Church

The Towers of the New Old South

Prepared by Mr. Bruce, Clerk of the Bostonian Society, from material furnished by the Committee on Publication of Old South Church.

The filling in of the Back Bay, after the Mill Dam episode created many problems, some of which remain to the present day. Not the least of these latter problems is that of getting a foundation for building construction and this article will note such condition as found on Boylston Street. There is a layer of filling of several feet in depth, then one of several feet of silt, then a layer of hard clay, and then a layer of soft clay. Piles must be driven through to the hard clay and streams of water are often encountered, then, if the structure erected does not bear evenly on the foundation, there is a likelihood that there will be a sinking of the heavier portion, and should a neighbor indulge in extended digging, this sinking condition is apt to be accelerated. Old South Church in Copley Square, Boylston Street, has had a costly experience with this problem in all its phases, in connection with its tower.

The original tower with the church was completed in 1875 and for a half a century this tower was a joy, an inspiration and a matter of pride to the church members and a sky line landmark to all others. It was a straight shaft of solid masonry, surmounted by a super-

structure of great weight and rose to a height of 236 feet.

At a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Old South Society with architects and engineers on October 21, 1931, it was decided that the tower must come down. This decision was based on two facts, the known leaning of the tower, and the discovery made in the demolition of the old chapel preparatory to the building of a new chapel and parsonage, in accord with plans formulated in 1929.

The leaning of the tower is described by Henry O. Glidden, of the office of the architects of the new tower, Allen, Collens & Willis, as follows:

"A careful record of the amount of inclination of the Old South Tower has been kept since it was completed. Apparently it began to lean during construction, because in 1875 an inclination of 8 inches is recorded, at a point 120 feet above the sidewalk.

"From 1875 to 1889 the tower listed a little more than 1 inch per year until in 1889 the same point 120 feet up was found to be out of true $16\frac{3}{4}$ inches. During the next nine years the rate of inclination was less for there was only $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch increase, bringing the total to $18\frac{1}{4}$ inches. At this point the settlement evidently stopped for the inclination remained unchanged until the construction of the Boylston Street subway was started in the vicinity of the tower in May 1912.

"All these observations were made with a surveying instrument upon a point 120 feet above the sidewalk. In May 1912 the method was changed and a plumb bob was used, suspended from a point 136 feet above the sidewalk.

"During the nine months from May 1912 to January 1913, the inclination increased $\frac{3}{4}$ inch to 19 inches, and by January 1914 it was $20\frac{1}{2}$ inches but after the subway work in this vicinity ceased, the rate of settlement

slowed down to about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch per year, reaching a total of 21 inches in January 1931. The ridge of the tower roof at this time was found to be 3.025 feet to the southwest of its true position.

"There was much speculation as to the condition of the wood piles under the tower, many believing that deterioration of these pile heads had caused the tower to lean. This theory proved entirely wrong, as the piles were found to be in good condition.

"The total weight of the original tower, including the granite pile cap, was estimated to be close to 5000 tons. The soil under the tower carried a much heavier load than that under the church and chapel, with the result that the tower settled more rapidly than they did, and leaned to the southwest, diagonally away from them."*

When the demolition of the chapel above mentioned took place, "it was then discovered that the leaning of the tower, its excessive weight and its inadequate foundation, together with the character of the land on which it stood, and the building of the Boylston Street subway underneath it, had resulted in a very dangerous condition. It was also found that the tower in tipping as it had, had pulled with it the main fabric of the church causing serious cracks and other defects to appear. The wooden piles that had been used, did not reach a solid foundation. The foundation of the tower resting on such piers seemed to modern engineers hopelessly inadequate. It consisted of an inverted brick arch or vault in none too good a state of preservation, and was built upon a very inadequate platform resting on piles which did not give full resistance to the weight of the tower. It is interesting to observe here that such piles as were under the tower were in a good state of preservation, having continued to be submerged below the water level which still maintains at about the same level

* Old South Annual Record, 1936-1937, page 70.

as when they were driven. Trouble with the piling on the other side of Boylston Street has come about from a falling off of the level of this subsurface water, probably caused by the subway acting as a dam to that water."*

The actual demolition started in December 1931 and reached the bell deck by January 7, 1932. By February 16, it was down to the eave line of the church, and proceeded rapidly to completion.

The razing of the tower had been forced by its dangerous condition and its restoration was a matter of grave doubt, as funds for so doing were not available. The Society was faced by two proposals: 1. To replace the old structure with a light foundation on which a tower as high as the eaves of the church could be built, with a possible provision for a light extension to a moderate height. 2. To replace the old structure with a foundation to sustain a restored tower, should the necessary funds ever be available. Seventeen individuals subscribed an amount necessary to cover the difference in cost between the light foundation and that for a restored tower, and the second proposal was adopted.

Some years after the second proposal had been carried out, Mr. John Wells Morss, who came of the real Old South families, stepped forward and offered to contribute the funds necessary to restore the tower. This offer was gratefully accepted and the tower was completed during the past year.

The new tower has been built along the lines of the old tower as far as was possible, with steel construction and a resulting lighter masonry. The height is 221 feet as against 236, a scarcely noticeable difference, and the weight is distributed over twice the original supporting area on a greatly strengthened foundation. The centre

* Old South Annual Record, page 69.

of gravity is much lower than in the original, another stabilizing feature.

Again we quote from Mr. Glidden on the technical details of the new tower.

"In so far as practical, the new tower is like the old in appearance. The original cut stone trim of brownstone and sandstone has been recut, to adapt it to use over the steel frame and as so recut, the moulded bands, washes, column caps, arch stones etc. for the most part still have the fine old weathered color they had acquired in over forty six years exposure to the Boston elements.

"Should there be an uneven settlement of the new foundation every precaution has been taken to rectify a resultant inclination of the tower. At all points of contact with the church and parish house, the tower is an entirely separate structure with a space between its wall and that of the other building, and having flexible metal joints at all exposed exterior junctions. When connecting openings pass through this space, a flexible metal joint is provided at the walls and ceilings and a heavy piano hinge type of metal threshold at the floor, to allow movement without damage to the surfaces.

"In the space below the first floor lobby, the steel frame of the tower transmits the entire load of the structure above through the four corners to the heavily reinforced concrete foundation mat. At these corners are cast steel shoes with soft steel billet plates on top of them, acting as cushions or shims. These shoes are arranged to accommodate four 150 ton hydraulic jacks at each corner, so that in case it should become necessary to straighten up the tower, an unlikely contingency, it can be lifted at any or all corners, and shims of a proper thickness supplied, to bring the tower axis back to a true vertical without damage to the buildings.

"Furthermore, any inclination can be readily detected by lowering a plumb bob from the bell deck through openings provided for this purpose in every floor and

ceiling of the tower, and comparing its location with previous records made at the first floor level."*

A careful inspection of the two photographs of the two towers reproduced herein will give the reader an idea of just what has taken place. The most noticeable of the visible changes is in the top of the tower. The heavy superstructure which characterized the former tower has disappeared, and an ornamental band near the base of the tower has been considerably modified.

* Old South Annual Record, page 74.

MEMBERSHIP LIST

DECEMBER 31, 1937

LIFE MEMBERS

Abbe, Henry Thayer
Abbot, Edward Stanley
Abbott, Horace Porter
Adams, Mrs. Charles H.
Adams, Mrs. Isabella Hortense
Alden, Henry Bailey
Aldrich, Harry Macfarland
Allan, Mrs. Bryce
Allen, Frank Gilman
Allen, Fred
Allen, Gardner Weld
Ames, Daniel Eugene
Ames, John Stanley
Amory, William
Amster, Nathan Leonard
Andrews, Barrett
Appleton, Francis H.
Appleton, Mrs. H. K.
Appleton, William Sumner
Archer, Gleason Leonard
Armstrong, George Robert
Ashley, Miss Edith Mary
Atherton, Miss Lily Bell
Atwood, David Edgar
Avery, Elisha Lathrop
Ayer, Charles Fanning
Babcock, Mrs. Mary Kent D.

Bacon, Lester Manning
Bacon, Paul Valentine
Badger, Wallis Ball
Bailey, Harry Louis
Balch, John
Bankart, Laurence Hardy
Barber, William Lyman
Barbour, Thomas
Barker, Mrs. Charles Miller
Barlow, Charles Lowell
Barnes, Charles Benjamin
Barry, Charles Stoddard
Barry, George Thomas
Barry, Mrs. John Lincoln, Sr.
Bartlett, Ralph Sylvester
Bassett, Josiah Colby
Baylies, Mrs. Walter C.
Beal, William Fields
Bell, Elliston Herbert
Bell, Stoughton
Bennett, March Gilman
Beyer, Harry Green
Bicknell, William Jackson
Binney, Henry Prentice
Blake, Mrs. Arthur W.
Blake, George Baty
Blaney, Dwight

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE

LAND OFFICE

IN RESPONSE TO A

RESOLUTION OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

PASSED MAY 10, 1870

AND

CONFIRMED BY THE

SENATE, FEBRUARY 1, 1871

WASHINGTON:

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1871

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- Blood, Arthur Kimball
 Bodwell, William Pearle
 Bolster, Wilfred
 Born, Christian Eckhardt
 Bowditch, Arthur Hunnewell
 Bradlee, Frederick Josiah
 Bray, Mrs. Mary Tourtellot
 Bremer, John Lewis
 Brennan, Mrs. James D.
 Bridge, Frederick William
 Briggs, Lloyd Vernon
 Brigham, Arthur Wells
 Brooks, Mrs. Clara Gardner
 Brooks, Gorham
 Brown, Miss Belle Gilman
 Brown, Davenport
 Brown, Frank Chouteau
 Brown, Harold Haskell
 Brown, Leroy Sunderland
 Brown, Percy Whiting
 Brown, Reginald W. Plummer
 Brown, Walter Jackson
 Brown, Willard Dalrymple
 Brush, Charles Newcomb
 Bryan, John Stewart
 Buckminster, William Read
 Buerkel, John Frederick
 Buffum, Adelbert Edgar
 Bullivant, William Maurice
 Burgess, Miss Caroline Palmer
 Burgess, Miss Martha Palmer
 Burgess, Mrs. Theodore P.
 Burgoyne, Stephen Cain
 Burnhome, Clement Meyer
 Butler, David Franklin
 Byrnes, Timothy Edward
 Cabot, Francis Eliot
 Cabot, George Edward
 Carlton, Charles Elijah
 Carney, Francis Joseph
 Carpenter, George Oliver
 Case, Miss Louise Williams
 Case, Miss Marian Roby
 Castle, Henry Clark
 Chamberlain, Allen
 Cheney, Benjamin Pierce
 Chesterton, Arthur Wellington
 Child, Dudley Richards
 Church, Miss Helen Lois
 Clapp, Clift Rogers
 Clark, Davis Wasgatt, Jr.
 Clark, George Oliver
 Clark, Joseph Payson
 Clarke, Henry Martyn
 Clarke, Hermann Frederick
 Cleveland, Frank Ernest
 Coady, James David
 Cobb, David Francis
 Codman, Ogden
 Codman, William Coombs
 Cole, Mrs. Gertrude Spedding
 Colley, William Edgar
 Comer, Miss Josephine Sarah
 Constable, Mrs. William
 Coolidge, Algernon
 Coolidge, Amory
 Coolidge, Charles Allerton, Jr.
 Coolidge, David Hill
 Cordner, Miss Caroline Parkman
 Cotting, Charles Edward
 Covell, Borden
 Cox, Guy Wilbur
 Crandon, Le Roi Goddard
 Crane, Walter Sanger
 Crocker, Bartow
 Crosby, Mrs. Edward Harold
 Crowell, Henry Ellsworth
 Crownshield, Francis Boardman
 Cummings, Thomas Cahill
 Curley, James Michael
 Curren, Arthur George
 Curtiss, Frederic Haines
 Cutler, Charles Francis

Cutter, Victor Macomber
 Damon, Arthur Herbert
 Dana, Harold Ward
 Danker, Daniel Joseph
 Davis, Albert Milton
 Davis, Howard Clark
 Day, Hilbert Francis
 De Windt, Mrs. Clara
 Dickinson, Charles
 Dillingham, Norman S.
 Dodge, Edwin Sherrill
 Dodge, Laurence Paine
 Dooley, William Joseph
 Dorr, Mrs. Benjamin H.
 Dorr, George Bucknam
 Draper, Eben Sumner
 Dreyfus, Carl
 Drinkwater, Horace Rogers
 Dunham, Otis Emerson
 Dunnell, Mrs. Wm. Wanton
 Dwinnell, Clifton Howard, Jr.
 Dysart, Robert
 Eaton, Frederick William
 Eaton, William Storer
 Edwards, Miss Grace Martha
 Eliot, Christopher Rhodes
 Ellery, William
 Elliott, Byron K.
 Emerson, Frederick Lincoln
 Emerson, Guy Carlton
 Emerson, Merton Leslie
 Endicott, Henry
 Endicott, Mrs. Henry
 Endicott, William
 Enslin, Mrs. Kate Valentine
 Erickson, Arioch Wentworth
 Estabrook, Frederick Watson
 Esterbrook, Miss Edith Marsh
 Eustis, Henry Dutton
 Eustis, Miss Mary St. Barbe
 Everett, Henry Coffin

Fearing, George Richmond
 Fenno, Mrs. L. Carteret
 Field, Fred Tarbell
 Field, Parker Barnes
 Field, William Henry
 Fish, Miss Margaret A.
 Fiske, Miss Gertrude
 Fitz, Mrs. Adeline F.
 Fitzgerald, John Francis
 Fitzgerald, William Francis
 Fletcher, Frederick Charles
 Flower, Albert
 Floyd, Charles Harold
 Fogg, Edward Clinton
 Forbes, George Shipman
 Forbes, William Stuart
 Fosdick, Frederick Woodbury
 Foss, Eugene Noble
 Foss, Leon Frederic
 Foster, Hatherly
 Fowler, Robert
 Frothingham, Mrs. Louis A.
 Frothingham, Thomas Goddard
 Fuller, Alfred Cook
 Gagnebin, Charles Louis
 Gallagher, Daniel Joseph
 Gallagher, Robert
 Gardner, George Peabody
 Gardner, George Peabody, Jr.
 Garfield, Irvin McDowell
 Gilman, Osmon Burnap
 Glasser, Eli Alexander
 Gleason, Edward Hollis
 Godbold, Miss Caroline Agnes
 Goldthwait, Joel Ernest
 Gould, Marshall Hopkins
 Grabill, Ethelbert Vincent
 Grant, Mrs. Addie Kimball
 Gray, Mrs. Horace
 Gray, Roland
 Green, Philip Arthur
 Greene, Mrs. C. Nichols

Grew, Edward Wigglesworth
 Grew, Joseph Clark
 Griffin, Trescott
 Griffith, Norman Hathaway
 Grinnell, Frank Washburn
 Grozier, Richard
 Guild, Courtenay
 Guild, Miss Sarah Louisa
 Hadley, Amos Irving
 Hall, Charles Howard
 Halloran, Frank Rupert
 Hamlen, Paul Mascarene
 Harding, Francis Austin
 Hartt, Mrs. Augusta Batchelder
 Henderson, Charles William, Jr.
 Henderson, Francis Freeman
 Henry, Andrew Kidder
 Henshaw, Samuel
 Herrick, Robert Frederick
 Hersey, Frank Wilson Cheney
 Hibbard, Thomas
 Hill, Adams Sherman
 Hill, Donald McKay
 Hinckley, Freeman
 Hirshberg, Abraham S.
 Hitchcock, Frank Tenney
 Hollander, Theodore Clarence
 Hollingsworth, Valentine
 Holmes, Edward Jackson
 Holmes, Robert Jameson
 Holmes, Samuel
 Hooper, Mrs. William
 Hopper, Ralph Waldo Emerson
 Hoppin, Charles Parker
 Horn, Everett Byron
 Hornblower, Henry
 Hornblower, Mrs. Hattie F.
 Hornblower, Ralph
 Houghton, Clement Stevens
 Houser, Mrs. Horace M.
 Howe, Mark Antony DeWolfe
 Hubbard, Paul Mascarene

Hunnewell, Francis Welles
 Hunnewell, James Melville
 Hunter, Herbert Forester
 Huriburt, Mrs. Eda Adams
 Hutchinson, James Abbott
 Hyslop, Samuel
 Jackson, Dugald C.
 Jackson, James
 Jackson, Thomas
 Jackson, Joseph Riggs, Jr.
 Jacobs, Mrs. Garrie Holmes Varney
 James, Arthur Holmes
 Jenks, Frederic Angier
 Jenks, Henry Angier
 Jenney, Charles Stoddard
 Jewell, Theodore Edson
 Johnson, Arthur Stoddard
 Jones, Arthur Morse
 Jones, Frank M.
 Jones, Matt Bushnell
 Jones, Nathaniel Royal
 Joy, Mrs. Franklin L.
 Joy, John Henry
 Karolik, Mrs. Martha Catherine
 Keep, Charles Manning
 Kellen, William Vail
 Kent, Mrs. Alice Cotting
 Kidder, Charles Archbald
 Kidder, Nathaniel Thayer
 Kilburn, Warren Silver
 Kiley, John Coleman
 Kimball, Henry Horton
 Kimball, Mrs. May Dickinson
 Kittredge, Edward Holmes
 Knight, Arthur Stearns
 Lacy, Mrs. Agnes E.
 Lamb, Mrs. Horatio Appleton
 Lane, John William
 Lang, Howard Witherell
 Lapham, Henry George
 Laughlin, Mrs. Harriet Minot
 Lawrence, John Silsbee

- Lawton, Charles Kimball
 Lawton, Herbert
 Lawton, Mark Anthony
 Leatherbee, Mrs. Albert T.
 Lee, George Cabot
 Lee, James Stearns
 Leland, Edmund Francis
 Leman, John Howard
 Lesh, Henry Frederick
 Leveroni, Frank
 Lewis, George
 Lombard, Edward Whittier
 Long, Harry Vinton
 Loring, Augustus Peabody
 Loring, Augustus Peabody, Jr.
 Loring, Miss Katherine Peabody
 Lothrop, Francis Bacon
 Lothrop, Miss Mary B.
 Loud, Joseph Prince
 Lovett, Arthur Trevitt
 Lowell, Miss Lucy
 Luce, Stephen Bleecker
 Luitwieler, Clarence Seward
 Lunt, William Wallace
 Lynch, Miss Cynthia Washburn
 Lynch, Henry Hawley
 Madden, Michael Lester
 Mann, Frank Chester
 Marston, John Pitts
 Mason, Henry Lowell
 Matthews, Albert
 May, Frederick Goddard
 May, Richard Arnold
 Mayer, Richard
 McCarthy, Joseph Edward
 McCarthy, Louis Blalock
 McDonough, Charles Andrew
 McLaughlin, Edward Aloysius, Jr.
 Merrick, Frank Woodward
 Merrill, Albert Rowe
 Merrill, Sherburn Moses
 Merrill, Mrs. Sherburn M.
 Milmore, Norville Livingston
 Minns, Miss Susan
 Minot, Joseph Grafton
 Mixer, Charles Galloupe
 Moriarty, George Andrews
 Morison, Samuel Eliot
 Morrison, Miss Marie Jessie
 Morse, Erving Plumer
 Morse, Glenn Tilley
 Morse, Julius Carol
 Morss, John Wells
 Murphy, Mrs. Ray Slater
 Muther, Lorenz Francis
 Newhall, Elbridge Kimball
 Newton, Clarence Lucian
 Niles, Irving Harris
 Noble, John
 Noyes, Charles F.
 Noyes, James Atkins
 Nutting, George Hale
 O'Brien, Walter Augustine
 O'Connell, Joseph Francis
 Paine, George Lyman
 Paine, Mrs. James L.
 Paine, John Adams
 Paine, Mrs. Richard E.
 Palmer, William Lincoln
 Parker, Augustin Hamilton
 Parker, Miss Eleanor Stanley
 Parker, Herman
 Parker, James Phillips
 Parker, William Stanley
 Parkhurst, Miss Clara Burnham
 Parkhurst, Lewis
 Parsons, Birney Cleaves
 Parsons, William Edwin
 Partridge, Albert L.
 Patten, George Amory
 Peabody, Miss Amelia
 Peabody, Charles Livingston
 Peabody, Harold
 Pearce, Arthur Paul

- Pearson, Arthur Emmons
 Perkins, John Forbes
 Perry, Lucius Manning
 Perry, Miss Margaret
 Peters, Andrew James
 Peters, Paul Anthony
 Phillips, James Duncan
 Phillips, John Charles
 Phillips, Stephen W.
 Phillips, William
 Phinney, Horatio Augustus
 Pickman, Dudley Leavitt, Jr.
 Pierce, Walworth
 Pigeon, Richard
 Plimpton, Theodore Barnet
 Potter, Arnold Stuart
 Pratt, Herbert Gale
 Pratt, Walter Merriam
 Preston, William Dean
 Pridee, William Henry
 Proctor, Mrs. Charles Anderson
 Proctor, George Newton
 Proctor, Mrs. George Newton
 Prouty, Gardner Wheelock
 Pushee, George Durant
 Putnam, George
 Putnam, Miss Elizabeth
 Quimby, Carl Noyes
 Ratshesky, Abraham Captain
 Rawson, Miss Adelle
 Rawson, Edward Lincoln
 Reed, Miss Emily Spaulding
 Rice, John Clark
 Rich, Everett Blaine
 Richardson, Edward Bridge
 Richardson, William King
 Richmond, Ralph Sumner
 Rogers, Bradlee
 Rogers, Dudley Pickman
 Rogers, Robert
 Rome, Charles Abraham
 Runkle, John Cornelius
 Russell, Richard Spofford
 St. Amant, George William
 Saltonstall, Richard
 Sampson, Charles Edward
 Searle, John Endicott
 Sears, Miss Clara Endicott
 Sears, George Gray
 Sears, Harold Carney
 Sears, Henry Darrah
 Sears, Henry Francis
 Sears, Herbert Mason
 Sears, Richard Dudley
 Sewall, Miss Jane
 Seybolt, Robert Francis
 Sharp, Mrs. Virginia Guild
 Shattuck, Henry Lee
 Shaw, Henry Southworth
 Shaw, Mrs. Sarah Pemberton
 Shepard, Finley Johnson
 Sherry, Frank Eaton
 Shultis, Newton
 Shuman, Edwin Arthur
 Shumway, Franklin Peter
 Sias, Mrs. Alice Evelyn
 Slater, Mrs. Mabel Hunt
 Sleeper, Stephen Westcott
 Smith, Charles Morton
 Smith, Fitz-Henry, Jr.
 Smith, Francis Edward
 Smith, Frederick Morton
 Smith, George Willard
 Snow, Franklin Augustus
 Sohler, William Davies
 Solberg, John Chester
 Spalding, Philip Leffingwell
 Sparrell, William Rogerson
 Spaulding, John Taylor
 Spaulding, William Stuart
 Sprague, Phineas Shaw
 Sprague, Phineas Warren
 Stearns, Foster Waterman
 Stearns, Frank Waterman

- Stevens, Nathaniel
 Stewart, Andrew
 Stone, Charles Augustus
 Stone, Malcolm Bowditch
 Storrow, Mrs. Helen Osborne
 Stowell, Edmund Channing
 Streeter, Edward Clark
 Sturdy, Mrs. Harry Peirce
 Sullivan, Matthew
 Swift, George Hastings
 Swift, Jesse Gilbert
 Sylvester, Edmund Quincy
 Talbot, Miss Marion
 Taylor, Amos Leavitt
 Taylor, Charles Henry
 Taylor, Charles Henry, Jr.
 Taylor, Moseley
 Taylor, William Herbert
 Taylor, William Osgood
 Thacher, Louis Bartlett
 Thacher, Thomas Chandler
 Thayer, Edwin Murray
 Thayer, Mrs. E. R.
 Thompson, Ralph Emerson
 Thorndike, Augustus
 Todd, Thomas
 Tozzer, Alfred Marston
 Tudor, Mrs. Henry D.
 Tufts, Leonard
 Turner, Mrs. Frederic A.
 Tyler, Edward Royal
 Underwood, Mrs. Elizabeth Farley
 Underwood, Miss Mabel Whitney
 Underwood, Miss Mary Robinson
 Underwood, Miss Sophia Amelia
 Vaughan, Miss Bertha Hallowell
 Wadsworth, Mrs. Alexander F.
 Wadsworth, Eliot
 Walcott, Robert
 Walker, Charles Cobb
 Walsh, David Ignatius
 Wardwell, Jacob Otis
 Warren, Edward Ross
 Warren, Joseph
 Warren, Ralph Lambert
 Washburn, Frederic Augustus
 Wasserman, Jacob
 Webber, Franklin Roscoe
 Webber, John Whiting
 Webster, Edwin Sibley
 Welch, Charles Alfred, 2d.
 Welch, Edward Sohler
 Wellington, Miss Anna Colburn
 Wellman, Arthur Holbrook
 Wells, Channing M.
 Wells, Mrs. Emily Walker
 Wells, Wellington
 Wendell, Barrett, Jr.
 West, Herbert Thomas
 Wetherbee, Winthrop
 Wetherbee, Winthrop, Jr.
 Wetmore, Valentine Cecil Bruce
 Wheelwright, Mrs. Elizabeth Boott
 Whidden, Stephen Hampden
 Whitchee, Frank Weston
 Whitcomb, Howard
 White, Austin Treadwell
 Whiting, Walter Rogers
 Whitman, Allen Hiram
 Whitman, Hendricks Hallett
 Whitney, Theodore Train, Jr.
 Whittier, Charles Woodbury
 Willcutt, William Bacon
 Wigglesworth, Mrs. George
 Wight, Delano
 Williams, Mrs. Arthur
 Williams, Holden Pierce
 Williams, Horace Dudley Hall
 Winkley, Hobart William
 Winslow, Arthur
 Winsor, Frederic
 Winsor, Miss Mary Pickard
 Wise, Arthur Chamberlin
 Withington, Mrs. Charles Francis

1870

1871

1872

1873

1874

1875

1876

1877

1878

1879

1880

1881

Wolcott, Oliver
 Wood, Orrin Grout
 Woodbury, John
 Woodward, Percy Emmons
 Woodworth, Herbert Grafton

Worcester, Elwood
 Worcester, Joseph Ruggles
 Worthen, Nathaniel Treat
 Young, Edmund Sanford

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Adams, Norman Illsley
 Adams, Theodore Parker
 Alden, Stephen P.
 Aldrich, William Truman
 Allen, Mrs. Ellen M. R.
 Allen, William Lothrop
 Amory, John Singleton
 Amory, Roger
 Amory, Miss Susan Cushing
 Anderson, Elbridge Roberts
 Andrews, Mrs. Fannie Fern
 Anthony, Nathan
 Apollonio, Theron Arthur
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 Babcock, Samuel Gavitt
 Bachrach, Louis Fabian
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 Berkowitz, Hyman C.
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 Bird, Mrs. Elizabeth Bowditch
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 Bradley, Richards Merry
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 Brewer, Robert Dubois
 Brooks, Walter Dennison
 Brown, Arthur Eastman
 Brown, Mrs. Edwin P.
 Brown, Miss Elizabeth Lyman
 Brown, George Edwin
 Brown, G. Winthrop
 Brown, Howard Kinmouth
 Brown, Mrs. Jennie Glover
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 Burgess, James Atwood
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 Burr, Allston
 Burrage, Miss Elsie Aldrich
 Burt, Arthur Holton
 Cabot, William Brooks
 Calder, Philip Raymond
 Carter, Clarence Howard
 Carter, Hubert Lazell
 Casey, Edmund John

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Casselberry, Clarence Marmaduke | Eliot, Amory |
| Channing, Walter | Elliott, Mrs. John |
| Chase, Mrs. Percy | Ellis, Augustus Hobart |
| Cheever, David | Ellis, Emmons Raymond |
| Church, Frederic Cameron, Jr. | Emerson, Robert Leonard |
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| Clarke, George Kuhn | Emmons, Mrs. Robert W. |
| Cloues, William Jacob | English, John Stephen |
| Condit, Sears Byron | Estes, Mrs. Ralph Caleb |
| Connolly, Eugene Thomas | Eustis, James Williams |
| Conrad, Sidney Smith | Ewing, Mrs. Charles |
| Coolidge, Francis Lowell | Farley, John W. |
| Coolidge, John Templeman | Farnham, Edwin Emery |
| Coolidge, Thomas Jefferson | Farrar, Frederick Albert |
| Cordner, Miss Elizabeth Parkman | Fearing, Mrs. George R. |
| Cornwall, George Edmund | Ferris, William Marsh, Jr. |
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| Dalton, Henry Rogers | Folsom, Charles Ingalls |
| Damon, Harry Franklin | Forbes, Alexander |
| Dane, Ernest Blaney | Forbes, Allan |
| Danielson, Richard Ely | Forbes, Allyn Bailey |
| Davenport, Charles Milton | Forbes, Miss Dorothy |
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| Downes, James Edward | Gannett, Mrs. William Whitworth |
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| Dunbar, Ralph Walton | Gifford, Josiah Hayward |
| Eastman, Ralph Mason | Gilbert, Miss Clara Culver |
| Edwards, Miss Edith | Goodspeed, Charles Eliot |

*Deceased

Gordon, Terry Bockover
 Graves, Miss Louise Britton
 Gray, Joseph Phelps
 Ham, Robert Lyman
 Hart, Albert Bushnell
 Hart, Francis Russell
 Harvey, Mrs. Annie Sherlock
 Hastings, Clifford Bicknell
 Hatfield, Charles Edwin
 Hayward, Miss Frances
 Hedge, Henry Rogers
 Hedge, William Russell
 Hemenway, Mrs. Augustus
 Henderson, James Dougald
 Herrick, Robert Frederick, Jr.
 Hersee, David Evans
 Herter, Christian Archibald
 Hill, Arthur Dehon
 Hitchcock, William Harold
 Hobbs, Franklin Warren
 Hobson, Miss Dorothy M.
 Hollingsworth, Amor
 Hood, Frederic Clarke
 Hough, Charles Thacher
 Hovey, Philip Rogers
 Howes, Mrs. Alice Maude
 Howes, Mrs. Joseph Curtis
 Humphrey, Henry Bauer
 Hunneman, Carleton
 Hurlburt, Henry Francis, Jr.
 Hussey, John Frederick
 Hutchins, Mrs. Edward Webster
 Iasigi, Miss Mary Vitalis
 Ilsley, William
 Innes, Charles Hiller
 Jackson, Robert Tracy
 James, Thomas Marriot
 Jeffries, William Augustus
 Jenney, Bernard
 Johnson, Miss Harriet Everard
 Jones, Fred Kinsman Mudge
 Josselyn, Albert Ellsworth

Kaplan, Jacob Joseph
 Keller, Carl Tilden
 Kendall, Henry Hubbard
 King, Tarrant P.
 Knapp, Charles Sanford
 Knowles, John Appleton
 Kyle, George Alexander
 Lamb, Miss Rosamond
 Lane, Miss Florence May
 Lawrence, William
 Lawton, Mrs. Herbert
 Lewis, Walter Carr
 Lincoln, Alexander
 Little, Leon M.
 Locke, Wilbur Sargent
 Lombard, Mrs. Percival H.
 Longley, Edmund Waters
 Lothrop, Mrs. Alice
 Lothrop, Thornton Kirkland
 Lovell, Philip Gray
 Lowell, Mrs. Guy
 Lyman, George Hinckley
 MacRae, Mrs. Marion Leslie
 Macomber, Frank Gair
 Maddison, Arthur Neville
 Maginnis, Charles Donagh
 Mann, Miss Gertrude Whitney
 Marden, Philip Sanford
 Mason, Arthur Ellery
 Mason, Miss Fanny Peabody
 Mason, Mrs. Harold F.
 McElwain, James Franklin
 McElwain, Mrs. Mary Barton
 McIntire, Allyn Brewster
 McIntire, Frederic May
 McKay, Nichols Litchfield
 Merriam, John McKinsty
 Merrill, Albert Brown
 Milliken, John Frederick
 Mintz, Herman Arthur
 Mock, Emanuel Elias

Moors, Arthur Wendell
 Morgan, John Pierpont
 Morgan, Paul Beagary
 Morris, Mrs. Robert H.
 Morse, Miss Helen Benn
 Morse, Horace Henry
 Morton, James Madison, Jr.
 Moseley, Frederick Strong
 Mumford, George Saltonstall, Jr.
 Munroe, Larra Watson
 Nash, Chauncey Cushing
 Newell, Franklin Spilman
 Newell, James Montgomery
 Nichols, Humphrey Turner
 Nichols, Philip
 Norcross, William Womersley
 Nowell, Ames
 Noyes, James Beaumont
 Noyes, Miss Penelope Barker
 Ober, Charles Edward
 O'Connell, Patrick Augustine
 O'Connell, William Henry
 Otis, Charles
 Paine, Robert Treat
 Palmer, Bradley Webster
 Park, Charles Edwards
 Payson, Gilbert Russell
 Pecker, Miss Annie Josephine
 Peers, Kester Jennings
 Peters, William York
 Pfaelzer, Mrs. Franklin T.
 Pickman, Dudley Leavitt
 Pierce, Myron Everett
 Pinto, Edgar Benjamin
 Plimpton, Charles Gilbert
 Pratt, Louis Mortimer
 Prendergast, Miss Julia Catherine
 Preston, Miss Dorothy M.
 Prince, Morton Peabody
 Proctor, George Burroughs
 Prouty, Robert Morton
 Ratshesky, Mrs. Theresa Shuman

Raymond, Franklin Freedom
 Revere, William Bacon
 Reynolds, Harrison Gardner
 Reynolds, Mrs. John P.
 Rich, William Thayer
 Richardson, Charles Oliver
 Richardson, Edward Peirson
 Ripley, Alfred Lawrence
 Roberts, Stephen Herbert
 Rollins, Mrs. James Wingate
 Rowe, Henry Sherburne
 Rugg, Arthur Prentice
 Russell, Andrew LeBaron
 Sanborn, Harry Cobb
 Sawyer, Miss Mary Cummings
 Schrafft, William Edward
 Scofield, Mrs. William B.
 Seamans, Mrs. Caroline Brodhead
 Sears, Philip Shelton
 Sears, Richard
 Smith, Albert Pratt
 Smith, Eric Parkman
 Smith, Louis Carter
 Snow, Edward Rowe
 Spencer, Carl Mason
 Stackpole, Miss Alice
 Stafford, Morgan Hewitt
 Staniford, Mrs. Daniel
 Stanley, Raymond Walker
 Stearns, Albert Warren
 Stevens, Arthur W.
 Stevens, Horace Paine
 Stoddard, Harry Galpin
 Storke, Harold Grey
 Strong, Mrs. Charles P.
 Stuart, Frederick William
 Suter, John Wallace
 Swan, George Arthur
 Talbot, Mrs. Fritz B.
 Tarbell, Edmund C.
 Taylor, Forrest W.

Temple, Thomas French
Thompson, Augustus Porter
Thorndike, Mrs. John L.
Throckmorton, John W. Francis
Tower, Miss Ellen May
Tucker, Mrs. William J.
Tuttle, Julius Herbert
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Wakeman, Samuel Wiley
Wales, Quincy W.
Warren, Bentley Wirt
Warren, Mrs. Fiske
Warren, George Copp
Warren, Herbert Marshall
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Webster, Eugene Carroll
Weed, George Marston
Weeks, Warren Bailey Potter
Weld, John Gardner

Wellington, Alfred Easton
Wetherell, Charles Bradlee
Wheeler, Henry
White, Miss Gertrude Richardson
White, Loring Quincy
Whiteside, Alexander
Whitney, Nelson
Whittemore, Arby C. Josephine
Whitwell, Frederick Silsbee
Winslow, Andrew N., Jr.
Wolf, Bernard Mark
Wolkins, George Gregerson
Woods, Bernard Joseph
Woodward, Miss Elizabeth J.
Woodward, Samuel Bayard
Young, Benjamin Loring
Young, Philip
Young, William Hill

NECROLOGY

1937

Honorary Members

Grenville Howland Norcross, 12 Feb. Charles French Read, 5 Aug.

Life Members

Miss Mary L. Ware, 9 Jan.	Arthur W. Hamblin, 11 July
Judge James P. Parmenter, 14 Jan.	Sidney A. Mitchell, 22 July
Thomas Haskell Brown, 20 Jan.	Joseph Lee, 28 July
Louis Bacon, 14 Feb.	Charles Otis Blood, 27 Aug.
Miss Carrie T. Fitch, 14 Feb.	Dr. John W. Farlow, 23 Sept.
Miss Grace Hutchinson, 17 Feb.	Franklin P. Gurney, 28 Sept.
Miss Emily M. Morgan, 27 Feb.	Edward A. Filene, 25 Sept.
Elihu Thomson, 13 Mar.	Mrs. Harold C. Ernst, 4 Oct.
William Minot, 15 Mar.	Edwin J. Lewis, Jr., 16 Oct.
John Torrey Morse, Jr., 27 Mar.	William R. Dewey, 1 Nov.
Mrs. William S. Eaton, 3 Apr.	John H. Connor, 22 Nov.
Horace L. Wheeler, April	John A. Reardon, Jr., 6 Dec.
Walter J. Harrison, 9 May	Joseph B. Groce, 10 Dec.
Charles E. Riley, 4 June	Francis E. Bowker, 13 Dec.
Cleaveland, A. Chandler, 4 July	Charles E. Lauriat, 28 Dec.
Arthur W. Kennard, 5 July	

Annual Members

George Ritchie Marvin, 18 Jan.	J. Murray Forbes, 26 Apr.
Gordon Abbott, 24 Jan.	Dr. John A. Cousens, 2 July
William Jardine, 30 Jan.	Winthrop I. Nottage, 21 July
George R. Nutter, 21 Feb.	Phillips Barry, 29 Aug.
Gordon Dexter, 10 Mar.	Andrew J. McGlinchec, 3 Sept.
William Morgan Butler, 29 Mar.	Thomas Nelson Perkins, 7 Oct.

The Charter and By-Laws of the Society are printed in the years ending with the numerals 0 and 5.



PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BOSTONIAN SOCIETY

ANNUAL MEETING, JANUARY 17, 1939

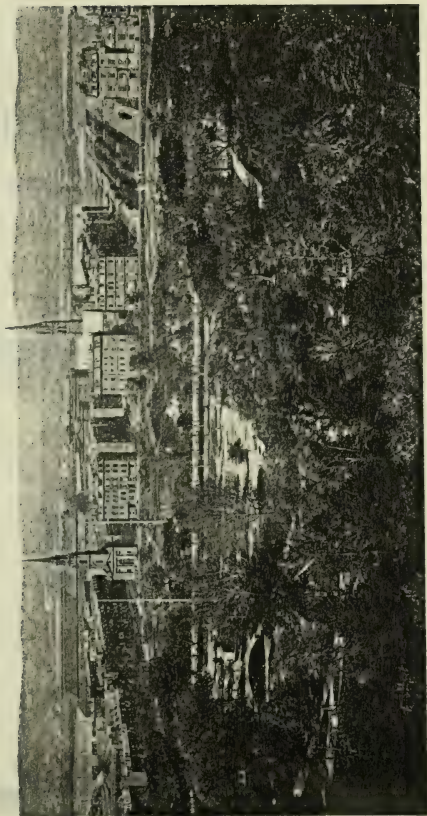


PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

BOSTONIAN SOCIETY

WILLIAM M. BROWN, SECRETARY



THE COMMON, PUBLIC GARDEN AND BACK BAY IN 1869

Roof of the Peace Jubilee Colosseum, Copley Square, in left, Commonwealth Avenue built out about as far as Clarendon Street, in right background. From a photograph

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Bostonian Society

and Report

OF THE

Annual Meeting, January 17, 1939



BOSTON
OLD STATE HOUSE
PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SOCIETY
MCMXXXIX

Committee on Publications

GEORGE KUHN CLARKE

THE REV. GLENN TILLEY MORSE

FITZ-HENRY SMITH, JR.

THE CLERK

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OFFICERS

OF THE

BOSTONIAN SOCIETY

SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION

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*GRENVILLE H. NORCROSS, 1932-1937

Presidents

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Vice-Presidents

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--	--

*Deceased

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES FOR 1939

OFFICERS

President

COURTENAY GUILD

Vice-President

GEORGE KUHN CLARKE

Clerk

JAMES L. BRUCE

Treasurer

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Directors

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JAMES M. HUNNEWELL

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Librarian

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CHARLES O. HURD

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THE REV. GLENN TILLEY MORSE

THE CLERK

MRS. HENRY ENDICOTT

THE YEAR 1938 AT THE OLD STATE HOUSE

While the answers to such questions as "What is the state of our finances" and "How is our membership list holding up" are important, the answer to the question "What are we actually accomplishing" is of greater moment. This report is devoted to an attempted answer of this last question. Many little things are being done, which individually are scarcely worthy of mention and yet which taken together are indicative that we are attaining a fair measure of success in what we have set out to perform.

What is heard on the outside speaks more to the point than anything that we might say, and many interesting and favorable comments come to our ears. For example, one research worker told us that at other places where he had been he was asked if he had been to the Old State House, for there, so he was informed, was a wealth of information about Boston. He found almost immediately, what he was after. "The Bostonian Society comes through as usual" was the remark of another on getting what he wanted, after having searched elsewhere without success. We are getting such a reputation for having the facts that we almost wonder, if we can live up to it. It should be of some satisfaction to the members who have helped build up our collections and to those who have assisted financially that now there is here a well of information from which many are learning to draw.

During the year we have had the pleasure of welcoming 25,896 visitors to the Old State House as com-

pared with 29,500 last year. This decrease in number seems to have been something we had in common with other historical organizations. In this figure we have included the attendance of members of the Wedgwood and Clock Clubs which have held meetings in the Council Chamber. Our visitors had interesting things to tell us and we trust that the information given here proved equally interesting to them.

One of our visitors was Gen. Charles G. Dawes, former Vice-President. On his return home, he took occasion to write us as follows:

"I was much impressed not only with the courtesy and kindness with which I was received upon my visit to the Old State House but with that which was shown to other visitors coming in while I was there. It is fortunate that this old Boston historical treasure house is in such competent hands."

A not infrequent pleasure on Saturday is to see children bring in one or both of their parents, lead them to maps or show cases and proudly explain facts on history or topography which they themselves had learned on a previous visit. Sometimes it is a special object or exhibit that has an attraction. A woman showed great interest in our Gettysburg exhibit in July, saying that her father had fought there in the 11th Massachusetts. When we gave her a copy of his record she was affected to the point of tears.

One caller went away in disappointment. We were unable to do what he asked, and our indexes, which we regard as being very good, failed to help us in pointing out the room in the Old State House in which Washington slept when he was in Boston. Most of the articles in our collections have a story with them and after a visitor has heard a few of them, we hear the remark, "It would take days to see all that is here." Many who

tell us that they have only a minute to look around, are still looking after an hour has passed. We have been interested in taking count of those who volunteer the information that they have lived in Boston all their lives and for the first time are visiting the Old State House. The number of such persons during the year was 119.

There was the usual observance of the two events on the occasion of which the citizens gather in and about the square in front of the Old State House balcony. The first of these was a part of the City's celebration of the 4th of July, when the Declaration of Independence is reread to our people from our balcony as it was first read in Revolutionary days. The reader this year was John Norman Hall of the Roslindale High School, who, dressed in costume of the colonial period, was introduced by his Honor, the Mayor, Maurice J. Tobin. The other was the playing of Christmas Carols by four trumpeters from the Boston First Corps Cadets Band under the leadership of Bandmaster Earl C. Anderson.

(Signed) JAMES L. BRUCE, *Clerk.*

ANNUAL MEETING

President Guild presided at the 58th Annual Meeting of the Bostonian Society which was held in the Council Chamber of the Old State House on Tuesday, January 17, 1939, at half past two.

The records of the December meeting were read and approved and then followed the reading of the various annual reports. The first was that of the Directors which was read by the President, then those of the Clerk and the Treasurer which were read by those officers, then that of the Finance Committee, read by the

President, and finally those of the Committee on the Rooms and of the Librarian which were read by the Clerk. All these reports were accepted and are printed in full in these Proceedings.

Myron E. Pierce, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, was unavoidably absent and their report was read by Miss Harriet E. Johnson as follows:

To the Officers and Members of the Bostonian Society:

Your Nominating Committee nominated the following persons for their respective offices for the year 1939:—

Clerk

JAMES L. BRUCE

Treasurer

FRANCIS E. SMITH

Directors

CHARLES H. TAYLOR	THOMAS G. FROTHINGHAM
COURTENAY GUILD	FRANCIS E. SMITH
FITZ-HENRY SMITH, JR.	AUGUSTUS P. LORING, JR.
GEORGE KUHN CLARKE	JAMES M. HUNNEWELL
HERMANN F. CLARKE	

Respectfully submitted,

MYRON E. PIERCE

Chairman for the following Nominating Committee:

FRANCIS L. COOLIDGE
MISS HARRIET E. JOHNSON
MRS. C. NICHOLS GREENE
QUINCY W. WALES
MYRON E. PIERCE

The report was accepted and no other nominations were offered. The President appointed Mr. Gorham Dana to distribute, collect and count the ballots, and he

and finally, the Committee on the
Education of the People, which is the
chief body of the movement in the
United States.

Dr. F. C. Johnson, Chairman of the National
Committee on the Education of the People, and
Dr. F. C. Johnson, Secretary of the same.

The Committee on the Education of the People, and
the Committee on the Education of the People.

The Committee on the Education of the People, and
the Committee on the Education of the People.

Great

James H. Johnson

Secretary

James H. Johnson

Secretary

James H. Johnson

James H. Johnson

James H. Johnson

James H. Johnson

James H. Johnson

James H. Johnson

James H. Johnson

James H. Johnson

James H. Johnson

James H. Johnson

reported that all ballots cast were for the above mentioned nominees and they were therefore declared unanimously elected for the ensuing year.

Prof. Carl Bridenbaugh of Brown University was then introduced as the speaker of the occasion and he had for his subject, "Problems of Urban Living in Boston, 1660-1740." The interest in the paper of Prof. Bridenbaugh lay in his pointing out how the people of the towns and Boston in particular, dealt with such problems as fire, water, crime, and the poor, when these problems first arose through people living in towns.

The meeting adjourned at 3:55.

JAMES L. BRUCE, *Clerk.*

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

To the Members of the Bostonian Society:

The Bostonian Society has been fortunate during the past year in that with a fair measure of success, its various functions have been carried out within the income available for current expenses. No attempt at branching out has been made as this is not the time for anything of that character.

The Board of Directors was organized under the By-laws at its February meeting with the re-election of Mr. Courtenay Guild as President, and Mr. George Kuhn Clarke as Vice-President. The usual committees were appointed and they have well performed their duties.

Last July death removed one of our faithful associates, Mr. Nathaniel Thayer Kidder, who had been a member of this society for 53 years and of this Board for over 15 years. The Directors spread on their records a memorial to Mr. Kidder which spoke of his regular attendance at meetings and of the faithful dis-

charge of his duties. The Board has missed his genial presence and friendly counsel. Mention should also be made of another Director of past years.

Thomas Minns was one of the founders of this Society and during its early years one of its Directors. During the last years of his life he withdrew from active participation in our affairs but retained his interest. His sister Miss Susan Minns, who died last August and who inherited his estate, left to the Society by will a bequest of \$25,000 which is to be set up as fund in memory of her brother. By the will of Jacob Bancroft, the Society has received \$1,500 to constitute what is to be known as the Bancroft fund. These bequests were much welcomed.

There have been eight regular meetings and one special meeting of the Board during the year, at which all business coming before it was faithfully transacted.

Last year there was a small increase in our membership and the same is true also this year. This in itself is a fine tribute to the Society when a loss rather than a gain was to be expected. Eighteen Life Members have been added, and there has been a loss of 30 by death, making the net loss 12, in the Life Membership. Fifty annual Members have been added, and there has been a loss of 29, 14 by death, 9 by resignation, 4 by being dropped for non-payment of dues and 2 have transferred to Life Membership, making the net gain 21 in Annual Membership. This means a gain of 9 in our total membership which is two less than last year. Our membership on Dec. 31, 1938, stood as follows:

Life	553
Annual	371
	<hr/>
Total	924

The Treasurer's Report shows a balance on hand which is very gratifying. This is not due alone to in-

creased income but also to practised economy. While the Norcross bequest has added to our income, smaller interest rates have decreased it.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) COURTENAY GUILD, *President*.

REPORT OF THE CLERK

To the Members of the Bostonian Society:

The average attendance at our meetings during the past year has been over 60 and at one meeting only did the attendance drop below 50. This shows either a lively interest in the speakers and their subjects or a desire to give loyal support to the Society. We trust that it is both. Our meetings have been interesting and instructive and were worthy of even better audiences than we had.

Two of the speakers in 1938 were members of the Society, and there are without doubt many more who could in this way contribute to the purposes of our organization and to the pleasure and profit of their fellow members. A suggestion of possible speakers whether members or not would be welcome.

The topics and speakers were as follows:

January 18: Annual Meeting. "Tar and Feathers; the Story of Capt. John Malcolm" by Frank Wilson Cheney Hersey, a member of the Society.

February 15: "The Domestic Architecture of Early America" by Rev. Frederick T. Persons, Librarian of the Congregational Library.

March 15: "Anne of Boston" the story of "Mistress" Anne Marbury Hutchinson by the Rev. George Hibbert Driver.

April 20: "The Story of the Ropewalks and Rope Making" by Fred A. Jenks of the Plymouth Cordage Company.

May 17: "Romance of News Gathering" with special reference to historical and pictorial Boston by Alton Hall Blackington.

October 18: "Some Experiences of a Judge Advocate" by Col. Frederic Gilbert Bauer, one of the American delegates on the Interallied Commission on the cost of the Armies of the Occupation.

November 15: "The Mysteries of Boston Harbor and Its Islands" by Edward Rowe Snow, a member of the Society.

December 20: "New England Before and After the Hurricane", Sept. 21, 1938, by Alton Hall Blackington. Although Mr. Blackington had spoken earlier in the year, he was seemingly best equipped to speak on this important subject.

The W. P. A. project, under the Historic Buildings Survey, which sought information on the Old State House Building has been completed. Many items of interest have been found and these have been transcribed on cards with the sources from which they have been taken. We have been given a set of the cards and a duplicate set has been delivered to the State Library. The special object of the project was to locate the architect's plans of the original building or the material out of which such might be constructed. In this respect the result has been disappointing for little has been added to what Dr. George H. Moore, former superintendent of the Lenox Library, New York, and William H. Whitmore, who was the leading spirit in the restoration of the Old State House in 1880 had already found. The project has proven that should we later learn of the construction plans, they are more apt to come through

unexpected uncovering than through any direct research. This in itself is something well worth knowing.

Events at the Old State House are being covered in other reports but a word in general will not be out of place. Every effort is being made to make people feel that they are welcome here and that there is a desire and a willingness to assist enquirers in working out their problems relating to historical Boston. All the members of the staff have had a part in this successful effort, and were ready to offer suggestions of ways to make our service more pleasing and acceptable.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES L. BRUCE, *Clerk.*

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

To the Board of Directors of the Bostonian Society:

The President of the Society, as Chairman of the Finance Committee, has examined the actual securities in the Society's safety deposit box, and has found them to agree with the list of securities published in the Treasurer's Report.

The President also would state that Messrs. Charles F. Rittenhouse & Co., Certified Public Accountants, have made an audit of the books and an inspection of the securities and have found the securities as specified in the Treasurer's Report. The report of Messrs. Charles F. Rittenhouse & Co. is on file in the Clerk's office and is open to inspection by any member who may desire to read it.

(Signed) COURTENAY GUILD, *Chairman.*

PERMANENT FUND

The Society has a Permanent Fund made up from Life Membership Fees, Gifts and Bequests, well invested, which it is earnestly desired may be increased.

The Permanent Fund of the Society includes the following special gifts:

Boston Memorial Association Fund	-	-	-	-	\$1,179 51
Robert C. Billings Bequest	-	-	-	-	3,000 00
Elizabeth B. Brown Bequest	-	-	-	-	500 00
Edward I. Browne Bequest	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
George O. Carpenter Memorial	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
William O. Comstock Bequest	-	-	-	-	500 00
Henry W. Cunningham Gift	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
Benjamin H. Dewing Memorial	-	-	-	-	100 00
John W. Farwell Gifts	-	-	-	-	1,500 00
John W. Farwell Bequest	-	-	-	-	3,000 00
Curtis Guild Memorial	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
Courtenay Guild Gift	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
James F. Hunnewell Memorial	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
Laura Norcross Marrs Bequest	-	-	-	-	15,000 00
Grenville H. Norcross Gift	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
Lucy A. Norcross Centennial Memorial	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
Otis Norcross Centennial Memorial	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
Catherine P. Perkins Bequest	-	-	-	-	4,000 00
Caroline F. Sanborn Bequest	-	-	-	-	2,000 00
Samuel E. Sawyer Bequest	-	-	-	-	4,610 87
Joseph H. Stickney Bequest	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
Joseph C. Storey Bequest	-	-	-	-	2,000 00
William B. Trask Bequest	-	-	-	-	500 00
Robert C. Winthrop, Jr., Bequest	-	-	-	-	3,000 00

SPECIAL FUNDS

James Lyman Whitney Bequest (Present Principal)	-	\$1,979 51
(Income for use of Library only)		
George T. Cruft Bequest	-	1,000 00
Grenville H. Norcross Bequest	-	25,000 00
Jacob Bancroft Bequest	-	1,500 00

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANCIS E. SMITH, *Treasurer.*

C8.

CR

\$70,433 77

* Contracted for in 1937 "when issued" for delivery in 1938.*

Nineteen Life Members.....	570 00
	<hr/>
	\$70,433 77

PERMANENT FUND

The Permanent Fund of the Society is invested in the following securities:

		Maturity		Maturity
30 shares American Tel. & Tel. Co. stock	\$5,000.	Jersey Central Power & Light Co. 1st		
\$4,000. American Gas & Elec. Deb. 5's.....	1,000.	Mtge. 4 1/2's.....	June 1 1961	
5,000. Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern		King County's Elevated R.R. Co.		
Div. 1st Mtge. 5's.....		1st Mtge. 4's.....	August 1 1949	
2,000. Boston & Maine R.R. 4 1/2's (Registered)	5,000.	Marion Reserve Power Co. 1st Mtge. 4 1/2's.....	April 1 1952	
3,000. Boston & Maine R.R. 5's.....	5,000.	Missouri-Pacific R.R. General 4's.....	March 1 1975	
1,500. Boston & Maine R.R. 5's.....		Natl. Dairy Products Corp.		
4,000. Brooklyn Manhattan Transit Corp.	5,000.	Deb. 3 3/4's, w.w.....	May 1 1951	
Coll. Tr. 4 1/2's.....		New England Power Association Deb. 5's.....	April 1 1948	
5,000. Canada, Dominion of 5's.....	5,000.	Oklahoma Nat. Gas Co. 1st 4 1/2's.....	May 1 1951	
5,000. Chicago Junction & Ill. Tr. 5's.....		Public Service Co. of Colo.		
Canada, Dominion of 5's.....		1st & Ref. 6's.....	November 1 1961	
5,000. New York & Ill. Tr. 5's.....	5,000.	Securities Co. 1st 4 1/2's.....	March 1 1958	
4,000. Columbia Gas & Electric Corp. Deb. 5's.....	5,000.	Simmons Gas Convertible Debenture 4's.....	April 1 1952	
Commonwealth Edison Co. Conv. Deb. 3 1/2's.....	5,000.	Texas Electric Service Co. 1st Mtge. 5's.....	July 1 1960	
5,000. Denmark, Kingdom of 5 1/2's.....		Texas Public Service Co. 1st Mtge. 5's.....	January 1 1961	
6,000. Iowa Public Service Co. 1st 5's.....	50	shares Tidewater Associated Oil Co.		
		\$4.50 Pfd. stock		

Dr.	JAMES LYMAN WHITNEY LIBRARY FUND	Cr.
1938	1938	
Jan. 1	Cash in Franklin Savings Bank.....	\$ 1,899 24
Feb. 1	18 New England Trust Co., as Trustee.....	43 20
July 1	Dividend.....	23 74
Aug. 1	19 New England Trust Co., as Trustee.....	37 07
	Dividend.....	19 66
		<u>\$ 2,022 91</u>
	Transferred to Library a/c during 1938.....	\$ 43 40
	Dec. 31 Cash in Franklin Savings Bank.....	1,979 51
		<u>\$ 2,022 91</u>

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE ROOMS

To the Board of Directors of the Bostonian Society:

The Committee on the Rooms has held seven regular meetings during the year for action on such matters as usually come before it and at which the various articles in the appended list were accepted for the collections. Some of these are worthy of special mention.

Robert S. Chase made and presented to the Society a copy in oil of Gilbert Stuart's painting of Josiah Quincy. This found an acceptable place with the pictures of the other Quincys who have served as Mayors of Boston.

Miss Sarah L. Guild gave for the Guild Room the Marion Boyd Allen painting of her brother Curtis Guild, Jr., a former Governor of the State. The room is so called in memory of Curtis Guild, Sr., the first President of the Society, whose portrait also hangs on its walls.

We have secured a large number of photographs of the hurricane of Sept. 21, 1938. These which show Boston scenes only will be stored away and should prove of much interest when the memories of the event have faded out.

Several special exhibits were held during the year. In the Norcross Room there were four: military pictures; theatrical pictures; photographs made shortly after the photographic process had been discovered; and finally political banners belonging to the elections of the first part of the nineteenth century. In the Whitmore Hall window there were also four exhibits: manuscript sidelights on the history of Boston; earthenware from the Norcross collection; Gettysburg because of the final encampment there last summer; and pen and ink drawings

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET

To the House of Representatives of the State of Georgia.

The Committee on the Budget has held seven public hearings during the year for the purpose of ascertaining the views of the people on the proposed budget. It has also held several private hearings for the purpose of ascertaining the views of the various departments of the State.

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of old Boston. The articles for these exhibits were taken from our own collections.

An innovation has just been made in the Whitmore Hall window—a Boston Diary. For each day of the year, the events through the year are recorded. The events are listed on cards and those for a week at a time will be shown on the display board. Various articles from our collections, such as pictures, documents, books, whatever we have relating to the events will be displayed in the window show case.

Our rooms with their exhibits supplemented by store rooms serve at least two purposes: first, the usual one of a museum, which is that of satisfying a curiosity in the things of other days; second, the less common one, of showing what actual conditions were in the past, out of which the present have grown, and thus establishing the facts of today regarding matters of interest. For example, in the land case at law between the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad and the City of Boston, both parties have made use of the field notes and surveyor's plans of Mather Withington, made between 1792 and 1830; also of the records of land development companies which we have at the Old State House. These have been used by the parties in the Land Court.

Our interest is chiefly in the second service, where the most frequent calls on us come from the writers of books and articles, who are looking not only for material on their subject but also for illustrations. One inquirer, a publisher of school books asked us for six pictures of events in the past history of Boston. We were able to supply either photographs or prints from which photographs could be made.

In closing, the following quotation from the Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society of Worcester, may be of interest: "The Bostonian Society, with a fine spirit of cooperation between libraries, presented us with

a collection of 250 American engravings of no special interest to their specialized Bostonian collection but all of them most acceptable additions to our print collection."

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES L. BRUCE,

Clerk of the Committee.

ADDITIONS TO THE SOCIETY'S COLLECTIONS, 1938

DONORS	NATURE OF GIFT	DESCRIPTION
Abbott, E. Stanley	Guide Map	Dock Square and vicinity, 1847.
Allen, William L.	Framed Photograph	Old Boston School Boys Association.
Anonymous	Negatives	Hancock House, Gov. and Mrs. Thomas Hutchinson, Battle of Lexington, Boston, 1830, South East view of Boston, North End of Boston, Boylston and Washington Streets.
Baker Library	Broadsides	Auction Sales of land.
	Certificates	Fire Department Membership.
	Notice	Meeting to adopt Boston's First Charter.
	Catalogues	Land Sales.
Bell, Edward L.	Map	Cruise of "Old Ironsides" 1931-1934.
Boston Globe Library	Photographs	Charles F. Read.
Boston Herald	Photographs	Hurricane, Sept. 21, 1938.
Burrage, Mrs. Walter	Wood	From Boston Elm.
Chase, Robert S.	Oil Painting	Copy of Stuart's Josiah Quincy.
Driscoll, J. M.	List of names	Manufacturing Interests in Boston, 1877.
Guild, Miss Sarah L.	Oil Painting	Curtis Guild, Jr.
Gifford, Mrs. Stephen W. Jr.	Water Color	Apple Island.

Hawthorne, Paul	Drawing	Early Paper Making in New England.
Jackson, Robert T.	Photograph	Jonathan Jackson.
Kingman, William F.	Wood Cut	Faneuil Hall.
Marvin, George R., Estate of	Map	Roxbury, 1863.
	Advertisements Engraving	French Commercial Institute, Hogg, Brown and Taylor, 1865.
McGlenen, Mrs. Edward F.	Maps Photographs Print Electros	Boston by C. Mottram. Boston. Blackstone's Monument. Joseph Warren House. Old State House, Roxbury Standpipe.
Norcross, Grenville H., Estate of	Letters Receipts, pew Slips, repair Photograph Sketches Documents	Of Thomas Ball on Sumner statue. South Congregational Society. Found in grasshopper of Faneuil Hall weather vane. Monks Building. Tolman's of Boston. Boston (England) Church restoration fund.
Purchased	Photographs	Ball's statue of Washington, Nantasket Boat entering dock, two views of Charles River Basin.
Russell, Miss Dora	Badge	Worn by William Russell at Boston Fire, 1872.
Schindler's Coin and Stamp Exchange	Lithographs	Boston Public Garden, City of Boston.
Simpson, Miss Annie Dale	Badge	Memorial of Andrew Jackson.
Snow, Edward R.	Photographs	Carter Rice Building, Hurricane views, Boston sky line, 1938; Holmes' Elm, Apple Island; Sal- mon's Boston Harbor, 1833; Rest- haven Cemetery, Castle Island, Salisbury Wreck (2).
Taylor, Charles H.	Sketch	House on Vernon and Hancock Streets.
	Photographs	Faneuil Hall Market, Maverick House.
	Drawings	Faneuil Hall, Old State House, Paul Revere House, New State House, Worcester Square, Old North Church.
Transit Department, City of Boston	Wooden Grillage and Pins	From cross dam of the old mill dam.
	Photographs	Sections of cross dam.

Winn, Robert M.	Photographs	Old North Church, Major Pitcairn Tomb in Old North Church, Painting of Paul Revere by Copley, Washington Bust in Old North Church.
	Etching	Old North Church.
Young, Philip	Sign	Bath Street.
	Fire Ax	From Young's Hotel.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN

To the Board of Directors of the Bostonian Society:

The additions to our Library during the past year have not been very extensive, as will be seen by the list appended to this report. Through many years we have been acquiring the books relating to Boston, so as our acquisitions increase, the possibilities decrease. A considerable number have been offered us that gave no occasion for their acceptance as we already had them, and in some cases even in duplicate. We trust that in making this statement, we shall not discourage members from offering us books on Boston, for we are desirous of obtaining all that have been published, and there are without doubt many which have not as yet found a place with us. We can tell in a few minutes whether or not we have the books that you may be thinking of discarding. We are speaking of the old out-of-print books. The James Lyman Whitney fund provides for the purchase of new books, and suggestions as to purchases would be welcome.

Our numerous acquisitions mean that our library is very extensive in Boston material so that we are in a position to be of real help to those who would acquire information in this particular field. This material is carefully indexed and we can turn very quickly to anything we have on a special topic.

One research worker recently said that he regretted that he had not come here in the first place rather than to have gone to other libraries in and about Boston, for he had found here not only what he had found in other places but also much valuable information that he had not found elsewhere. This has been the experience of many who have come here and others can be served equally well.

The information contained in our 40 scrap books is most sought after. It is not the best, but yet gives a picture of an event that is more highly lighted than that of a history. It gives what writers call "human interest" and thus makes an article more readable. Some of these books through time and usage have come apart and pages in them become brittle, but it has been found that the material with care can be soaked off, and the books remade, and this is being done as it becomes necessary.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) THOMAS G. FROTHINGHAM, *Librarian.*

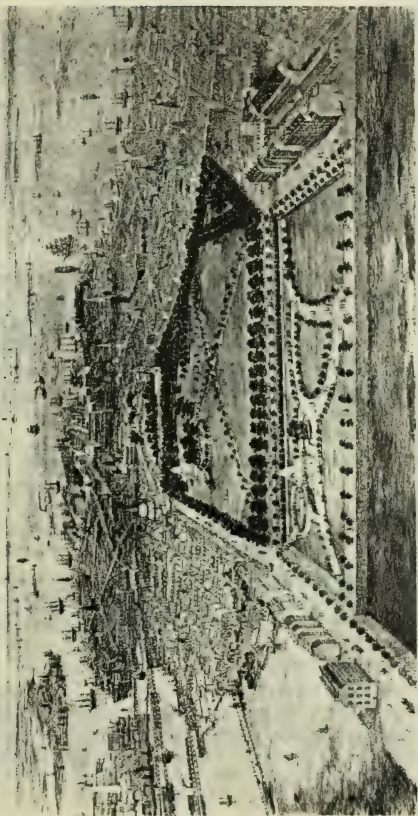
FORM OF BEQUEST

I give and bequeath to the BOSTONIAN SOCIETY, in the
City of Boston, the sum of dollars
for the general use and purpose of the said Society.

ADDITIONS TO THE SOCIETY'S LIBRARY, 1938

DONOR	Volumes	Pamphlets
Anonymous - - - - -		5
Bartlett, Ralph Sylvester - - - - -		1
Colonial Society of Massachusetts - - - - -	1	
Commonwealth of Massachusetts - - - - -	2	
Cook, Miss Mabel P. - - - - -	1	
Heard, John - - - - -	1	
Jacobs, Warren - - - - -	3	
Loring, Miss Katherine - - - - -	1	
Long Island Historical Society - - - - -	1	
Massachusetts Diocesan Library - - - - -		1
Massachusetts Society of the Colonial Dames of America - - - - -		1
McGlenen, Mrs. Edward F. - - - - -	2	3
New England Quarterly - - - - -		4
Taylor, Charles H. - - - - -		2
Norcross, Grenville H., Estate of - - - - -		1
Old South Church - - - - -		1
Purchased - - - - -	12	
State Street Trust Company - - - - -		1
Smith, Fitz-Henry, Jr. - - - - -	11	47
New England Historic Genealogical Society - - - - -		5
Tardo, Peter V. - - - - -		2
	<hr/> 35	<hr/> 74

JUN 1961 2. 251-12. JEFF C.



BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF BOSTON, 1850
From a lithograph by Sarony & Major of drawing by John Bachmann showing a plan for the Garden

THE BOSTON PUBLIC GARDEN

Horace Gray, Sr.

Charles Francis Barnard

By CHRISTOPHER R. ELIOT, LL.D.

From an address given before the Society in the Council Chamber of the Old State House on March 16, 1937.

The early history of the Boston Public Garden divides itself into three parts, the first relating to the development of the land out of which the garden was taken, the second to the development of the garden itself, under Horace Gray, Sr. and his associates, and the third to the saving of the garden by the Rev. Charles Francis Barnard.

The land development may be said to begin in the year 1794, when the Selectmen granted the use of considerable land west of, or "at the bottom" of the Common to the proprietors of certain ropewalks. There had been seven ropewalks in the neighborhood of Atkinson and Purchase Streets, between Fort Hill and the Bay, but a disastrous fire had just occurred, and these ropewalks were destroyed, along with some ninety-five buildings, dwellings, barns, and business houses. It was a heavy loss and there was much sympathy felt throughout the city and a considerable sum of money—\$33,000—was raised for the sufferers. The Selectmen were moved in turn to do something, not only out of sympathy, but also because the ropewalks had long been a fire hazard in that crowded part of the city. Hence, they offered to

exchange several acres of the marsh land west of the Common for the more desirable land on Purchase Street, more desirable, that is, for business purposes. The offer was accepted and the ropewalks came promptly into being again.

The Selectmen possibly exceeded their authority in the matter, since the land given in exchange was probably included in the Common, and by the terms of the original grant could not be sold. But there was much justification, as it was marsh land and considered of little or no value and it was a safe place for ropewalks as no other buildings would be endangered, should they again burn. The land was the beginning of the "Round Marsh", so called, which extended from the Common westward well beyond where Arlington Street was to be, into our present Back Bay. It comprised several hundred acres. The eastern shoreline of the marsh curved in towards the foot of the present Monument Hill; Charles Street was non-existent. The southerly boundary was Boylston Street and Roxbury Neck, and the northerly line was the Charles River Bay. In fact, the Charles River Bay, so called, covered a large part of the marsh, and at high tides almost the whole of it. The western boundary was somewhere in Brookline. The only portion always above the water level was a slight elevation called Fox Hill, on which, during the Revolution, there was a British fortification. Later this hill was valuable to the city for its gravel, and was used for making streets, as well as for filling part of the marsh.

The next important date is 1824, when the city re-acquired the land granted for ropewalks. Josiah Quincy (the first of that name to hold the office) was Mayor at the time and this purchase was in line with his vigorous and enlightened policy for municipal improvements.

Development during the years from 1794 to 1824 had shown the possibilities of the land and its value;

many changes had taken place. Charles Street had been constructed in 1804 along the edge of the marsh from Beacon Street to Boylston Street; and greatly more important, the Milldam (also called Western Avenue and later Beacon Street) had been built by the Boston and Roxbury Milldam Corporation at a cost of \$600,000. It extended from the foot of Beacon Street one and one half miles to Sewall's Point in Brookline, with a cross-dam from Gravelly Point in Roxbury to the main dam, and separated the Charles River Basin from Round Marsh. Not only did it form a highway but also at the same time gave water power to the Milldam Corporation sufficient to run many mills and factories. How many were actually operated, is uncertain, but the driveway over the Milldam opened the country westward and, as we know, became the fashionable speedway for driving and sleighing. The Milldam was dedicated July 2, 1821.

There were however, other consequences not so pleasant. The enclosed part of the marsh, without the regular inflow from the river and the tides from the bay, soon became nothing but mud flats, with thousands of shellfish and other decaying matter. It presented a serious problem which was solved only when further development, involving filling and draining, took place.

The rights in the tract which had been granted for the ropewalks were not those of a terminating leasehold but in the words of Josiah Quincy, while they "were indeed limited and qualified, they were in their nature perpetual, and could only be divested by compromise".*

The city realized the importance of recovering the tract and as the ropewalks had again been destroyed by fire, negotiations were begun in 1822 which resulted in the purchase of the land on July 6, 1824 for \$55,000.

*Municipal History of the Town and City of Boston from 1630 to 1830 by Josiah Quincy, published by Charles C. Little and James Brown, 1852, page 114.

Great excitement among the citizens followed at once. A tract of land had been opened either for sale as an object of use for profit, or for keeping as an object of ornament. Some citizens demanded an immediate sale. Others claimed that the city had no right to sell the land and should never have granted it for the ropewalks.*

So the question was referred to a general meeting of the citizens held on July 26, 1824. A large committee was appointed; and after long deliberation they made a report in October following setting forth the inexpediency of selling—and “declaring the duty of keeping the space open for a free circulation of air from the West, for the sake of the health of the citizens”.**

This report was published and distributed, and on December 27, 1824, by popular vote, the conclusions and recommendations of the committee were accepted by a large majority, 1632 to 179.

This was a worth while victory, but it is not certain that the Mayor, Josiah Quincy, was in entire agreement with the vote. The comments of Nathaniel J. Bowditch in the “Gleaner Articles” in this connection are interesting and are as follows:

“In the mayoralty of President Quincy, they (the ropewalks) were all purchased by the city, it being a favorite project of his to *improve* the premises in that vicinity by buildings. Generally *succeeding* in all his enterprises, this repurchase has been one of the most *successful* of his municipal undertakings, *in consequence of the total failure of the specific project* which alone led him to extinguish these ropewalk titles, since the City has thus gained the exclusive control of its beautiful Public Garden. *This pleasure ground we owe equally to his having done what he did, and to his having been prevented from doing what he intended.* The first was an

* See Quincy, page 115

** See Quincy, page 116

The first thing I noticed when I stepped out of the car was the cold. It was a sharp, biting cold that seemed to penetrate my coat. I shivered as I walked towards the entrance of the building. The air was thick with the scent of old wood and the faint, distant sound of a clock tower.

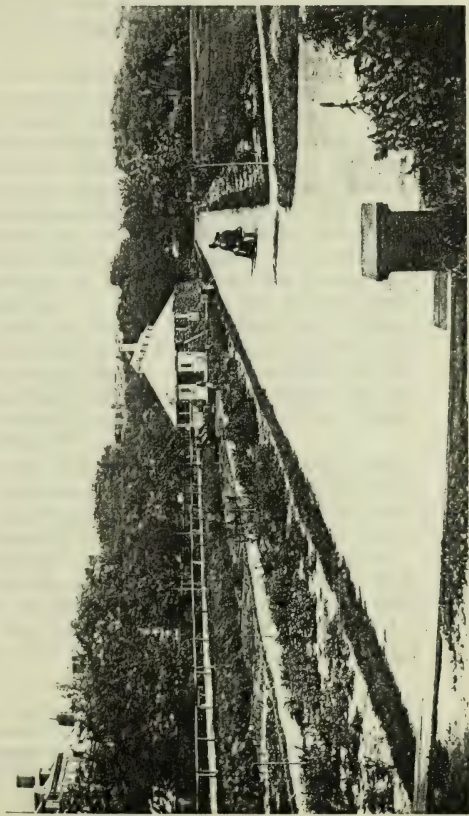
The building itself was a grand, imposing structure made of dark stone. Its windows were tall and narrow, some of them with intricate leaded glass designs. The entrance was a large, arched doorway that seemed to swallow me whole. I hesitated for a moment before stepping inside. The interior was dimly lit, with light filtering in from the windows. The floor was made of polished stone, and the walls were covered in a pattern of small, square tiles.

I walked through a series of corridors, each one more ornate than the last. The walls were covered in murals of various sizes, depicting scenes of battle and royalty. The ceiling was high and vaulted, with a series of small, round windows that let in a soft, golden light. The air was still and quiet, with only the sound of my footsteps echoing through the halls.

As I walked, I noticed a small, round table in the corner of a room. On the table was a single, small object that caught my eye. It was a small, round, silver object that looked like a coin or a medallion. I picked it up and examined it closely. It was cold to the touch and had a smooth, polished surface. On the front of the object was a small, intricate design that I couldn't quite make out.

I put the object back on the table and continued my walk. The corridors seemed to go on forever, each one more different than the last. The walls were covered in a variety of materials, from stone to wood to metal. The ceiling was made of a dark, polished material that reflected the light. The floor was made of a smooth, polished material that was as cold as the walls. The air was still and quiet, with only the sound of my footsteps echoing through the halls.

I walked through a series of rooms, each one more different than the last. The rooms were of various sizes and shapes, some of them with high ceilings and others with low. The walls were covered in a variety of materials, from stone to wood to metal. The ceiling was made of a dark, polished material that reflected the light. The floor was made of a smooth, polished material that was as cold as the walls. The air was still and quiet, with only the sound of my footsteps echoing through the halls.



A VIEW OF THE PUBLIC GARDEN, 1857

Shoring end of the first greenhouse and grade along Beacon Street; figures in the foreground are Ralph Waldo Emerson and Oliver Wendell Holmes. From a photograph

arduous enterprise, which only his energy could have accomplished. The last was rendered almost an impossibility by that very energy, honestly exerted in the wrong direction."*

While it was settled that the ropewalk land which was claimed to have been part of the Common, must remain public land, the question of enlarging it by the extension of its boundaries was still to be answered, and this involved the determination of boundary lines between the City, the Boston and Roxbury Mill Corporation, and the Commonwealth. The story of this determination is too long and complicated to be given here in detail and the main facts must suffice. Even the idea of open land was in jeopardy before the matter was finally cleared up. It involved the 660 acres of land separated from the Charles River Basin by the newly constructed Milldam on the North and covered the tract bounded roughly by Charles and Pleasant Streets on the East, Boston Neck and Roxbury on the South, and the indefinite, irregular line indicating Brighton and Brookline on the West.**

Rights in this vast area of "water and flats" extending "from the foot of the Common to the Uplands in Brookline" had been granted by charter to the Milldam Corporation in 1814. The enterprise was led by Uriah Cotting, and was described at the time as "gigantic". Mr. Cotting did not live to see the Milldam finished, and in spite of the popular enthusiasm when the stock was sold, "the corporation did not pay a dividend for forty years."***

* Fifth Report of the Record Commissioners
City Document 105, 1880, page 35

** See Topographical Map of Boston, printed in colors by Benjamin Dearborn in 1814, "with the waters and flats adjacent", or a reproduction of it in the Memorial History of Boston, edited by Justin Winsor, published by Ticknor & Co., 1880, Vol. IV, page 35.

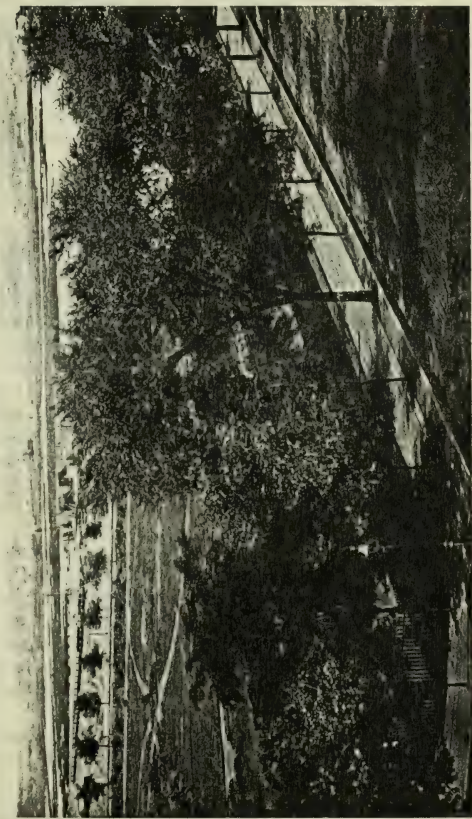
*** Memorial History, Vol. IV, page 33

Almost at the start of Milldam activity, a controversy arose "between the Mill Corporation, the City of Boston, and the owners of land bordering on the basin", regarding "rights of flowage", ownership, and filling in the marsh. A compromise was effected in 1826 and a suit was settled in the Supreme Court in 1832. Other problems quickly followed through the erection of mills, filling in, the chartering of a second corporation, the "Boston Water Power Company", and the laying out of the Boston and Providence and the Boston and Worcester Railroads. Much of this was cleared up by 1839, but the end was not yet. Drainage, before mentioned, became a necessity; the Board of Health reported in 1849 that the Back Bay was a "nuisance", offensive and injurious to the large and increasing population residing upon it.* It was described as a huge cesspool. Land claims were being pressed by Boston and Roxbury private owners on the shores, and the Water Power Company.

The State now intervened through the appointing of a commission (Simon Greenleaf, Joel Giles and Ezra Lincoln) which rendered its final report in 1852. This was adopted and commissions were appointed to carry its recommendations into effect, and at last everybody was fairly well satisfied *except the City of Boston*. The Mill Corporation was granted its claim unconditionally, except that all toll roads were to be free. The Water Power Company and the Commonwealth came to an agreement as to dividing the lands and flats about which they had disputed. The final adjustment as to Boston was not reached until 1856. The difficulty as to Boston was in a conflict of interests which precipitated a long bitter struggle between business interests on the one hand and public spirited citizens on the other.

The Mill Corporation and the Water Power Corporation had become land companies interested in filling the

* Memorial History, Vol. IV, page 35



VIEW OF THE PUBLIC GARDEN IN 1860
From corner of Beacon and Charles Streets. Filling in of the Back Bay in process. From a photograph

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OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
VOLUME 100, PART 1, 2000



swamp and selling the land. A good many private citizens had the same idea and were buying to sell later. The city itself does not seem to have behaved very well.

Edward Stanwood, telling the story* says "this is one of the least creditable chapters in the record of Boston". Indeed the city fathers tried to get too much and eventually lost a good deal that they might have had. The Commissioners made several offers, which were rejected.

One was that the city should give half a million square feet to the Public Garden and agree never to build on it; but there were those who wished to sell the garden, even as it was, in building lots, and so no agreement was reached. Another proposition was made, and this the city was willing to accept, provided the state would give the city three and a half million square feet west or southwest. The state promptly refused. In fact, a large portion of what the city demanded was already a part of Roxbury. The argument became hot and rather spicy on both sides, until at last, in December, 1856, an agreement was reached between the state, city, and the Water Power Company. It was adopted by a formal vote of the citizens, and on April 26, 1859, the Legislature passed what came to be known as the "Public Garden Act".

This act annexed considerable land to Boston and provided that no buildings be erected on the land between Charles and Arlington Streets, thus ratifying finally the bounds of the garden in accord with previous arrangements and understandings. These bounds were and are Charles Street on the East, Boylston Street on the South, Arlington Street on the West, and Beacon Street on the North.

In this connection it may be noted that the earliest map of the city, showing these bounds, is one by Charles Stim-

* Memorial History, Vol. IV, page 36

son, published in 1829, and the first map with the words "Public Garden" printed on this tract is in a little volume published by A. Bowen in 1838. An earlier edition of this same little book published in 1832 gives the outline of the tract but not the name. None of the maps in the Boston Directories from 1834 to 1839 give more than bare outlines. The Boston Almanac of 1840 shows the outline with the name and the pond.

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The second part of the story of the Public Garden, relates to the activities which developed the garden itself, and starts with the year 1837 which may well be called its birthyear. On September 25 of this year, Horace Gray, Sr., and his associates (George Durracott, Charles P. Curtis, and others not named), petitioned the City Council for a part of the waste land West of Charles Street for use as and for a botanic, soon to be called, a public garden, and this petition was granted on November 6, upon conditions which may be abbreviated as follows:*

No buildings, except those necessary for maintaining a garden, and none higher than fourteen feet above the level of Charles Street.

Land and buildings to be peacefully surrendered to the city whenever required, nine months notice being given.

An annual report to be made by the Trustees and signed by a majority of the Directors.

The proprietors in no case to receive for their own use more than six per cent on the amount invested by them. All other income to be expended for improvements.

* City Document 18, 1837



HORACE GRAY, SR.
From a photograph



No fence to be erected on Charles Street except with the sanction of the Mayor and Aldermen.

And finally, that this order should be void unless the garden should be commenced within eight months.

As it proved impossible for the proprietors to comply with this last condition, a second order was issued on October 8, 1838, with practically the same conditions, but extending the time limit to twelve months. This order having been confirmed and ratified November 12, the Committee on Public Lands reported in January 1839 that they had assigned to Horace Gray and his Associates, twenty acres and a half, measuring 1310 feet on Charles Street, 830 feet on the south line, 1310 feet on the west, and 650 feet along the Milldam back to Charles Street; reserving one and three quarters acres for the use of the city, carefully surveyed; and all "conforming to a plan examined by Alexander Wadsworth, dated December 26, 1838."

Horace Gray and Associates were incorporated by the Massachusetts Legislature on February 1, 1839, as the proprietors of the Botanic Garden in Boston. A notice in the Transcript of March 27 of that same year cites their organization meeting for April 1st in the Clerk's office, No. 13 Tremont Row, "for the purpose of considering whether they will accept the Act of Incorporation, and of electing officers, making by-laws, and otherwise organizing the Corporation, and transacting such business as may be requisite". What took place at the meeting we do not know as no records of it can be found, but we do know that they soon got to work and we can trace, though with some difficulty, and with some uncertainty, the development of this interesting and patriotic enterprise.

Horace Gray was plainly its leader. He was the son of William Gray, a well known merchant of Boston and Salem, and was born in Boston on Aug. 25, 1800; graduating from Harvard in 1819. He went into the

manufacture of iron and made a fortune in that business. As an avocation, he was interested in horticulture and had greenhouses of his own in town and in Brighton. He became famous for his grapes and camellias. Unfortunately he lost his property in 1847 and though offered a loan to recoup himself, he refused it, fearing to involve others in his failure. An interesting, and some would say providential, result of this misfortune was a radical but, as it turned out, a most fortunate change, in the life plan of his son Horace, recently out of college.

Young Horace was interested in horticulture, and not feeling the necessity of going into business, was planning an interesting, and no doubt useful life in this field; but, instead of that, he now promptly entered the Harvard Law School, was graduated, and the rest is well known. What would Massachusetts have been without its Chief Justice Gray, or the United States without his services for twenty years as one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court? So it is, that so-called evils are often over-ruled for good.

We owe to Marshall P. Wilder the following comment made in 1883 on the beginning of the Public Garden: "The origin of this (The Public Garden) may be traced to the desire of a few citizens who were interested in horticultural improvements, but more especially in the establishment of a botanic or Public Garden, similar to those of the cities of the Old World. Among these gentlemen was Horace Gray, to whose great enterprise and indomitable perseverance we are, perhaps more than to any other man, indebted for the original idea."*

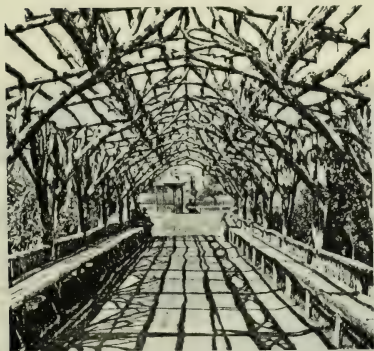
One of the early steps of Gray and his associates was the renting of "a very large circus building north of Beacon Street and west of Charles (also described as 'at the foot of Chestnut Street')" and converting it into "an immense conservatory for plants and birds". It

* Memorial History, Vol. IV, page 614



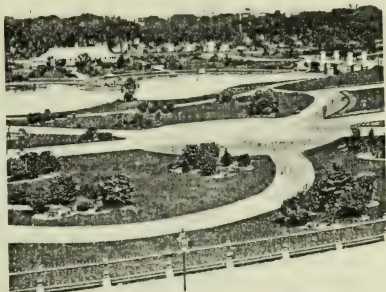
THE ARBORWAY

The Charles Street approach. From a photograph

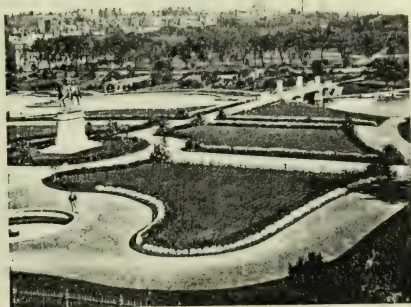


THE ARBORWAY

Looking toward the Summer House that stood on what is now an island in the pond. From a photograph



VIEW OF THE GARDEN
*Showing the second greenhouse. From a
 photograph*



VIEW OF THE GARDEN
Showing the Arborway. From a photograph



Fig. 1. (a) and (b) are the same.



Fig. 2. (a) and (b) are the same.

had four galleries in which plants were classified and its exhibitions became very popular. The Transcript carried an advertisement for the first annual show of roses in the Conservatory of the Public Garden for June 25, 1839.

John Cadness, a gardener of London, was engaged for three years and took charge in August, 1839. Writing later of the Public Garden as he found it, he says that the garden was only partly laid out, and gives the reason, namely, that the land was from four to six feet below the street level, filled in with all sorts of city refuse and subject to the inroads of the tides. He says there was a fine collection of plants in the conservatory, including the "finest set of calceolarias ever seen here". These latter were the gift of Mr. Wilder. In the garden were dahlias and tulip beds, standard roses, and other plants. Mr. Gray had imported the tulips at a cost of \$1500. Cadness pays this tribute to Mr. Gray: "He supported the place during the time I had charge of it, and I always understood that he was the leading spirit in the establishment. He devoted much of his time and means to aid its success, and in connection with the late *Mr. Teschemacher, did more to that end than any other person".

And now we come to the disappointing part of the story, because there is little on record concerning the next ten or fifteen years. Undoubtedly the good work continued, though fire destroyed the conservatory (about 1844) and Mr. Gray lost all his money in 1847. Whether he continued as one of the proprietors after that, we do not know, nor who became the leader of the group, if he had retired.

* James E. Teschemacher was born in England in 1790, came to this country in 1832, and finally settled in Boston where he led a busy mercantile life for 21 years. His leisure was devoted to the study of natural history. He was a member of the Boston Society of Natural History, the Massachusetts Horticultural Society and the Harvard Natural History Society to which he made several addresses, some of which were published.

In the files at City Hall, there are two very brief reports from the "Trustees of the Proprietors" to the City Council for the years 1845 and 1846 and also the records of three votes of the Board of Aldermen.

The two reports show that \$2271.42 were spent on the Garden during the years 1845 and 1846. This means more than would at first appear, since a dollar in those days would buy two or three times as much as a dollar will today. Considerable gravel must have been hauled, a good deal of leveling done, and many flowers and trees planted, though we have no proof of it.

The first vote was an order reminding the proprietors that they were under obligation to report annually and requesting such report; the second, two years later, was to instruct the Committee on Public Lands to consider the expediency of resuming possession of the city's land southwest of Charles Street; which committee reported, "inexpedient", and the third, seven years later (1849) was an order "that Aldermen Grant, Wilkins and Pope be a committee to enquire into the whole subject of the Public Garden, viz: on what conditions it was occupied, what sums of money have been expended and what money received for the same; also what course the interest of the city requires to be taken in relation to said garden for the future".

This Committee of Aldermen made a long report which was published as City Document 18 in 1850. The report recommended that practically the entire twenty five acres be laid out in streets and building lots and sold for private residences. The argument was that the filling in of the land and the maintenance of a Public Garden would involve the city in such heavy expense that it could not be met, while on the other hand, by selling the land, not only would this expense be avoided but the city would be able to accomplish more important things.

The saddest part of the report was its criticism of the garden. "In its present condition", so runs the report,

"it is far from meriting the name it bears,—is seldom resorted to by the public, and wholly unworthy to be considered one of the public grounds of the city. If pointed out to the stranger, it is always with an apology for its uninviting aspect; and from its proximity to our noble Common, even despoils it of some of its grandeur and loveliness."

It might be noted here that up to the time of this report, the city had not spent one cent toward beautifying the garden; all that had been done, had been done by private enterprise. The city's contribution was negative not constructive and whatever justification for the criticism there may have been from an idealistic point of view, it certainly shows little, in fact, no appreciation of the far seeing vision and the noble generosity of those men, nineteen of whom are known to us, and to whom we owe not only the original idea, but also years of devoted service in the interest of making the city healthy and beautiful. These nineteen pioneers are Horace Gray, George Darracott, Charles P. Curtis, H. G. Prince, Marshall P. Wilder, George Gardener, Charles H. Mills, Edward S. Rand, Charles F. Barnard, Samuel E. Guild, Jr., J. Warren Appleton, Andrew T. Hall, Samuel Whitwell, S. Bartlett, William Ropes, J. L. Payson, Andrew E. Hall, William Appleton, Jr. and John Allen French. These were staunch friends of the Garden, ready to defend it and work for it.

The conflict was clearly between idealism and commercialism and the latter would have carried the day, but for the influence that had been set in motion some years before 1850, of which more shortly.

On December 23, 1852, the Board of Aldermen adopted the following resolution: "Resolved, that it is expedient for the City Government of Boston to resume possession of the Public Garden, so called, on and after the passage of this Resolve. Ordered: That the Committee on the Common and the Malls be authorized to

make such final settlement or arrangement with the Trustees of the Public Garden, in reference to this proposed surrender of their control of said property, and the resumption thereof by the city, as they may deem most expedient". Thus the second part of our story ends, Dec. 23, 1852, when the City took over the control of the property.

Perhaps this is the place to quote the following tribute by Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, author of the *Topographical and Historical Description of Boston*, written in 1870.

"No one can now visit this beautiful place (The Public Garden) without being thankful for the interest and energies which have brought about, and carried to such a degree of perfection, this ornament to the city; nor should anyone be unmindful of those, who, by their wise forethought, have saved this land from the inordinate desire of gain which has several times threatened its sale for building purposes."*

No immediate action by the city followed the 1850 report, urgent as it was, other than the above quoted resolution, and it took the next nine years, as I have already related, to settle the various land questions and to finally save the Public Garden. (It was in 1859 that the city assumed full and vigorous charge). The report of the commission would have ended the Public Garden but for the saving influence, previously mentioned, which had been instilled into the hearts of the people and which from this time grew stronger and stronger. This influence was a love of trees and flowers by the public, which grew out of the activities of the Rev. Charles Francis Barnard. What he did is the third part of the story.

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Charles F. Barnard, having been associated for two years with the Rev. Joseph Tuckerman, founder of the

*3d Edition, 1891, Rockwell & Churchill, page 366



CHARLES FRANCIS BARNARD
From a photograph.

Ministry-at-large in Boston 1826* left that position in 1834 to establish a children's church in the South End of the city. He succeeded beyond all expectations, and in 1836 a chapel was built for him on Warren Street. He was passionately fond of flowers, as of all beautiful objects in nature and art, and by their ministry he taught the children religion.

His biographer, the Rev. Francis Tiffany writing in 1895 summarizes his Garden activities as follows:**

"Many are the still surviving citizens of Boston, familiar with the history of the matter from the start to the finish, who insist, that more than to all others, Boston owes its beautiful Public Garden to the foresight, the indomitable persistence, and the personal audacity of Charles Francis Barnard."

Like biographers in general, it may be that Tiffany idealized his subject. Nevertheless does the man who saves a ship when it gets into perilous waters play a greater part in its story than the one who built the ship? Horace Gray conceived the idea of a Public Garden and he and his associates put it into practical operation, but when he was no longer able to play a leading part, and a report in 1850, as has been seen, recommended that the garden be cut up into building lots, Barnard, who for years had been cultivating a love of flowers in the people, and who since 1846 had been a trustee, took up the burden and carried it through to success.

Soon after acquiring Warren Street Chapel (1836), Barnard planted a vacant lot opposite it with flowers. Then he began to carry his idea of flowers to the general public by having his Sunday School children sell bouquets on the Common on Fourth of July mornings, the first time being July 4, 1837. He had a two-fold purpose,

*The "Ministry-at-Large" was maintained by the Unitarian Churches of Boston, organized as the Benevolent Fraternity of Unitarian Churches in 1834

** Life of Barnard, Riverside Press, Cambridge, Chap. XXI, page 165

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doubtless, (1) to make a little money for his mission and (2) to interest the children in a more excellent way of celebrating the National Holiday than the usual one of bluster and noise. This was continued for many years as the Boston Transcript bears record.

But Barnard's enterprise did not end with selling flowers on the Common, nor did his own Sunday School children alone take part in it. Scituate and other towns were contributing flowers to help Mr. Barnard's sale, and they were sending delegations of children as well. His next step was to have floral processions and these quickly became a grand success.

The first was held in 1844, and the Boston Advertiser of July 6, referring to the procession as a beautiful and fitting opening for the Fourth of July celebration, goes on to say that the procession was very extensive and bore the greatest profusion of flowers; adding, "we understand that the amount received for the benefit of the chapel was about \$1000."

From 1844 until 1858 the processions were, to quote Mr. Barnard himself "an acceptable part of the celebration of the national holiday". On one occasion, 70 Sunday Schools of all denominations, contributed baskets and bouquets and 19 city Sunday Schools were in the procession. A printed program of the 1847 procession shows that it was a grand occasion. No wonder that they outgrew the strength and resources of the Warren Street Chapel and its minister, and that by 1858 the idea was taken over by the city.

The total amount credited by Mr. Barnard to sale of flowers from 1842 to 1849, expenses deducted, was \$3,374.16, an average of \$482 a year.

The question of a Public Garden however was constantly in his mind. We have seen what others (Horace Gray and his friends) were doing and we now recall that Barnard was chosen, in 1846, one of this group, that is, one of the Trustees of the Garden. Nothing

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could have been more logical than that; and it is time for us to trace Barnard's interest in this work and the ways in which he expressed it.

In one of his reports*, after referring to the little garden connected with his own chapel, and the respect with which the public treated it, he says: "This leads to the hope that the day is not distant when public gardens will be provided for the people upon a scale commensurate with the interests they may be made to serve." And in a footnote he refers to such gardens in England, carried on by her merchant princes: *e.g.* "Mr. Strutt of Derby, England, has completed an Arboretum, or Plantation of Trees, and presented it to the City. He has spared no cost, etc." Then Mr. Barnard adds these significant words: "The vacant land at the foot of the Common of our city, together with the Common itself, afford an invaluable opportunity for decorative landscape planting, that, improved at a small expense, would in a few years form a public park and arboretum worthy of a great and wise nation".

In a later report** he says: "A portion of my time during the year has been devoted to the interests of the Public Garden in our city. In Boston, a noble beginning has been made that promises to be sustained alike by the government and the people, and which I shall ever rejoice, as a minister-at-large, to promote to every reasonable extent". This was his first year as one of the Trustees of the Public Garden. Barnard said in 1847, that he had expended, since 1835, in the interest of developing a public feeling for flowers, about \$8,000, drawn from his patrimony.

The printed word was used very extensively by Mr. Barnard in fostering in the people a love for flowers. He was editor of two publications in which many articles

* Warren Street Chapel, 1843-44, pp. 16 and 17.

** Warren Street Chapel, 1847.

on the subject appear. In one of these he expresses his own preference for an "Arboretum" rather than a "Botanic Garden", an Arboretum, so he explains, "with trees, grass, walks and a few beds of flowers."*

In the Archives of the Boston Public Library is preserved a single number of a publication issued by Mr. Barnard, called "The Gazette of the Public Garden". It is dated July 5, 1847, and was for sale by the children during the celebration of that year. It is described (Vol. 1, No. 2) as an "Occasional paper, devoted to the interests of the Public Garden—published by Dutton and Wentworth, No. 37 Congress Street, Boston". It was a four page paper, 8 x 11, and this one number was acquired by the Public Library on January 10, 1917.

But it was after the time of these publications, probably between the years 1850 and 1859, that Barnard got in his more strenuous work to save the garden from falling a victim to the pessimist and the land speculators. This was the most critical period in its history. As already related, a patriotic and responsible commission, after careful study of the past and present conditions, including the financial needs of the city, and the run down condition of the garden itself, had unanimously recommended, in 1850, the sale of the property for residential purposes, and while no action was taken to carry this into effect, the danger was threatening and the pressure for such a settlement of a troublesome problem continued. During this time Barnard made continuous use of the press**. He furnished article after article descriptive of public gardens and quoted the testimonials of physicians, mayors, naturalists, and police commissioners as to their value to the public health, morals, education and opportunities for innocent recreation.

* In "Journal of the Ministry-at-Large", Library of Unitarian Association, Boston

** Life of Charles F. Barnard, by Francis Tiffany, pp 161-165

of the system of work in road



The second greenhouse of the Public Garden which stood on Charles Street to the right of the central path looking toward Commonwealth Avenue. From a photograph.



The building shown in the photograph above is the
one in which the first school was held in the town of
Hartford, Conn., in 1837.

His final step was to have a tract of land, part of the Public Garden surrounded by a plain wooden fence and to build thereon a conservatory for the sale of flowers. (The Gray conservatory had been burnt by this time.) His father furnished the money for this building, where plants and flowers were raised and sold for several years. This enterprise was not a financial success, but was carried on for several years, and undoubtedly helped to convert the public to the idea that the garden should be continued at public expense.

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Thus we owe to the leadership of Horace Gray, Sr. and the Rev. Charles Francis Barnard, one of the beauty spots of America, which we so much cherish.

GEORGE FRANCIS PARKMAN

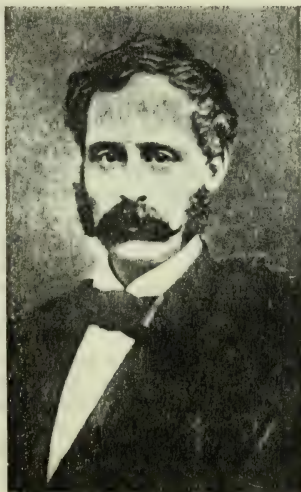
By JAMES L. BRUCE, *Clerk*

More recent than the time covered by the article on the Public Garden by Dr. Eliot which relates to its early history, there is a name associated with the Garden and the Public Parks of Boston that should be mentioned and that name is George Francis Parkman, because of the trust fund he provided.

Through his father, Dr. George Parkman, he inherited from his grandfather, Samuel Parkman, a Boston merchant, a considerable estate, to which his father also had contributed. He had prepared for an active public life but the tragic death of his father changed all his plans and he became almost a recluse giving his entire time to the management of his estate.

Mr. Parkman lived with his sister Harriet, both unmarried, at 33 Beacon Street, Boston, overlooking the Common. His sister died in 1885, leaving all her estate to him; and he himself died Sept. 16, 1908. His home is now the headquarters of the Park Department of the City of Boston. He was deeply interested in the parks of the city, but gave little evidence of it while he was living. The organization of the Park Department in 1875, two years before he made his will, probably influenced him to provide funds to promote and maintain it.

His will was dated, Oct. 29, 1877, and after many substantial bequests, provided that the residue of his estate should be given to the City of Boston for the purchase and improvement of land for a public park. He suggested but did not make mandatory, the territory of the Charles River Embankment from the Westerly corner of Leverett and Charles Streets South westerly



GEORGE FRANCIS PARKMAN

From portrait in the office of the Boston Park Commission

to West Boston Bridge. If before his death the city acquired such a park, the income from his bequest was to be used for its maintenance.

The will also contained the following interesting paragraph:

"This bequest is made to the City of Boston in the hope and expectation that the Boston Common shall never be either in whole or in part diverted from its present use as a public park for the benefit and enjoyment of its citizens".

By 1887 the development of the Public Garden, Franklin Park, and other squares and parks had so far met his idea that on Jan. 12, 1887, he changed his will by the following codicil which is now operative:

"I devise said residue to the City of Boston to constitute a fund, the income of which is to be applied to the maintenance and improvement of the Common and the Parks now existing and is not to be used for the purchase of additional land for Park purposes. Any portion of said income which may not be required for the above purpose in any year is to be added to and invested as a part of said fund".

By this will the city acquired approximately \$5,000,000, the annual income of which today is about \$200,000. This income is used to help in improving and maintaining all the parks in Boston existent in 1887. The share of the Public Garden is between \$10,000 and \$12,000 a year at present.

BOSTON PUBLIC GARDEN

Article in Gleason's Pictorial February 26, 1853, explaining plan for the Garden.

We have had Mr. Billings sketch for us, on page 137, an artistic design of what the Public Garden, opposite the foot of the Common, *should be*. Various plans are now being urged upon the city authorities for improving this delightfully situated spot, and now we would offer the plan herewith presented, as worthy of notice. Could this be carried out, it would be a great ornament to the city, would form a charming place of resort, and would evince, on the part of our city government, liberality and good taste. The view from this point, as the picture shows, is delightful, and very comprehensive. The ideas of the plan are briefly as follows: A wide avenue, ornamented with trees, communicates on three sides with Boylston, Charles and Beacon streets. In the centre of the ground is a large square area surrounded by an ornamented wall, crowned with vases, and in the middle of each of the four sides of this enclosure, is a large opening for the great avenues which run from the sides to the centre area.

In accordance with our plan, in the centre of this great enclosure it is proposed to place a colossal statue of Daniel Webster, elevated upon a high pedestal, decorated at the angles with appropriate figures, and the faces ornamented with scenes in relief. Around the statue the enclosure is laid out in parterres, with vases, etc., interspersed. Other statues might with propriety be placed at different points in this enclosure. The four great avenues running across the Garden it is proposed to line with forest trees of all kinds indigenous to New England, and the spaces between are to be laid out in picturesque lawns, groves, etc., with fountains, as shown in the drawing. West of the centre enclosure the ground is laid out as a flower garden, with hedges, clumps, etc., of the smaller trees and shrubs. Fountains, vases, etc., etc., would appropriately embellish this portion of the ground which continues to the esplanade or terrace, a long walk, forming the western border of the Garden, and ornamented on the water side with a balustrade with alcoves and seats.

Having explained the picture, let us call the attention of our readers to its artistic character, as well as the beauty and appropriateness of the idea, and we sincerely hope the city government may give our plan a serious consideration.

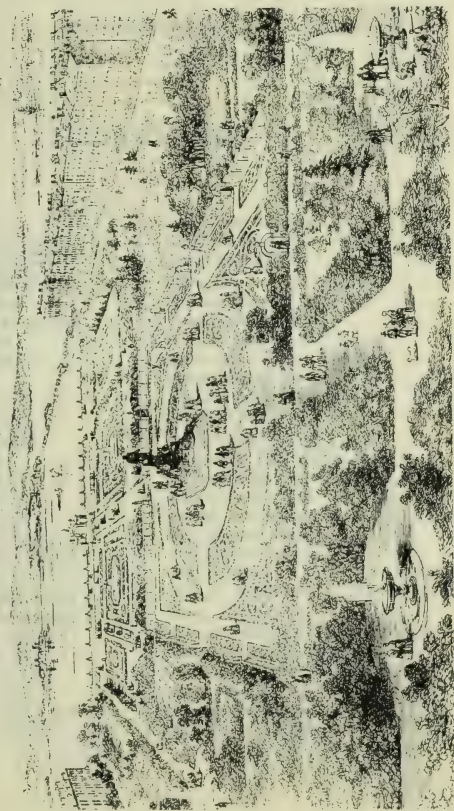
THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and development. It begins with the first settlers who came to the continent, and it ends with the present day. The story is one of a people who have built a great nation out of a wilderness. The story is one of a people who have fought for freedom and justice. The story is one of a people who have made a great contribution to the world.

The story of the United States is a story of a people who have built a great nation out of a wilderness. The story is one of a people who have fought for freedom and justice. The story is one of a people who have made a great contribution to the world.

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"OUR PLAN OF THE PUBLIC GARDEN, BOSTON, AS IT SHOULD BE"
From Gleason's Pictorial

Fig. 1. Map of the Republic of Armenia showing the location of the study area.



MEMBERSHIP LIST

DECEMBER 31, 1938

LIFE MEMBERS

Abbe, Henry Thayer
Abbot, Edward Stanley
Abbott, Horace Porter
Adams, Mrs. Charles H.
Alden, Henry Bailey
Aldrich, Harry Macfarland
Allan, Mrs. Bryce
Allen, Frank Gilman
Allen, Fred
Allen, Gardner Weld
Ames, Daniel Eugene
Ames, John Stanley
Amory, William
Amster, Nathan Leonard
Andrews, Barrett
Appleton, Francis H.
Appleton, Mrs. H. K.
Appleton, William Sumner
Archer, Gleason Leonard
Armstrong, George Robert
Ashley, Miss Edith Mary
Atherton, Miss Lily Bell
Atwood, David Edgar
Avery, Elisha Lathrop
Ayer, Charles Fanning
Babcock, Mrs. Mary Kent D.
Bacon, Lester Manning

Bacon, Paul Valentine
Badger, Wallis Ball
Bailey, Harry Louis
Balch, John
Bankart, Laurence Hardy
Barber, William Lyman
Barbour, Thomas
Barker, Mrs. Charles Miller
Barlow, Charles Lowell
Barnes, Charles Benjamin
Barry, Charles Stoddard
Barry, George Thomas
Barry, Mrs. John Lincoln, Sr.
Bartlett, Ralph Sylvester
Bassett, Josiah Colby
Baylies, Mrs. Walter C.
Beal, William Fields
Bell, Elliston Herbert
Bell, Stoughton
Bennett, March Gilman
Beyer, Harry Green
Bicknell, William Jackson
Binney, Henry Prentice
Blake, Mrs. Arthur W.
Blake, George Baty
Blaney, Dwight
Blood, Arthur Kimball

- Bodwell, William Pearle
 Bolster, Wilfred
 Born, Christian Eckhardt
 Bowditch, Arthur Hunnewell
 Bradlee, Frederick Josiah
 Bray, Mrs. Mary Tourtellot
 Bremer, John Lewis
 Brennan, Mrs. James D.
 Bridge, Frederick William
 Briggs, Lloyd Vernon
 Brigham, Arthur Wells
 Brooks, Mrs. Clara Gardner
 Brooks, Gorham
 Brown, Miss Belle Gilman
 Brown, Davenport
 Brown, Frank Chouteau
 Brown, Harold Haskell
 Brown, Leroy Sunderland
 Brown, Percy Whiting
 Brown, Reginald W. Plummer
 Brown, Walter Jackson
 Brown, Willard Dalrymple
 Bryan, John Stewart
 Buckminster, William Read
 Buerkel, John Frederick
 Buffum, Adelbert Edgar
 Bullivant, William Maurice
 Burgess, Miss Caroline Palmer
 Burgess, Miss Martha Palmer
 Burgess, Mrs. Theodore P.
 Burgoyne, Stephen Cain
 Burnhome, Clement Meyer
 Butler, David Franklin
 Byrnes, Timothy Edward
 Cabot, George Edward
 Carlton, Charles Elijah
 Carney, Francis Joseph
 Carpenter, George Oliver
 Case, Miss Louise Williams
 Case, Miss Marian Roby
 Castle, Henry Clark
 Chamberlain, Allen
 Chase, Philip Putnam
 Cheney, Benjamin Pierce
 Child, Dudley Richards
 Clapp, Clift Rogers
 Clark, Davis Wasgatt, Jr.
 Clark, Forrester Andrew
 Clark, George Oliver
 Clark, Joseph Payson
 Clarke, Henry Martyn
 Clarke, Hermann Frederick
 Cleveland, Frank Ernest
 Coady, James David
 Cobb, David Francis
 Codman, Ogden
 Cole, Mrs. Gertrude Spedding
 Colley, William Edgar
 Comer, Miss Josephine Sarah
 Constable, Mrs. William
 Coolidge, Algernon
 Coolidge, Amory
 Coolidge, Charles Allerton, Jr.
 Corder, Miss Caroline Parkman
 Cotting, Charles Edward
 Covell, Borden
 Cox, Guy Wilbur
 Crandon, Le Roi Goddard
 Crane, Walter Sanger
 Crocker, Bartow
 Crosby, Mrs. Edward Harold
 Crowell, Henry Ellsworth
 Crowinshield, Francis Boardman
 Cummings, Thomas Cahill
 Curley, James Michael
 Curren, Arthur George
 Curtis, Charles Pelham
 Curtiss, Frederic Haines
 Cutler, Charles Francis
 Cutter, Victor Macomber
 Damon, Arthur Herbert
 Dana, Harold Ward
 Danker, Daniel Joseph
 Davis, Albert Milton

Davis, Howard Clark
 Day, Hilbert Francis
 De Windt, Mrs. Clara
 Dickinson, Charles
 Dillingham, Norman S.
 Dodge, Laurence Paine
 Dooley, William Joseph
 Dorr, Mrs. Benjamin H.
 Dorr, George Bucknam
 Draper, Eben Sumner
 Dreyfus, Carl
 Drinkwater, Horace Rogers
 Dunham, Otis Emerson
 Dwinell, Clifton Howard, Jr.
 Dysart, Robert
 Eaton, Frederick William
 Eaton, William Storer
 Eliot, Christopher Rhodes
 Ellery, William
 Elliott, Byron K.
 Emerson, Frederick Lincoln
 Emerson, Guy Carlton
 Emerson, Merton Leslie
 Endicott, Henry
 Endicott, Mrs. Henry
 Endicott, William
 Enslin, Mrs. Kate Valentine
 Erickson, Arioeh Wentworth
 Estabrook, Frederick Watson
 Esterbrook, Miss Edith Marsh
 Eustis, Henry Dutton
 Eustis, Miss Mary St. Barbe
 Everett, Henry Coffin
 Fearing, George Richmond
 Fenno, Mrs. L. Carteret
 Field, Fred Tarbell
 Field, William Henry
 Fish, Miss Margaret A.
 Fiske, Miss Gertrude
 Fitzgerald, John Francis
 Fitzgerald, William Francis

Fletcher, Frederick Charles
 Flower, Albert
 Floyd, Charles Harold
 Fogg, Edward Clinton
 Forbes, William Stuart
 Fosdick, Frederick Woodbury
 Foss, Eugene Noble
 Foss, Leon Frederic
 Foster, Hatherly
 Fowler, Robert
 Frothingham, Mrs. Louis A.
 Frothingham, Randolph
 Frothingham, Thomas Goddard
 Fuller, Alfred Cook
 Gagnebin, Charles Louis
 Gallagher, Daniel Joseph
 Gallagher, Robert
 Gardner, George Peabody
 Gardner, George Peabody, Jr.
 Garfield, Irvin McDowell
 Gilman, Osmon Burnap
 Glasser, Eli Alexander
 Gleason, Edward Hollis
 Godbold, Miss Caroline Agnes
 Goldthwait, Joel Ernest
 Gould, Marshall Hopkins
 Grabill, Ethelbert Vincent
 Grant, Mrs. Addie Kimball
 Gray, Mrs. Horace
 Gray, Roland
 Green, Philip Arthur
 Greene, Mrs. C. Nichols
 Grew, Edward Wigglesworth
 Grew, Joseph Clark
 Griffin, Trescott
 Griffith, Norman Hathaway
 Grinnell, Frank Washburn
 Grozier, Richard
 Guild, Courtenay
 Guild, Miss Sarah Louisa
 Hadley, Amos Irving
 Hall, Charles Howard

- Halloran, Frank Rupert
 Hamlen, Paul Mascarene
 Harding, Francis Austin
 Hartt, Mrs. Augusta Batchelder
 Henderson, Charles William, Jr.
 Henderson, Francis Freeman
 Henry, Andrew Kidder
 Henshaw, Samuel
 Herrick, Robert Frederick
 Hersey, Frank Wilson Cheney
 Hill, Adams Sherman
 Hill, Donald McKay
 Hinckley, Freeman
 Hirshberg, Abraham S.
 Hitchcock, Frank Tenney
 Hoilander, Theodore Clarence
 Hollingsworth, Valentine
 Holmes, Edward Jackson
 Holmes, Robert Jameson
 Holmes, Samuel
 Hooper, Mrs. William
 Hopper, Ralph Waldo Emerson
 Hoppin, Charles Parker
 Horn, Everett Byron
 Hornblower, Henry
 Hornblower, Mrs. Hattie F.
 Hornblower, Ralph
 Houghton, Clement Stevens
 Houser, Mrs. Horace M.
 Howe, Mark Antony DeWolfe
 Hubbard, Paul Mascarene
 Humphrey, Henry Bauer
 Hunnewell, Francis Welles
 Hunnewell, James Melville
 Hunter, Herbert Forester
 Hurlburt, Mrs. Eda Adams
 Hutchinson, James Abbott
 Hyslop, Samuel
 Jackson, Dugald C.
 Jackson, James
 Jackson, Joseph Riggs, Jr.
 Jackson, Thomas
- Jacobs, Mrs. Garrie Holmes Varney
 James, Arthur Holmes
 Jenks, Frederic Angier
 Jenks, Henry Angier
 Jenney, Charles Stoddard
 Jewell, Theodore Edson
 Jewett, James Richards
 Johnson, Arthur Stoddard
 Jones, Arthur Morse
 Jones, Miss Kathrine
 Jones, Frank M.
 Jones, Matt Bushnell
 Jones, Nathaniel Royal
 Joy, Mrs. Franklin L.
 Joy, John Henry
 Karolik, Mrs. Martha Catherine
 Keep, Charles Manning
 Kellen, William Vail
 Kent, Mrs. Alice Cotting
 Kilburn, Warren Silver
 Kiley, John Coleman
 Kimball, Henry Horton
 Kimball, Mrs. May Dickinson
 Kittredge, Edward Holmes
 Knight, Arthur Stearns
 Knowles, Lucius James
 Lacy, Mrs. Agnes E.
 Lamb, Mrs. Horatio Appleton
 Lane, John William
 Lang, Howard Witherell
 Lapham, Henry George
 Laughlin, Mrs. Harriet Minot
 Lawrence, John Silsbee
 Lawton, Charles Kimball
 Lawton, Herbert
 Leatherbee, Mrs. Albert T.
 Lee, George Cabot
 Lee, James Stearns
 Lee, Mrs. Joseph, Sr.
 Leland, Edmund Francis
 Leman, John Howard
 Lesh, Henry Frederick

Leveroni, Frank
 Lewis, George
 Lombard, Edward Whittier
 Long, Harry Vinton
 Loring, Augustus Peabody, Jr.
 Loring, Miss Katherine Peabody
 Lothrop, Francis Bacon
 Lothrop, Miss Mary B.
 Loud, Joseph Prince
 Lovett, Arthur Trevitt
 Lowell, Miss Lucy
 Luce, Stephen Bleeker
 Luitwieler, Clarence Seward
 Lunt, William Wallace
 Lynch, Miss Cynthia Washburn
 Lynch, Henry Hawley
 Madden, Michael Lester
 Mann, Frank Chester
 Marston, John Pitts
 Mason, Henry Lowell
 Matthews, Albert
 May, Frederick Goddard
 May, Richard Arnold
 Mayer, Richard
 McCarthy, Joseph Edward
 McCarthy, Louis Blalock
 McClennen, Edward Francis
 McDonough, Charles Andrew
 McGarry, John Joseph
 McLaughlin, Edward Aloysius, Jr.
 Merrill, Albert Rowe
 Merrill, Keith
 Merrill, Sherburn Moses
 Merrill, Mrs. Sherburn M.
 Milmore, Norville Livingston
 Minot, Joseph Grafton
 Mixter, Charles Galloupe
 Moriarty, George Andrews
 Morison, Samuel Eliot
 Morrison, Miss Marie Jessie
 Morse, Erving Plumer
 Morse, Glenn Tilley

Morse, Julius Carol
 Morss, John Wells
 Murphy, Mrs. Ray Slater
 Muther, Lorenz Francis
 Newhall, Elbridge Kimball
 Newton, Clarence Lucian
 Niles, Irving Harris
 Noble, John
 Noyes, Charles F.
 Noyes, James Atkins
 Nutting, George Hale
 O'Brien, Walter Augustine
 O'Connell, Joseph Francis
 Paine, George Lyman
 Paine, Mrs. James L.
 Paine, John Adams
 Paine, Mrs. Richard E.
 Paine, Mrs. Robert Treat, 2nd
 Palmer, William Lincoln
 Parker, Augustin Hamilton
 Parker, Miss Eleanor Stanley
 Parker, Herman
 Parker, James Phillips
 Parker, William Stanley
 Parkhurst, Miss Clara Burnham
 Parkhurst, Lewis
 Parsons, Birney Cleaves
 Parsons, William Edwin
 Partridge, Albert L.
 Patten, George Amory
 Peabody, Miss Amelia
 Peabody, Charles Livingston
 Peabody, Harold
 Pearce, Arthur Paul
 Pearson, Arthur Emmons
 Perkins, John Forbes
 Perry, Lucius Manning
 Perry, Miss Margaret
 Peters, Paul Anthony
 Phillips, James Duncan
 Phillips, Stephen W.
 Phillips, William

Pickman, Dudley Leavitt, Jr.
 Pierce, Walworth
 Pigeon, Richard
 Plimpton, Theodore Barnet
 Potter, Arnold Stuart
 Pratt, Herbert Gale
 Pratt, Walter Merriam
 Preston, William Dean
 Pridee, William Henry
 Proctor, Mrs. Charles Anderson
 Proctor, George Newton
 Proctor, Mrs. George Newton
 Prouty, Gardner Wheelock
 Pushee, George Durant
 Putnam, George
 Putnam, Miss Elizabeth
 Quimby, Carl Noyes
 Ratskesky, Abraham Captain
 Rawson, Miss Adelle
 Rawson, Edward Lincoln
 Read, Harold C.
 Reed, Miss Emily Spaulding
 Rice, John Clark
 Rich, Everett Blaine
 Richardson, Edward Bridge
 Richardson, William King
 Richmond, Ralph Sumner
 Rogers, Dudley Pickman
 Rogers, Robert
 Rome, Charles Abraham
 Runkle, John Cornelius
 Russell, Richard Spofford
 St. Amant, George William
 Saltonstall, Mrs. Eleanor
 Saltonstall, Richard
 Sampson, Charles Edward
 Searle, John Endicott
 Sears, Miss Clara Endicott
 Sears, George Gray
 Sears, Harold Carney
 Sears, Henry Darrach
 Sears, Henry Francis

Sears, Herbert Mason
 Sears, Richard Dudley
 Sewall, Miss Jane
 Seybolt, Robert Francis
 Sharp, Mrs. Virginia Guild
 Shattuck, George Cheever
 Shattuck, Henry Lee
 Shaw, Henry Southworth
 Shaw, Mrs. Sarah Pemberton
 Shepard, Finley Johnson
 Sherry, Frank Eaton
 Shultis, Newton
 Shuman, Edwin Arthur
 Shumway, Franklin Peter
 Sias, Mrs. Alice Evelyn
 Slater, Mrs. Mabel Hunt
 Sleeper, Stephen Westcott
 Smith, Fitz-Henry, Jr.
 Smith, Francis Edward
 Smith, Frederick Morton
 Smith, George Willard
 Smith, Louis Carter
 Snow, Franklin Augustus
 Solberg, John Chester
 Sparrell, William Rogerson
 Spaulding, John Taylor
 Spaulding, William Stuart
 Sprague, Phineas Shaw
 Sprague, Phineas Warren
 Stearns, Foster Waterman
 Stearns, Frank Waterman
 Stevens, Nathaniel
 Stewart, Andrew
 Stone, Charles Augustus
 Stone, Malcolm Bowditch
 Storrow, Mrs. Helen Osborne
 Stowell, Edmund Channing
 Streeter, Edward Clark
 Sturdy, Mrs. Harry Peirce
 Swift, George Hastings
 Swift, Jesse Gilbert
 Sylvester, Edmund Quincy

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- Talbot, Miss Marion
 Taylor, Amos Leavitt
 Taylor, Charles Henry
 Taylor, Charles Henry, Jr.
 Taylor, Moseley
 Taylor, William Herbert
 Taylor, William Osgood
 Thacher, Louis Bartlett
 Thacher, Thomas Chandler
 Thayer, Edwin Murray
 Thayer, Mrs. E. R.
 Thompson, Ralph Emerson
 Thorndike, Augustus
 Todd, Thomas
 Tozzer, Alfred Marston
 Tudor, Mrs. Henry D.
 Tufts, Leonard
 Tyler, Edward Royal
 Underwood, Mrs. Elizabeth Farley
 Underwood, Miss Mabel Whitney
 Underwood, Miss Mary Robinson
 Underwood, Miss Sophia Amelia
 Vaughan, Miss Bertha Hallowell
 Wadsworth, Mrs. Alexander F.
 Wadsworth, Eliot
 Walcott, Robert
 Walker, Charles Cobb
 Walsh, David Ignatius
 Wardwell, Jacob Otis
 Warren, Edward Ross
 Warren, Joseph
 Warren, Ralph Lambert
 Washburn, Frederic Augustus
 Wasserman, Jacob
 Webber, Franklin Roscoe
 Webber, John Whiting
 Webster, Edwin Sibley
 Welch, Charles Alfred, 2d.
 Welch, Edward Sohier
 Wellington, Miss Anna Colburn
 Wellman, Arthur Holbrook
 Wells, Channing M.
 Wells, Mrs. Emily Walker
 Wells, Wellington
 Wendell, Barrett, Jr.
 West, Herbert Thomas
 Wetherbee, Winthrop
 Wetherbee, Winthrop, Jr.
 Wetmore, Valentine Cecil Bruce
 Wheelwright, Mrs. Elizabeth Boott
 Whidden, Stephen Hampden
 Whitcher, Frank Weston
 Whitcomb, Howard
 White, Austin Treadwell
 Whiting, Walter Rogers
 Whitman, Allen Hiram
 Whitman, Hendricks Hallett
 Whitney, Theodore Train, Jr.
 Whittier, Albert Rufus
 Whittier, Charles Woodbury
 Wigglesworth, Mrs. George
 Wight, Delano
 Willcutt, William Bacon
 Williams, Mrs. Arthur
 Williams, Holden Pierce
 Williams, Horacé Dudley Hall
 Winkley, Hobart William
 Winsor, Frederic
 Winsor, Miss Mary Pickard
 Wise, Arthur Chamberlin
 Withington, Mrs. Charles Francis
 Wolcott, Oliver
 Wood, Orrin Grout
 Woodbury, John
 Woodward, Percy Emmons
 Woodworth, Herbert Grafton
 Worcester, Elwood
 Worcester, Joseph Ruggles
 Worthen, Nathaniel Treat
 Young, Edmund Sanford

ANNUAL MEMBERS

Abbott, Gordon, Jr.
 Adams, Norman Illsley
 Adams, Theodore Parker
 Alden, Stephen P.
 Aldrich, William Truman
 Allen, Mrs. Ellen M. R.
 Allen, William Lothrop
 Amory, John Singleton
 Amory, Roger
 Amory, Miss Susan Cushing
 Anderson, Elbridge Roberts
 Andrews, Mrs. Fannie Fern
 Anthony, Nathan
 Apollonio, Theron Arthur
 Apthorp, Leonard Foster
 Atkinson, Edward Williams
 Atwood, Joel Harold
 Ayer, Nathaniel Farwell
 Babcock, Samuel Gavitt
 Bachrach, Louis Fabian
 Bacon, Charles Edward
 Baker, John Malcolm
 Barbey, Jacob Amadeus
 Barry, John Anthony
 Baylies, George Upham
 Beal, Boylston Adams
 Beattie, Mrs. Charles H.
 Beebe, Lucius
 Benner, Miss Frances Z. T.
 Benner, George Frederick
 Berkowitz, Hyman C.
 Best, William Hall
 Bird, Mrs. Charles Sumner
 Bird, Mrs. Elizabeth Bowditch
 Birmingham, Charles Aloysius
 Blake, Arthur
 Blake, Miss Marian Lee
 Blaney, Miss Emily Frances

*Deceased

Bliss, Elmer Jared
 Bliss, Leslie Edgar
 Booth, George Francis
 Bradlee, Edward Chamberlin
 Bradley, Mrs. Abby A.
 Bradley, Joseph Gardner
 Bradley, Richards Merry
 Brewer, Robert Dubois
 *Brooks, Arthur H.
 Brooks, Mrs. Gorham
 Brooks, Walter Dennison
 Brown, Mrs. Edwin P.
 Brown, Miss Elizabeth Lyman
 Brown, George Edwin
 Brown, Howard Kinmouth
 Brown, Mrs. Jennie Glover
 Bucklin, Mrs. Helen Cobb
 Bulfinch, Francis Vaughan
 Burgess, James Atwood
 Burnham, Miss Helen Clark
 Burr, Allston
 Burrage, Miss Elsie Aldrich
 Burt, Arthur Holton
 Bushnell, Robert Tyng
 Cabot, William Brooks
 Cabot, Mrs. Samuel
 Calder, Philip Raymond
 Callan, Mrs. Mary Hemenway
 Carter, Clarence Howard
 Carter, Hubert Lazell
 Casselberry, Clarence Marmaduke
 Channing, Walter
 Chase, Mrs. Percy
 Cheever, David
 Church, Frederic Cameron, Jr.
 Claffin, Mrs. Adams Davenport
 Clark, Mrs. Susan Day
 Clarke, George Kuhn

ANNUAL REPORT

The following table shows the results of the work done during the year 1900-1901. The work was done in accordance with the plan of work adopted at the meeting of the Association held at New York in 1899. The work was done in accordance with the plan of work adopted at the meeting of the Association held at New York in 1899.

The following table shows the results of the work done during the year 1900-1901. The work was done in accordance with the plan of work adopted at the meeting of the Association held at New York in 1899. The work was done in accordance with the plan of work adopted at the meeting of the Association held at New York in 1899.

Cloues, William Jacob
 Conant, James Bryant
 Condit, Sears Byron
 Connolly, Eugene Thomas
 Conrad, Sidney Smith
 Coolidge, Francis Lowell
 Coolidge, John Templeman
 Coolidge, Thomas Jefferson
 Copeland, Mrs. William Adams
 Cordner, Miss Elizabeth Parkman
 Cornwall, George Edmund
 Courtney, Mrs. Dorothy Morgan
 Cox, Charles Marshall
 Cram, Ralph Adams
 Crosby, John Crawford
 Curtis, Laurence, 2d.
 Cushing, Mrs. H. W.
 Cutler, Miss Anna Williams
 Dalton, Henry Rogers
 Damon, Harry Franklin
 Dana, Gorham
 Dane, Ernest Blaney
 Danielson, Richard Ely
 Davenport, Charles Milton
 Davis, Harold Stearns
 Davis, Harrison Merrill
 Davis, Herbert Tolman
 Davis, Lincoln
 Davis, William Lincoln
 Decrow, Miss Marion Louise
 Dennison, Herbert Elmer
 Dewart, William Herbert, Jr.
 Dewick, Frank Augustine
 Dodge, Robert Gray
 Downes, James Edward
 Dumaine, Frederic Christopher
 Dunbar, Ralph Walton
 Dunn, Mrs. Edward J.
 Eager, Miss Mabel Tower
 Eastman, Ralph Mason
 Ebersole, J. Franklin
 Eliot, Amory

Elliott, Mrs. John
 Ellis, Augustus Hobart
 Ellis, Emmons Raymond
 Emerson, Robert Leonard
 Emery, Mrs. Annita Paine
 Emmons, Mrs. Robert W.
 English, John Stephen
 Eustis, James Williams
 Ewing, Mrs. Charles
 Farley, John W.
 Farnham, Edwin Emery
 Farrar, Frederick Albert
 Fearing, Mrs. George R.
 Ferris, William Marsh, Jr.
 Fillmore, Earl Foster
 Finney, William Alfred
 Fish, Erland Frederick
 Fisher, Mrs. Richard T.
 Fitz, Charles Frederick
 Flanders, Wallace Farnsworth
 Folsom, Charles Ingalls
 Forbes, Alexander
 Forbes, Allan
 Forbes, Allyn Bailey
 Forbes, Miss Dorothy
 Forbes, Mrs. Waldo Emerson
 Ford, Jeremiah D. M.
 Foster, Charles Henry Wheelwright
 Foster, Frederick
 Fox, Walter Sylvanus
 French, Allen
 Friedman, Lee Max
 Frost, Edward J.
 Frothingham, C. Mifflin
 Frothingham, Mrs. Randolph
 Gage, Mrs. Mabel Knowles
 Gannett, Mrs. William Whitworth
 Gardner, Mrs. Philip
 Gifford, Josiah Hayward
 Gilbert, Miss Clara Culver
 Goodspeed, Charles Eliot
 Gordon, Terry Bockover

Graves, Miss Louise Britton
 Gray, Joseph Phelps
 Ham, Robert Lyman
 Hart, Albert Bushnell
 Hart, William Parker
 Hastings, Clifford Bicknell
 Hayward, Miss Frances
 Hedge, Henry Rogers
 Hedge, William Russell
 Henderson, James Dougald
 Herrick, Robert Frederick, Jr.
 Hersee, David Evans
 Herter, Christian Archibald
 Hill, Arthur Dehon
 Hitchcock, William Harold
 Hobbs, Franklin Warren
 Hobson, Miss Dorothy M.
 Holcombe, Arthur Norman
 Hollingsworth, Amor
 Hollnagel, Herbert P.
 Hood, Frederic Clarke
 Horsford, Miss Cornelia C. F.
 Hough, Charles Thacher
 Hovey, Philip Rogers
 Howes, Mrs. Alice Maude
 Howes, Mrs. Joseph Curtis
 Hubbard, Miss Mary
 Hunneman, Carleton
 Hunneman, Miss Ida
 Hurlburt, Henry Francis, Jr.
 Hussey, John Frederick
 Hutchins, Mrs. Edward Webster
 Iasigi, Miss Mary Vitalis
 Innes, Charles Hiller
 Jackson, Robert Tracy
 Jeffries, William Augustus
 Jenney, Bernard
 Johnson, Miss Harriet Everard
 Jones, Fred Kinsman Mudge
 Josselyn, Albert Ellsworth
 Kaplan, Jacob Joseph
 Keller, Carl Tilden

Kendall, Henry Hubbard
 King, Tarrant P.
 Kittredge, George Lyman
 Knapp, Charles Sanford
 Knowles, John Appleton
 Kyle, George Alexander
 Lamb, Miss Rosamond
 Lane, Miss Florence May
 Lanning, Mrs. Edward
 Lawrence, William
 Lawton, Mrs. Herbert
 Lincoln, Alexander
 Little, Leon M.
 Locke, Wilbur Sargent
 Lombard, Mrs. Percival H.
 Longley, Edmund Waters
 Lothrop, Mrs. Alice
 Lothrop, Thornton Kirkland
 Lovell, Philip Gray
 Lowell, Mrs. Guy
 Lyman, George Hinckley
 Lyon, George Armstrong
 MacRae, Mrs. Marian Leslie
 Macomber, Frank Gair
 Maddison, Arthur Neville
 Maginnis, Charles Donagh
 Mann, Miss Gertrude Whitney
 Marden, Philip Sanford
 Mark, Edward Laurens
 Mason, Arthur Ellery
 Mason, Miss Fanny Peabody
 Mason, Mrs. Harold F.
 McElwain, James Franklin
 McElwain, Mrs. Mary Barton
 McIntire, Allyn Brewster
 McIntire, Frederic May
 McKay, Nichols Litchfield
 Mead, Mrs. Frederick Sumner
 Merriam, John McKinstry
 Merrill, Albert Brown
 Mintz, Herman Arthur
 Mock, Emanuel Elias

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem of the existence of solutions of the system of equations (1) and (2) under the assumption that the functions f and g are continuous and satisfy certain conditions.

2. In the second part, we consider the case when the functions f and g are piecewise continuous and the system of equations (1) and (2) is solved in the class of piecewise continuous functions.

3. In the third part, we study the problem of the existence of solutions of the system of equations (1) and (2) when the functions f and g are discontinuous at a finite number of points.

4. In the fourth part, we consider the case when the functions f and g are discontinuous at an infinite number of points and the system of equations (1) and (2) is solved in the class of functions which are continuous except at a countable set of points.

5. In the fifth part, we study the problem of the existence of solutions of the system of equations (1) and (2) when the functions f and g are discontinuous at a dense set of points.

6. In the sixth part, we consider the case when the functions f and g are discontinuous at a set of points which is dense in the interval $[a, b]$ and the system of equations (1) and (2) is solved in the class of functions which are continuous except at a set of points which is dense in the interval $[a, b]$.

7. In the seventh part, we study the problem of the existence of solutions of the system of equations (1) and (2) when the functions f and g are discontinuous at a set of points which is dense in the interval $[a, b]$ and the system of equations (1) and (2) is solved in the class of functions which are continuous except at a set of points which is dense in the interval $[a, b]$.

8. In the eighth part, we consider the case when the functions f and g are discontinuous at a set of points which is dense in the interval $[a, b]$ and the system of equations (1) and (2) is solved in the class of functions which are continuous except at a set of points which is dense in the interval $[a, b]$.

9. In the ninth part, we study the problem of the existence of solutions of the system of equations (1) and (2) when the functions f and g are discontinuous at a set of points which is dense in the interval $[a, b]$ and the system of equations (1) and (2) is solved in the class of functions which are continuous except at a set of points which is dense in the interval $[a, b]$.

10. In the tenth part, we consider the case when the functions f and g are discontinuous at a set of points which is dense in the interval $[a, b]$ and the system of equations (1) and (2) is solved in the class of functions which are continuous except at a set of points which is dense in the interval $[a, b]$.

11. In the eleventh part, we study the problem of the existence of solutions of the system of equations (1) and (2) when the functions f and g are discontinuous at a set of points which is dense in the interval $[a, b]$ and the system of equations (1) and (2) is solved in the class of functions which are continuous except at a set of points which is dense in the interval $[a, b]$.

12. In the twelfth part, we consider the case when the functions f and g are discontinuous at a set of points which is dense in the interval $[a, b]$ and the system of equations (1) and (2) is solved in the class of functions which are continuous except at a set of points which is dense in the interval $[a, b]$.

- Moors, Arthur Wendell
 Morgan, John Pierpont
 Morgan, Paul Beagary
 Morris, Mrs. Robert H.
 Morse, Horace Henry
 Morton, James Madison, Jr.
 Mumford, George Saltonstall, Jr.
 Munroe, Larra Watson
 Myerson, Mrs. Dorothy Loman
 Nash, Chauncey Cushing
 Newell, Franklin Spilman
 Newell, James Montgomery
 Nichols, Humphrey Turner
 Nichols, Philip
 Norcross, William Womersley
 Nowell, Ames
 Noyes, James Beaumont
 Noyes, Miss Penelope Barker
 Ober, Charles Edward
 O'Connell, Patrick Augustine
 O'Connell, William Henry
 Otis, Charles
 Paine, Robert Treat
 Palmer, Bradley Webster
 Park, Charles Edwards
 Payson, Gilbert Russell
 Pecker, Miss Annie Josephine
 Peers, Kester Jennings
 Pfaelzer, Mrs. Franklin T.
 Pierce, Myron Everett
 Pinto, Edgar Benjamin
 Plimpton, Charles Gilbert
 Pratt, Louis Mortimer
 Prendergast, Miss Julia Catherine
 Preston, Miss Dorothy M.
 Prince, Morton Peabody
 Proctor, George Burroughs
 Prouty, Robert Morton
 Rand, Harry Seaton
 Ratshesky, Mrs. Theresa Shuman
 Raymond, Franklin Freedom
 Revere, William Bacon
 Reynolds, Harrison Gardner
 Reynolds, Mrs. John P.
 Rich, William Thayer
 Richardson, Charles Oliver
 Richardson, Edward Peirson
 Riley, Miss Mabel Louise
 Ripley, Alfred Lawrence
 Roberts, Stephen Herbert
 Rollins, Mrs. James Wingate
 Rowe, Henry Sherburne
 Russell, Andrew LeBaron
 Russell, Mrs. Harry B.
 Sanborn, Harry Cobb
 Sawyer, Charles Adrian, Jr.
 Sawyer, Miss Mary Cummings
 Scammon, John Humphrey
 Schrafft, William Edward
 Scofield, Mrs. William B.
 Seamans, Mrs. Caroline Brodhead
 Sears, Philip Shelton
 Sears, Richard
 Smith, Albert Pratt
 Smith, Eric Parkman
 Smith, Richard Ilsley
 Snow, Edward Rowe
 Solomon, Harry Caesar
 Spencer, Carl Mason
 Stackpole, Miss Alice
 Stafford, Morgan Hewitt
 Staniford, Mrs. Daniel
 Stanley, Raymond Walker
 Stearns, Albert Warren
 Steinert, Mrs. Aexander
 Stevens, Arthur W.
 Stevens, Horace Paine
 Stoddard, Harry Galpin
 Storke, Harold Grey
 Strong, Mrs. Charles P.
 Stuart, Frederick William
 Suter, John Wallace
 Swan, Edward Walmsley
 Swan, George Arthur

Talbot, Mrs. Fritz B.
Taylor, Forrest W.
Temple, Thomas French
Thomas, Mrs. John B.
Thompson, Augustus Porter
Thompson, Francis E.
Thorndike, Mrs. John L.
Throckmorton, John W. Francis
Tower, Miss Florence Estelle
Tucker, Mrs. William J.
Tuttle, Julius Herbert
Van Kleeck, Mrs. Walter L.
Viets, Henry Rouse
Wakeman, Samuel Wiley
Wales, Quincy W.
Warren, Bentley Wirt
Warren, Mrs. Fiske
Warren, George Copp
Webster, Mrs. Edwin S.
Webster, Eugene Carroll
Weed, George Marston
Weeks, Warren Bailey Potter

Weld, John Gardner
Wellington, Alfred Easton
Wellington, Raynor Greenleaf
Wetherell, Charles Bradlee
Wheeler, Henry
White, Miss Gertrude Richardson
White, Loring Quincy
Whiteside, Alexander
Whitney, Nelson
Whittemore, Arby C.
Whittemore, Homer Flint
Whitwell, Frederick Silsbee
Williams, Miss Susan
Williston, Samuel
Winslow, Andrew N., Jr.
Wolf, Bernard Mark
Wolkins, George Gregerson
Woods, Bernard Joseph
Woodward, Miss Elizabeth J.
Young, Benjamin Loring
Young, Philip
Young, William Hill

1. The first part of the paper discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the transparency and accountability of the organization. The author notes that without reliable data, it is impossible to make informed decisions or identify areas for improvement.

2. The second part of the paper focuses on the challenges faced by small businesses in managing their finances. It highlights the limited resources and expertise available to these enterprises, which often leads to inefficiencies and errors. The author suggests that adopting simple, effective accounting practices can help small businesses overcome these challenges and improve their financial health.

3. The third part of the paper explores the role of technology in modern accounting. It discusses how software solutions can streamline the accounting process, reduce the risk of human error, and provide real-time access to financial data. The author argues that while technology offers many benefits, it also presents new challenges, such as data security and the need for ongoing training.

4. The fourth part of the paper examines the impact of accounting on business strategy. It explains how financial data can be used to identify trends, forecast future performance, and make strategic decisions. The author stresses that accounting is not just a record-keeping exercise but a vital tool for managing the business effectively.

5. The fifth part of the paper discusses the importance of ethical considerations in accounting. It notes that accountants have a duty to provide accurate and honest information, even when it is inconvenient or costly. The author argues that ethical behavior is essential for building trust and maintaining the integrity of the accounting profession.

6. The sixth part of the paper looks at the future of accounting. It discusses emerging trends such as automation, artificial intelligence, and blockchain technology. The author predicts that these technologies will continue to transform the accounting industry, creating new opportunities and challenges. It is important, the author believes, for accountants to stay current and adapt to these changes.

7. The seventh part of the paper provides a summary of the key points discussed. It reiterates the importance of accurate record-keeping, the challenges of small business finance, the role of technology, the impact of accounting on strategy, and the importance of ethics. The author concludes by encouraging readers to take action on these issues to improve their own accounting practices.

8. The eighth part of the paper is a conclusion. It summarizes the main findings of the paper and offers some final thoughts on the future of accounting. The author expresses optimism about the potential of the industry but also acknowledges the challenges that lie ahead. It is a call to action for the accounting profession to embrace change and continue to evolve.

NECROLOGY

1938

Life Members

Horatio A. Phinney, 4 Jan.	Hon. Andrew J. Peters, 26 June
F. Eliot Cabot, 7 Jan.	Nathaniel Thayer Kidder, 13 July
Dr. C. Morton Smith, 8 Jan.	Parker B. Field, 11 July
Miss Helen Lois Church, 13 Jan.	Miss Susan Minns, 2 Aug.
Mrs. Adeline F. Fitz, 7 Mar.	Matthew Sullivan, 11 Aug.
Augustus P. Loring, 17 Mar.	Miss Grace M. Edwards, 23 Sept.
Arthur Winslow, 28 Mar.	Miss Caroline F. Dunnell, 26 Sept.
Mrs. Waldo Adams, 1 April	Thomas Hibbard, 4 Oct.
Frank W. Merrick, 8 April	Charles N. Brush, 8 Oct.
Charles A. Kidder, 10 April	William Davis Sohier, 15 Oct.
George S. Forbes, 1937 Chicago	Mark A. Lawton, 21 Oct.
David Hill Coolidge, 2 May	Dr. John C. Phillips, 14 Nov.
William Coombs Codman, 9 May	Philip L. Spalding, 4 Dec.
Mrs. Frederic A. Turner, 3 June	Edwin S. Dodge, 10 Dec.
Arthur W. Chesterton, 22 June	Bradlee Rogers, 28 Dec.

Annual Members

Miss Ellen M. Tower, 9 Jan.	Arthur Prentice Rugg, 12 June
Francis R. Hart, 18 Jan.	John F. Milliken, 28 July
Arthur E. Brown, 21 Feb.	Edmund C. Tarbell, 1 Aug.
William Y. Peters, 7 April	G. Winthrop Brown, 3 Nov.
Samuel B. Doggett, 2 June	Arthur H. Brooks, 18 Nov.
Frederick Strong Moseley, 3 June	Hon. Charles E. Hatfield, 10 Nov.
Dudley Leavitt Pickman, 3 June	Miss Edith Edwards, 26 Nov.

The Charter and By-Laws of the Society are printed
in the years ending with the numerals 0 and 5.

ANCHOR LINOTYPE PRINTING CO.
BOSTON, MASS.
U. S. A.



PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BOSTONIAN SOCIETY

ANNUAL MEETING, JANUARY 16, 1940



BEACON HILL AND THE MILL DAM, 1860
From a Water Color by Tautin

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Bostonian Society
and Report

OF THE
Annual Meeting, January 16, 1940



BOSTON
OLD STATE HOUSE
PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SOCIETY
MCMXL

Committee on Publications

GEORGE KUHN CLARKE

THE REV. GLENN TILLEY MORSE

FITZ-HENRY SMITH, JR.

THE CLERK

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FOREWORD

We printed in the Proceedings of the Society for 1938 and 1939 papers dealing in part with the filling-in of the Back Bay, including, in the latter year, Dr. Christopher R. Eliot's history of the Public Garden.

This year we are printing a map, with a brief description, showing all the fillings and extensions along the original shore line of what is now the city of Boston, also a paper by the Clerk of the Society, telling more of the story of the filling-in of the Back Bay, and Commissioner Hultman's paper on the Charles River Basin, with illustrations which we think will be of interest.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS.

OFFICERS OF THE BOSTONIAN SOCIETY SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION

President Emeritus

*GRENVILLE H. NORCROSS, 1932-1937

Presidents

*CURTIS GUILD, 1881-1906	*GRENVILLE H. NORCROSS, 1911-1932
*JAMES F. HUNNEWELL, 1907-1910	COURTENAY GUILD 1932—

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GEORGE KUHN CLARKE, 1932—	

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HERMANN F. CLARKE . 1939—	*FREDERICK W. PARKER 1917-1923
*DAVID H. COOLIDGE . 1895-1907	*EDWARD G. PORTER . 1896-1900
*HENRY W. CUNNINGHAM 1913-1929	*SAMUEL H. RUSSELL . 1882-1894
*JACOB A. DRESSER . . 1891-1893	*SAMUEL E. SAWYER . . 1889
*JOHN W. FARWELL . . 1907-1929	FITZ-HENRY SMITH, JR. 1915—
*ALBERT A. FOLSOM . . 1897-1907	FRANCIS E. SMITH . . 1932—
THOS. G. FROTHINGHAM 1930—	CHARLES H. TAYLOR . '906—
COURTENAY GUILD . . 1908—	*WILLIAM Q. WALES . 1923-1934
*CURTIS GUILD . . . 1881-1906	*WILLIAM W. WARREN 1886-1890
*JOHN T. HASSAM . . . 1881-1890	*WALTER K. WATKINS . 1929-1933
*HAMILTON A. HILL . . 1883-1895	*WILLIAM H. WHITMORE 1883-1886
*JAMES F. HUNNEWELL 1894-1910	*LEVI L. WILLCUTT . . 1894-1912

*Deceased

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COURTENAY GUILD

Vice-President

GEORGE KUHN CLARKE

Clerk

JAMES L. BRUCE

Treasurer

FRANCIS E. SMITH

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COURTENAY GUILD
FITZ-HENRY SMITH, JR.
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JAMES M. HUNNEWELL

HERMANN F. CLARKE

Librarian

THOMAS G. FROTHINGHAM

Custodians

CHARLES O. HURD

J. DWIGHT HOWARD

JOHN G. WELD

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FRANCIS E. SMITH

JAMES M. HUNNEWELL

THE PRESIDENT

Committee on the Rooms

CHARLES H. TAYLOR

AUGUSTUS P. LORING, JR.

GEORGE KUHN CLARKE

HERMANN F. CLARKE

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THE CLERK

Delegates to the Bay State Historical League

THE REV. GLENN TILLEY MORSE

MRS. HENRY ENDICOTT

THE CLERK

ANNUAL MEETING

President Guild, in accord with due notice given, called to order at 2:30 p. m. the 59th Annual Meeting of the Bostonian Society which was held in the Council Chamber of the Old State House on Tuesday, January 16, 1940.

The records of the December meeting were read and approved, after which the President announced the names of two Annual Members whom the Directors had elected at their January meeting, also, the names of those whom we had lost by death since our last meeting.

The annual reports were then presented, consisting of those of the Directors, the Clerk, the Treasurer, Finance Committee, Auditor, Committee on the Rooms and the Librarian. These reports were approved and are printed in full herein, in accord with a vote passed on motion of Capt. Frothingham:

Voted: that the Clerk be authorized, under the direction of the Committee on Publications, to print a report of the activities of the past year, a record of this meeting with the annual reports presented, and such other paper or papers as the Committee may approve.

The Nominating Committee then made the following report:

To the Officers and members of the Bostonian Society:

Your Nominating Committee nominates the following persons for their respective offices for the year 1940:—

Clerk
JAMES L. BRUCE
Treasurer
FRANCIS E. SMITH

Directors

CHARLES H. TAYLOR
 COURTENAY GUILD
 FITZ-HENRY SMITH, JR.
 GEORGE KUHN CLARKE

THOMAS G. FROTHINGHAM
 FRANCIS E. SMITH
 AUGUSTUS P. LORING, JR.
 JAMES M. HUNNEWELL

HERMANN F. CLARKE
 Respectfully submitted,

MYRON E. PIERCE.

Chairman for the following Nominating Committee:

FRANCIS L. COOLIDGE
 MISS HARRIET E. JOHNSON
 MRS. C. NICHOLS GREENE
 QUINCY W. WALES
 MYRON E. PIERCE

No other nominations being made, a ballot was taken and the above officers were declared unanimously elected.

The speaker for the occasion, Mr. Charles E. Gilbert was then introduced. He presented his illustrated lecture on "Boston, Old and New". In his introductory remarks Mr. Gilbert said he would endeavor to show Boston as a tourist would see it, and then took his audience on a trip to familiar and unfamiliar scenes. Many of the views he had made personally and they were excellent and with his comments gave an hour of instructive entertainment. The applause at the close showed much appreciation.

Meeting adjourned at 4:15.

(Signed) JAMES L. BRUCE, *Clerk.*

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

To the Members of the Bostonian Society:

Your Board of Directors has faithfully performed the duties that pertain to the office and are glad to report another successful year for the Bostonian Society. This success is not marked by any unusual happenings but rather by the fact that interest in the purposes of the Society is being maintained because these purposes, carried out, are meeting increasingly a public need.

While death and financial conditions have removed many members who in the past have supported the Society, others are being added continually, so that our work goes on and prospers.

At its February meeting in accord with the By-laws the Board of Directors was organized by the reelection of Mr. Courtenay Guild as President, and Mr. George Kuhn Clarke as Vice-President. The usual committees were appointed and these were listed in the printed Proceedings which are sent to all members.

All the eight scheduled meetings of the Board have been held as well as a special one, at which proper consideration was given to all matters presented.

The \$25,000 bequest in the will of Miss Susan Minns has been paid in full as was anticipated in our last report. Miss Fanny M. Stockford has left to the Society, by will \$2,000, in memory of her brother Hugh J. Stockford, a former member of the Society.

The membership list in numbers stands about the same as last year. More members have been added this year, but our losses have been greater, so that the net standing is a trifle less than for 1938. Sixteen Life Members have been added with a loss of 39 so that there has been a net loss of 23 in the Life Membership. Fifty-six Annual Members have been added, and there has been a loss of 44, 17 by death, 21 by resignation, 5 were dropped for non payment of dues, and one transferred to Life Membership, leaving a net gain of 12 in the Annual Membership. This means a net loss in our total membership of 11.

Summary:

Life	530
Annual	383
	<hr/>
Total	913

You will be interested in the Treasurer's report which shows the Society in good financial condition. Our in-

come has been augmented by bequests, and unnecessary expense has been avoided.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) COURTENAY GUILD, *President*.

REPORT OF THE CLERK

To the Members of the Bostonian Society:

The duties of the Clerk that consume the most of his time are those which leave no tangible evidence of anything being done. Many are the calls that are made in person and by letter for information about Boston, its buildings, its streets, its business, and its people. Occasionally an answer can be made without resort to the sources available such as our books, our pictures and our collections, but as a rule there must be research. This is very interesting and enjoyable work; it makes what we have here of service to the public and that is the purpose of our collections, but when it comes to writing a report on what has been accomplished, it does not furnish much material.

The meetings of the Society throughout the year have been well attended, the speakers and their subjects have been interesting, and if the reports that have come to us may be accepted as correct, the members have found them entertaining and profitable. The speakers and subjects were as follows:

January 17: Annual Meeting. "Problems of Urban Living in Boston, 1660-1740" by Prof. Carl Bridenbaugh of Brown University.

February 21: "Interesting People who have figured in Boston Newspapers" by Representative Roland D. Sawyer.

March 21: "The Arnold Arboretum, America's Greatest Garden" by Mr. Donald Wyman, horticulturist at the Arboretum.

April 18: "Massachusetts Three-Hundred Years Ago—It's in ye Old Records" by Major Sidney A. Cook.

May 16: "From Provincetown to the White Mountains" by Mr. Harrison S. Fisk.

October 17: "The Development of the Charles River Basin" by Commissioner Eugene C. Hultman.

November 21: "Nathaniel Hawthorne" by Dr. Ulysses Sumner Milburn.

December 19: "The New England Signers of the Constitution" by Albert Britt, former President of Knox College.

The number of visitors at the Old State House in 1939 was 26,753 an increase of 857 over the attendance of the previous year, which was 25,896. This number includes members of the Clock, Wedgewood and Pewter Clubs who again held a number of their meetings in the Council Chamber. It also includes groups of children, who, with their teachers, came to get a direct touch with things about which they were studying. There were groups of teachers from the Carolinas and even from Texas.

Herbert O. Clarke, of Roxbury Memorial High School read the Declaration of Independence from the balcony of the Old State House on July 4th, following a custom that goes back through the years to the original reading in July of 1776. Four trumpeters from the Boston First Corps Cadets under the direction of Bandmaster Earl C. Anderson played Christmas Carols from the same balcony on Christmas Eve.

The members of the staff have cooperated loyally in making 1939 another successful year.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES L. BRUCE, *Clerk.*

PERMANENT FUND

The Society has a Permanent Fund made up from Life Membership Fees, Gifts and Bequests, well invested, which it is earnestly desired may be increased.

The Permanent Fund of the Society includes the following special gifts:

Boston Memorial Association Fund	-	-	-	-	\$1,179 51
Robert C. Billings Bequest	-	-	-	-	3,000 00
Elizabeth B. Brown Bequest	-	-	-	-	500 00
Edward I. Browne Bequest	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
George O. Carpenter Memorial	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
William O. Comstock Bequest	-	-	-	-	500 00
Henry W. Cunningham Gift	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
Benjamin H. Dewing Memorial	-	-	-	-	100 00
John W. Farwell Gifts	-	-	-	-	1,500 00
John W. Farwell Bequest	-	-	-	-	3,000 00
Curtis Guild Memorial	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
Courtenay Guild Gift	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
James F. Hunnewell Memorial	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
Laura Norcross Marrs Bequest	-	-	-	-	15,000 00
Grenville H. Norcross Gift	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
Lucy A. Norcross Centennial Memorial	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
Otis Norcross Centennial Memorial	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
Catherine P. Perkins Bequest	-	-	-	-	4,000 00
Caroline F. Sanborn Bequest	-	-	-	-	2,000 00
Samuel E. Sawyer Bequest	-	-	-	-	4,610 87
Joseph H. Stickney Bequest	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
Joseph C. Storey Bequest	-	-	-	-	2,000 00
William B. Trask Bequest	-	-	-	-	500 00
Robert C. Winthrop, Jr., Bequest	-	-	-	-	3,000 00

SPECIAL FUNDS

James Lyman Whitney Bequest (Present Principal)	-	\$2,052 33
(Income for use of Library only)		
George T. Cruft Bequest	-	1,000 00
Grenville H. Norcross Bequest	-	25,000 00
Jacob Bancroft Bequest	-	1,500 00
Susan Minns Bequest	-	25,000 00

(In memory of her brother, Thomas Minns)

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANCIS E. SMITH, *Treasurer.*

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

FOR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1939

Dr.	CURRENT ACCOUNT		Cr.
1939	1939		
Jan. 1			
Cash on hand.....	\$ 2,217 55	Salaries	\$ 5,229 00
362 Yearly Due.....	1,810 00	Committee on Rooms	611 14
Commonwealth of Massachusetts.....	1,500 00	Printing electotyping postage, etc.....	1,306 69
Income from Penitentiary Fund investments.....	4,988 71	Rent Paid to City of Boston.....	50 00
Income from Norcross Fund.....	961 47	Insurance	217 56
Income from James Lyman Whitney Library Fund.....	40 14	Meetings and Special Exhibits Expense.....	183 16
Income from Bancroft Fund.....	73 00	Upkeep.....	57 86
Income from Crafts Fund.....	50 00	Petty Cash and Souvenir Account.....	273 58
Income from Mims Fund.....	59 92	Library	48 85
Petty Cash and Souvenir Account	303 65	Miscellaneous Expenses.....	138 00
		Cash on hand.....	3,888 60
		Dec. 31	
			\$12,004 44

Dr.		PERMANENT FUND		Cr.	
1939		1939			
Jan. 1	Cash on hand.....		\$ 1,515 77	Jan. 16	\$1000. New York State Electric & Gas Co. 1st 4½s, 1980, bought.....
31	\$5000. Kingdom of Denmark 5½s, 1955, sold		4,899 12	Feb. 2	5000. Michigan Consol. Gas Co. 1st 4s 1963, bought.....
31	1000. Oklahoma Natural Gas Co. 1st 4½s, 1951, sold.....		1,049 18	8	5000. Florida Power & Light Co. 1st 5s, 1954, bought.....
Feb. 1	2000. Oklahoma Natural Gas Co. 1st 4½s, 1951, sold.....		2,098 64	July 27	2000. Montreal Island Power Co. 1st 5½s, 1957, bought.....
2	2000. Oklahoma Natural Gas Co. 1st 4½s, 1951, sold.....		2,098 64	Aug. 18	2000. Community Public Service Co. 1st 4s, 1964, bought.....
July 27	2000. Iowa Public Service Co. 1st 5s 1957, sold		2,081 14	18	2000. Montana Power Co. 1st & Ref. 3½s, 1966, bought.....
Aug. 14	4000. Iowa Public Service Co. 1st 5s, 1957, redeemed.....		4,160 00	Dec. 14	6000. Public Service Co. of Indiana 1st 4s, 1969.....
6	5000. Public Service Co. of Colorado 1st & Ref. 6s, 1961, redeemed.....		5,225 00	31	Cash on hand.....
	Fifteen Life Memberships.....		450 00		
			\$23,577 49		\$23,577 49

The Permanent Fund of the Society is invested in the following securities:

	Maturity		Maturity
\$4,000.	American Gas & Electric Deb. 5's.....	May 1 2028	
30 shares American Tel. & Tel. Company stock			
\$5,000.	Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 1st Mtte. 5's-4 1/2 s.....	July 1 1950	
2,000.	Boston & Maine R.R. 4 1/2 s (Registered).....	January 1 1944	
3,000.	Boston & Maine R.R. 5's.....	September 1 1941	
1,500.	Boston & Maine R.R. 5's.....	June 1 1945	
4,000.	Brooklyn Manhattan Transit Corp. Coll. Tr. 4 1/2 s cts. of deposit.....	May 1 1966	
5,000.	Canada, Dominion of, 5's.....	May 1 1952	
5,000.	Chicago Junction Rys. & Union Stockyards Mtte. & Coll. Trust Ref. 5's.....	April 1 1940	
4,000.	Columbia Gas & Electric Corp. Deb. 5's.....	January 15 1961	
5,000.	Commonwealth Edison Co. Conv. Deb. 3 1/2 s.....	July 1 1958	
2,000.	Community Public Service Co. 1st Mtte. 4's, March 1 1964		
5,000.	Florida Power & Light Co. 1st Mtte. 5's, January 1 1954		
5,000.	Jersey Central Power & Lt. Co. 1st Mtte. 4 1/2 s.....	June 1 1961	
\$1,000.	Kings County Elevated R.R. Co. 1st Mtte. 4's cts. of deposit.....	August 1 1940	
5,000.	Marion Reserve Power Co. 1st Mtte. 4 1/2 s.....	April 1 1952	
5,000.	Michigan Consolidated Gas Co. 1st Mtte. 4's.....	September 1 1963	
5,000.	Missouri-Pacific R.R. General 4's.....	March 1 1975	
2,000.	Montana Power Co. 1st & Ref. 3 1/2 s.....	December 1 1966	
2,000.	Montana Island Power Co. 1st Mtte. 5's.....	May 1 1957	
5,000.	National Dairy Products Corp. Deb. 3 1/2 s w.w., May 1 1951		
5,000.	New England Power Association Deb. 5's.....	April 1 1948	
5,000.	New York State Electric & Gas Co. 1st 4 1/2 s, March 1 1980		
6,000.	Public Service Co. of Indiana 1st Mtte. 4's, Sept. 1 1969		
1,000.	Scranton Gas & Water Co. 1st 4 1/2 s.....	March 1 1952	
5,000.	Simmons Co. Convertible Debenture 4's.....	April 1 1958	
5,000.	Texas Electric Service Co. 1st Mtte. 5's.....	July 1 1960	
5,000.	Texas Public Service Co. 1st Mtte. 5's.....	January 1 1961	
50 shares	Tidewater Associated Oil Co. \$4.50 Pld. stock		

[illegible]

CR.

The Grenville H. Norcross Fund is invested in the following securities:

\$3,000.	The Grenville H. Norcross Fund is in
15	Allied Stores Debenture $\frac{1}{2}$ %s, due August
\$3,000.	shares American Tel. & Tel. Co. stock.
\$3,000.	Community Public Service Co. 1st Mortgage
\$3,000.	Consolidated Oil Corp. Conv. Deb. 3% $\frac{1}{2}$
50	shares First National Bank of Boston s
37	shares General Electric Co. Common stock
30	shares Insurance Co. of North America
\$3,000.	Montana Power Co. 1st & Ref. 3% $\frac{1}{2}$ s
\$3,000.	Public Service Co. of New Hampshire 1st

C

The George T. Cruft Fund is invested in the following security:
\$1,000. Columbia Gas & Electric Corp. Debenture 5's, due Jan. 15, 1961.

JOSEPH AND JACOB BANCROFT FUND

	JOSEPH AND JACOB BANCROFT FUND		Cr.
Dr.			
		1939	
Jan. 1	Cash on hand..... \$	Mar. 6	Bought 1 share First National Bank of Boston stock..... \$ 44 79
	Interest receipts during year.....		Dec. 31 Transferred income to Current a/c..... 75 00
	Dividend receipts during year.....		Cash on hand..... 86
			\$118 65
			\$118 65

The Joseph and Jacob Bancroft Fund is invested in the following securities:

3 shares	American Telephone & Telegraph Co. stock.
1 share	First National Bank of Boston stock.
\$1,000.	New York State Electric & Gas Corp. 1st Mtge. 4½'s, Mar. 1, 1980.

THOMAS MINNS FUND

[illegible]

The Thomas Minns Fund is invested in the following securities:

The Thomas Munns Fund is invested in the following securities:			Maturity
\$5,000.	Province of Quebec	3 s.	July 15 1955
5,000.	Washington Water Power Co.	1st Mgt. 3½ s.	June 1 1964
5,000.	United Stockyards Corp.	Coll. Trust 4½ s.	Oct. 1 1951
5,000.	Iowa Public Service Co.	1st Mgt. 3¼ s.	Aug. 1 1969
5,000.	Pennsylvania Power & Light Co.	1st Mgt. 3½ s.	Aug. 1 1969

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

To the Board of Directors of the Bostonian Society:

The President of the Society, as Chairman of the Finance Committee, has examined the actual securities in the Society's safety deposit box and has found them to agree with the list of securities published in the Treasurer's Report.

The President also would state that Messrs. Charles F. Rittenhouse & Co., Certified Public Accountants, have made an audit of the books and an inspection of the securities and have found the securities as specified in the Treasurer's Report. The report of Messrs. Charles F. Rittenhouse & Co. is on file in the Clerk's office and is open to inspection by any member who may desire to read it.

(Signed) COURTENAY GUILD, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE
ROOMS

To the Board of Directors of the Bostonian Society:

Visitors to our rooms often remark that they find things so interesting that they wish they had days to look around. Two of them who had spent half a day in viewing our collections, said that from the point of view of learning something of the early history of our forefathers and our country, they had found more here than in the Smithsonian Institution.

The organ of Oliver Holden, composer of the music of the "Coronation Hymn," continues to be one of the most interesting articles in our collection to the visitors. A lady from Oregon, who had formerly been an organist in an Alaska mission, was so thrilled at being allowed to play the organ that she declared the privilege was worth the whole trip.

The most interesting single addition to our collections is a painting of Boston Harbor by F. A. Silva, given by Mrs. Vernon A. Wright of Minneapolis. Not only is the painting well done, but also the view is different from the one usually made the subject of a painting or sketch. A complete list of the additions is printed with this report.

The rooms remain similar from year to year from necessity, but they are not exactly unchanged. For example, the display window in Whitmore Hall has been entirely different each week of the year. The anniversaries of important dates in the history of Boston were carefully checked up and a list made from week to week of those falling within a given week. A card list for the week was displayed on a board, with relics relating to the anniversaries shown in the window. The display was called "The Dame Boston Diary". It proved to be both interesting and instructive.

The Norcross Room, as in some years past, has seen several complete changes in exhibits. We have on the third floor, which is not generally open, a large number of photographs of Boston which are grouped according to districts. These groups of photographs are being brought down and shown in the Norcross Room. For example, one exhibit was of four squares of Boston: Scollay, Bowdoin, Haymarket and Pemberton. Such exhibits show very strikingly, the changes that are coming over Boston. During the period of discussion of what day should be observed as Thanksgiving Day, this room was utilized to show some of the many Thanksgiving Proclamations in our collection.

During the past year it has been our pleasure to serve many persons and business houses that were seeking photographs of old Boston scenes, and in some cases much surprise was expressed at finding correct views, where a description only had been expected.

Some of the members may have missed from the walls of the Council Chamber, the Salmon painting of the wharves of Boston Harbor. Unfortunately this painting was damaged by water in a fire here some years ago. This has affected the sizing which is largely glue and it is deteriorating, causing the chipping of the paint. This painting is one of the best of Salmon's works and we hope to restore or in some measure, check further damage. It is now in the hands of experts and we await advice as to what may be done.

It is one thing to have a collection of articles, but another so to display them that the attention of the casual visitor is caught and held, and the latter is being accomplished here with a good measure of success. Your committee therefore feels that in getting the articles together and rightfully displaying them, that they have done in part at least what you have expected of them.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES L. BRUCE,

Clerk of the Committee.

ADDITIONS TO THE SOCIETY'S COLLECTIONS, 1939

DONORS	NATURE OF GIFT	DESCRIPTION
Benner, George F.	Document	Campaign of Caleb Strong.
Berkeley Press	Casts	Old State House, Boston Stone and the Revere House.
Cummings, Harry W.	Powder Horn	Francis Towle's.
Fiske, Miss Gertrude	Photograph	Hanover Street and St. Stephen's Church.
French, Hollis	Photograph	Silver Pitcher and Salver.
Garibaldi, A. P.	Photograph and Badge	Soldiers Monument on Common with Architect's Badge.
Globe Library	Photograph	Waiting for President Roosevelt, 1936.

Gray, Miss Marjorie	Photograph	Mrs. Langley, donor of Polly Sumner Doll.
Guild, Courtenay	Letters Map Programs	Otis Norcross and Samuel C. Cobb. Boston. Literary Exhibitions.
Kilburn, W. S.	Prints Letter	Views of Boston. Dr. Sanus, 1726.
Langley, Mrs. Ama R.	Certificate	Civil War Donations.
Lincoln, Williston	Portraits Photographs Sketch	Assistant Treasurers of the United States stationed in Boston. Martin P. Kennard. Reunion, 50th of Harvard, Class of 1850. Court of Judge Cushing.
Loring, Miss Katharine	Record Book	Boston Whig Vigilant Committee.
Morrison, Horace	Fractional Currency Views	Civil War times. Old Trinity.
Pecker, Miss Annie J.	Photographs	Interior views of 82 Beacon Street.
Purchased	Photographs List	Algonquin Club, Statue Lief Ericson, and statue of Charles Sumner. Innkeepers, 1813.
Russell, Mrs. Etta M.	Lamp Lighter	From room occupied by Lafayette.
Sawin, Miss Susan L.	Franklin Medal	Given Robert Lash, Jr., 1792.
Sawyer, Clifford D.	Certificates	Sylvanus Denio in Fire Associations.
Seybolt, Robert F.	Program Tickets	Sailing Regatta, 1875. July 4th, 1876. Sailing Regatta, 1878. Children's Celebration, 1874. Reception to the President, 1877. Boston's 250th Anniversary. Rowing Regatta, 1872.
Taylor, Charles H.	View Prints	Squantum House. Old State House.
Wight, Delano	Photographs	James Barr Ames. John Chipman Gray. James Bradley Thayer. Otis Norcross.
Williams, Mrs. Arthur	Colophon	Little, Brown & Co.
Wright, Mrs. Vernon A.	Painting	Boston Harbor.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN

To the Board of Directors of the Bostonian Society:

The most important addition to our Library during the past year came as a gift from our President, Mr. Courtenay Guild. This consisted of an inlaid edition of "Old Boston Museum Days" by Kate Ryan, in two half-leather bound volumes. The pages are quarto in size, thus permitting the insertion of many of the large programs which were common in the days of that theater. Also there are included many photographs of artists and scenes with autographed letters, all additional to the small volume on which it is based and which is included in the form of inlays.

Other gifts from our President were a book on "The Thomas Creese House", predecessor on the site of the Old Corner Bookstore; also a book on fire department insignia.

Mr. John W. Linzee gave us the "History of Peter Parker and Sarah Ruggles" and a two volume history of the Linzee family. Mr. V. W. Hodge gave us an original copy of "Acts and Laws of His Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England," for 1726, Prof. Robert F. Seybolt presented his book, "The Public Schoolmasters of Colonial Boston." From John M. Phillips we acquired a descriptive catalogue of Masterpieces of New England Silver and from one of our Directors, Hermann F. Clarke, a history of the Bigelow and Dowse Company.

Books that have been acquired by purchase from the James Lyman Whitney fund, are as follows:

Life of Washington Allston by Jared B. Flag
Boston Turned Inside Out by Rev. Henry Morgan
Paine—Burgess Memorial—A city document
Cities in the Wilderness by Carl Bridenbaugh

The Town Officials of Colonial Boston by Robert F. Seybolt

Folk Songs of Old New England by Eloise Hubbard Linscott

Paul Revere Square by Louise Andrews Kent

The Book of Old Silver by Seymour B. Wyler

Profile of Genius—Poor Richard Pamphlets

America's Old Masters by James Thomas Flexner

Report Upon Improvement of Charles River—State Document

This does not seem to be much of an addition, but it should be remembered our Library is highly specialized and that it is augmented only by books relating in some way directly to Boston, and we have been acquiring through many years, these special books.

Our Library is being used more and more by researchers, some of whom tell us that they had been informed that when they want information on Boston, they should go to the Old State House. This is some measure of proof that the purpose of our collection is being served.

(Signed) THOMAS G. FROTHINGHAM,
Librarian.

FORM OF BEQUEST

I give and bequeath to the BOSTONIAN SOCIETY, in the
City of Boston, the sum of.....dollars
for the general use and purpose of the said Society.

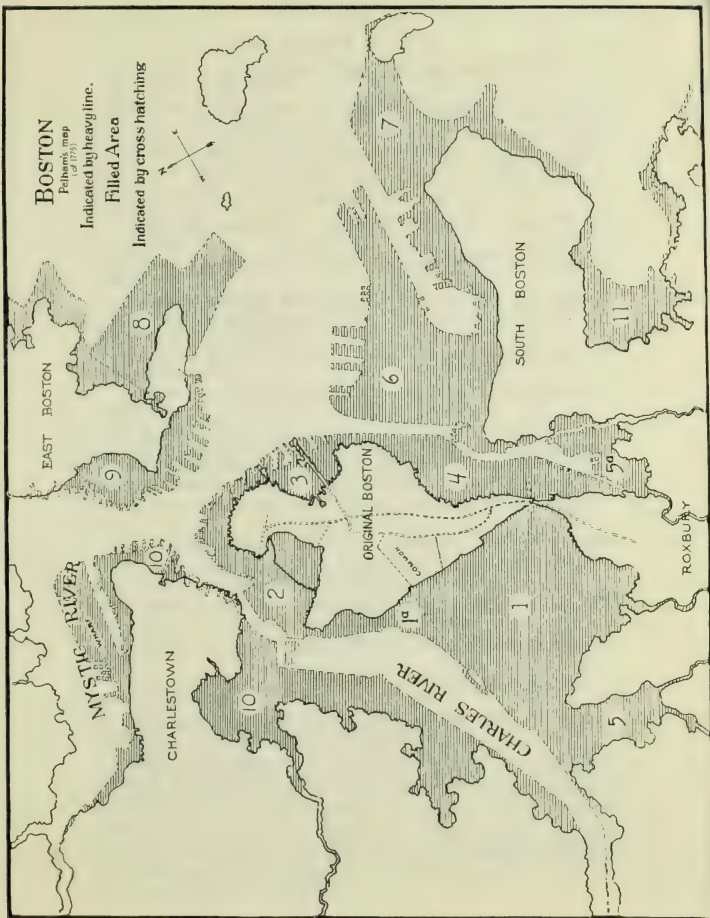
BOSTON

Pelham's map
(1775)

Indicated by heavy line.

Filled Area

Indicated by cross hatching



Description of Map

THE FILLED-IN AREAS OF BOSTON

Boston has greatly increased its area by filling bays, coves, and inlets. The original area is usually given as 783 acres. The filled-in lands add between three and four times that amount. Dates and amounts given below are approximate only as records do not agree having been made at different times and by different men, and in certain localities filling-in is still in process. The figures are the best available and the numbered paragraphs refer to sections indicated on the accompanying map.

1. Back Bay, amount about 570 acres, mostly done after 1856 and continued to 1894.

1a. West Cove, amount about 80 acres, begun in 1803 and completed in 1863.

2. Mill Cove, amount about 70 acres, begun in 1804 and completed in 1835. Much of the filling north of the Causeway (indicated on the map by a line) was done in 1835.

3. Great or East Cove, amount about 112 acres, begun in 1823 and completed in 1874.

4. South Cove, amount about 86 acres, begun in 1806 and completed in 1843.

5. Roxbury, amount about 322 acres, the filling-in of which might be said to have started with that of the Back Bay as it was a continuation of it, becoming quite active in 1878 and completed in the 1890's, excepting that part bordering on the South Bay, which is in the section marked "5a".

5a. South Bay, amount about 138 acres, begun in 1850, not yet completed.

6. South Boston, amount about 714 acres, begun in 1836, still in process.

7. Marine Park, acquired in 1883, about 57 acres; bridge to Castle Island, July 1, 1891, included in South Boston filling.

8. Boston Air Port, authorized, May 12, 1922, about 150 acres in 1928, opened Sept. 8, 1923; part of the East Boston filling.

9. East Boston, amount about 370 acres, begun in 1880, not yet completed.

10. Charlestown, amount about 416 acres, begun 1860, completed to present state about 1896.

11. Columbus Park with Strandway, amount about 265 acres, acquired, 1890-1901; part of South Boston filling, as given above.

Much of the filling material for the Back Bay district came from Needham; the contractors, Goss and Munson, built six miles of railroad to facilitate transportation. The mill pond was filled from the cutting down of Sentry (Beacon) and Cotton (Pemberton) Hills. The West Cove was filled in part from the cutting down of West Hill (Mt. Vernon). Fort Hill contributed to the filling along Atlantic Avenue and to raising the grade of territory whose drainage had been impaired by the filling-in of the Back Bay. The dumping of city ashes and the dredging of the harbor also furnished material for various fillings.

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FILLING IN OF THE BACKBAY and the Charles River Development

By JAMES L. BRUCE

Boston, as found by its settlers, was a pear shaped peninsula with a very narrow stem connecting it with the main land, later called Boston Neck, which was the only land ingress and egress of the settlement for many years. The peninsula had many inlets and coves, the largest of which was the body of water on the west, which on Bonner's map of 1722 is designated as Roxbury Flats. On the map of General Gage's Fortifications, 1775, it is marked "Shallow Bay" and it was also known as "Cambridge Bay". William Wood writing in 1634 of this section refers to it as the marshes on the *back-side* of the Charles River. It would seem that the term "Back" had been applied to it loosely almost from beginning and it was generally called the "Back Bay" at or about the time of the filling-in south of the mill dam, soon to be described.

The area of Back Bay was about 570 acres and it extended from the foot of the Common to the Uplands of Brookline and from the Charles River to Boston Neck. While the filling-in of this Bay was not the first move of the kind in Boston, it was by far the largest. The beginning of this project was in a tide mill episode. Early in the 19th century, some men became imbued with the idea of operating mills by the tides in this territory. To do this a dam to control the tides was necessary. This dam was built out across the Bay from

Charles Street, Boston, to Sewall's Point, Brookline by the Boston and Roxbury Mill Corporation which was chartered for that purpose, on June 14, 1814. The Town of Boston had been induced to give its consent to the proposition on June 11, 1813 because of a condition in the agreement that there should be a road over the top of the dam which would give an entrance to Boston by land more advantageous than the one out through the Boston Neck. This road was opened to travel as Western Avenue on July 2, 1821, but was usually known as the "Mill Dam" and was not named Beacon Street until April 21, 1857. It will be referred to in this paper as Beacon Street.

What might have been anticipated, happened in the course of years. The large area, within the dam, no longer scoured by the tides and in which there had been marine life and into which sewage was increasingly pouring, became very unsanitary. There was one thing only to do and that was to build sewers and fill in, and that was what was done. This filling-in on the south side of Beacon Street gave Boston its Public Garden land and most of what today is known as the Back Bay.

The title to lands in the Back Bay was originally in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts by an ancient colonial ordinance making it proprietor of all lands adjoining its shores, below the line of private right, which was one hundred rods below high-water mark, unless the distance between high and low-water marks was less than one hundred rods, in which case the line of private right was the low-water mark. By the agreement or charter before mentioned, the Commonwealth granted to the Boston and Roxbury Mill Corporation the perpetual right of flowing this Back Bay territory. In 1852 these parties entered into a further agreement by which the Commonwealth gave up its fee in a certain portion of the land and the Mill Corporation or its transferee, the

Boston Water-Power Company relinquished its right of flowage in the balance. The Commonwealth thus acquired about 100 acres free of encumbrance. This land extended from Arlington Street to a point between Exeter and Fairfield Streets and from Beacon Street to beyond Boylston Street. The Commonwealth then proceeded to fill-in this land and divide it into lots which it sold at auction.

From the Harbor and Land Commissioners Report of 1886, pages 5, 6, and 7 we learn that the Commonwealth received in net cash from the sale of its land in the Back Bay, after the filling-in expenses had been paid, \$3,442,205. The Commonwealth also donated some of its land, as for example, land on Boylston Street to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Museum of Natural History. The amount of the donations was 379,976 feet; on the basis of the price received for land sold, this would equal \$833,439.36, making the total received by the Commonwealth, \$4,275,644.36.

This Commonwealth land, it should be noted, was on the south side of Beacon Street; that on the north side was retained by the Mill Corporation which began the filling on the Charles River side. The apparent effect of this filling-in on the north side of Beacon Street was that of narrowing the channel of the Charles River, but it was apparent only, for this whole area was the basin into the Charles River flowed at a point near the present Cottage Farm Bridge.

The Charles River has always had an important part in the history of Boston. The earliest settlers headed for its banks; a third of the area of the City, exclusive of annexations, has been redeemed from its grasp, it has been the scene of many water sports; and, it has furnished the basis of numberless problems as to how it could best be made to serve the public.

The use of the term Charles River today does not

place its mouth at Cottage Farm Bridge but rather as between Charlestown and Boston proper. Accepting this usage of the term and going up-stream from its mouth we find three important fillings along the Charles, the Mill Pond, the West Cove and Beacon Hill district, and the Back Bay. These may well be discussed together, for the Back Bay filling so far as the portion on the north side of Beacon Street is concerned is but a continuation of the other two. The method was the same, that of building a sea wall and then filling-in between it and the adjoining land. The movement started near the mouth of the river and in the Beacon Hill section and moved up stream.

The filling-in of the Mill Cove or Pond began in 1804 and that of the West Cove in 1803, but taking them in order of their position on the Charles, the former will be discussed first.

The Mill Pond in brief was the space bounded by Endicott Street on the east, Leverett Street on the west and Haymarket Square on the south, an area of about seventy acres. This marsh territory was granted to Henry Symons and others, on July 31, 1643, on the condition that they would erect and maintain forever one or more corn mills on or near the premises. Earlier than this Indians had a footpath, according to legend, over the highest part of the flats, where Causeway Street is today. This footpath was raised and widened, forming a dam and creating a pond. Two mills were erected, one a grist mill and the other a saw mill using water for operation from the pond. Later a chocolate mill was erected to be similarly operated. These mills were continued for many years but finally came into disuse and the pond became a receptacle for all kinds of debris.

At the turn of the century the idea of cutting down the hills of Boston and filling the inlets began to bud. The owners of the mills and others about the Mill Pond

formed themselves into the Boston Mill Corporation, in 1804, and obtained permission from the Town to use the soil from Beacon Hill, soon to be reduced, to fill the Pond. By an agreement with the Town in 1807, they were to give the Town one-eighth of the lots filled in within a period of twenty years and the Town agreed to release them from their obligation to maintain the mills, in short, they became a land company rather than a mill company as their name indicated.

As is well known ancient Beacon Hill had three peaks, West or Mount Vernon, Sentry or Beacon, and Cotton or Pemberton. Sentry Hill was first to be cut down and the material was used to fill the Mill Pond south of the Causeway. The drawing of J. R. Smith made at the time, copies of which may be seen in most libraries, including our own, give a clear picture of what happened in the cutting down of this hill, but the story of the cutting down of Pemberton Hill which also contributed gravel to the cove filling is not so well known.

The railroads had a large interest in the cutting down of Pemberton Hill, for the gravel obtained was used in filling on the north side of the Causeway. The contractor for this enterprise was Asa G. Sheldon, a Wilmington farmer, who was financed through Patrick T. Jackson. Sheldon felt that oxen were more serviceable than horses for the hauling, though some laughed at him for thinking he could use oxen on paved streets, but he shod them and proved his contention. He was also influenced to use oxen because when the work was finished they could be more quickly sold than horses, as proved to be the case, for he got what he paid for them almost immediately when he had finished the work. He began the job May 5, 1835 and completed it on Oct. 5, 1835. He bought 126 oxen and employed 250 men, and during the five months period moved 100,018 cubic yards.*

* See "Life of Asa G. Sheldon" an autobiography, published by E. T. Moody, Printer, the Journal Press, Woburn, 1862.

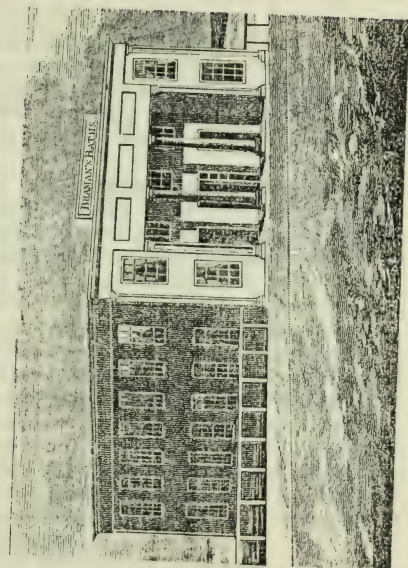
The West Cove began at the present Allen Street and extended to about where Charles and Beacon Streets cross. It comprised some eighty acres. The adjoining land included three of the tracts or pastures on ancient Beacon Hill, the story of which is given in the "Gleaner" articles of Nathaniel Ingersoll Bowditch which appeared in the Boston Evening Transcript in 1855 and were later published in book form.*

The largest of these tracts was that of the Rev. James Allen, fifth pastor of the First Congregational Church. He was not a "poor parson". He owned 18 acres on one side of Cambridge Street and 20 acres on the other, including the sites of the Charles Street Jail and the Massachusetts General Hospital. According to Bowditch, with the exception of William Blaxton, the first settler, Allen owned at one time more Boston land than any other individual and his deed of settlement in 1706 "passed a title to more lands than any other deed recorded in Suffolk County".

Adjoining his tract and extending toward Beacon Street was the 9 acre tract of Zachariah Phillips, over which many lawsuits arose concerning conflicting title claims. Next adjoining Phillips' estate, along the Charles was that of John Singleton Copley, six acres of which originally belonged to Blaxton, and which later became the property of the Mt. Vernon Proprietors and the source of further title difficulties. The vagueness of boundaries makes problems for the historian, especially where there arose many owners as is the case with most of the tracts.

In the deeds to these various tracts lies the clue to the early filling in along the Charles River. The deeds speak of the uplands as well as of the flats which are included in the land conveyed. A colonial order of 1697 read "that in all creeks, coves, and other places about and

* Record Commissioners Reports, 1880, Vol. V.



BRAMAN'S BATH HOUSE, CHARLES STREET, 1835

upon salt water, where the sea ebbs and flows, the proprietor of the land adjoining shall have proprietary to the low water mark." This of course led to individual effort to reclaim marsh lands. This activity in the West Cove section became marked in 1803 and continued through to about 1863. By 1815, several acres had been filled in along the water side of the Copley estate, and a sea wall had been built west of Brimmer Street.

Indiscriminate filling had progressed so far that by 1837 an Act was passed to fix the Harbor line, beyond which no filling was to be done. This was followed in 1840 by another Act of the same character which determined the line north of Beacon Street for many years to come.

The streets through these filled-in sections were generally built by the owners in the course of developing the land. Charles Street was in part built that way, but it was established by the Selectmen of the town. In 1794 when the grant was made for ropewalks at the foot of the Common there was a reservation of "sixty feet in width across the southerly end of said piece of land, for a road from Pleasant Street (Park Square) down to the channel". In 1803, the Selectmen "were also authorized to lay out a road sixty feet wide from Pleasant Street along the easterly side of these lands over the marsh, toward Beacon Street, in order to meet a road that might be opened from West Boston Bridge." The construction of Charles Street followed which was later extended from Beacon Street to Leverett Street as the various fillings were made.

By 1804 the Mount Vernon Proprietors were busy reducing the hill on their tract, using the dirt to fill in Charles Street along which they were selling lots. On this digging Mr. Bowditch makes the following interesting comment: "The first railroad ever used in this country was here employed, an inclined plane being laid,

down which dirt carts were made to slide, emptying their loads in the water at the foot of the hill."

The filling along the north side of Beacon Street was done by the Boston and Roxbury Mill Corporation which acquired the rights from Charles Street out to about the present Harvard Bridge.

In 1824 Standfast Smith and others, proprietors of this Corporation, petitioned the legislature for rights on the north side of their mill dam and the following resolve was passed:

"Resolved, That said corporation may use and occupy any part of the vacant flats lying on the north side of their dam, and west of the low water mark, on the west side of the eastern channel, and within two hundred feet of said dam, and fill any part thereof, and put sheds and buildings on the same".

By Chapter 35 of the Acts of 1840, previously mentioned the harbor line was fixed in this section as two hundred feet north and parallel with the mill dam, the line of the Mill Corporation.

As has been seen the construction of the mill dam meant much in the development of the Back Bay. Though original specifications for the road over the mill dam called for a width of at least 42 feet, it was actually constructed 50 feet wide and was later made 70 feet. In this widening 20 feet was taken on the north side toward the sea wall which was built as the filling in on the north side progressed. The north wall of the mill dam was covered over and so remains in part today 20 feet within Beacon Street. The south wall, also covered in, is on the line of the south side of Beacon Street.

Boylston Street is laid out parallel to Beacon Street and 1305 feet distant. One rather curious thing happened in the laying out of the two streets just mentioned. Two sets of engineers were employed and they did not measure from a point equally high on the sea wall, which

as will be pointed out had a batter. The result was that the actual distance between the sea wall and Boylston Street was 1.77 feet greater than the official recorded width. When the error was discovered, the extra space was put into Beacon Street making it 71.77 feet wide. The error was not discovered before owners on Beacon Street had taken advantage of the extra width and a legal squabble arose over projecting a building 1.77 feet further into Beacon Street than later owners would be permitted to do.

Because of conflicting claims, little filling was done on the north side of Beacon Street, before the late 50's, although construction had gone as far as the laying out of Otter Street (part of Embankment Road today) in 1849.

The Mill Corporation, the Commonwealth, and the City of Boston which had acquired rights in the Back Bay through grants from the Mill Corporation could not agree as to what were their respective rights. The Boston Water Power Company which, in a sense, was a subsidiary of the Mill Corporation, represented the later in the controversy. What is known as the Tripartite Agreement was signed by the parties at interest on Dec. 11, 1856 and development now became possible.

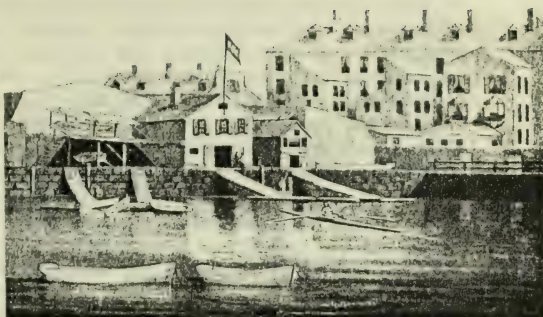
In an indenture between the Commonwealth and the Mill Corporation the state retained the right to define the quality of the sea wall which was to be built on the north side of the mill dam. On July 2, 1855 the Commissioners on the Back Bay made this definition. The wall was to be at least nine feet at the bottom, and three and a half at the top, well ballasted, and upon piles where piles are needed, and was to be of the same quality as the portion that had already been built. It was not built all at one time but rather extended as the land was filled in and sold and so continued until

completion. This is the wall that many today remember as viewed from Harvard Bridge toward the State House. It is still there but covered in through the basin development of 1910 and later.

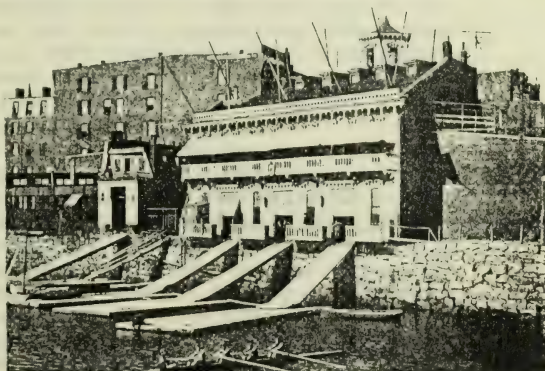
There are a few today who have other remembrances of this section than a sea wall. The older residents tell of the ruined wharfs and scows that were sunk in the harbor. The Mill Corporation and others acquired wharf rights which in course of time became of no value. The Beacon Street entrance to the Fenway was once very different from what it is today. Much filling was done here also and many bridges built, one of which was made out of the stones of the abandoned Beacon Hill reservoir, demolished in 1882.

By 1869 the north side of Beacon Street had been filled from Charles Street to approximately Clarendon Street and at this time a proposition was brought into the Legislature to change the location of the harbor line. The channel of the Charles at that time was about 2000 feet wide. The proposition was to cut it down to something between 300 and 1000 feet. A storm of protest at once arose and an examination of the situation at this time with reference to the basis of opposition may be helpful in understanding what followed.

Buildings had been erected by private parties on made land in the Beacon Hill district especially in the vicinity of Brimmer Street and on the north side of Beacon Street from Charles Street out toward Clarendon Street. It was boldly charged that the motive of those favoring the plan was to put the Commonwealth into land speculation to the great damage of those who had bought land with the understanding that they would be next to a great sheet of water as had been determined by the fixing of the harbor line at its then location. It was claimed that the principle of eminent domain did not apply because it was not a case of public



THE UNION BOAT CLUB HOUSE ON THE CHARLES, 1867



THE UNION BOAT CLUB HOUSE ON THE CHARLES, 1901

betterment, but rather an effort to put money into the coffers of the state.

One of the opposition arguments was that the buildings to be erected along the narrow channel would be entirely different from those that had been and would be erected along the then present harbor line. Not only would the wide sheet of water be gone, but the objectionable features such as sewage in the river would be increased with the result that cheap houses and business places would be erected, rather than fine dwellings, to the great detriment of dwellers and prospective dwellers in the Back Bay.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes was one of the leaders in the health forces. He said Boston had two lungs, one, the Common and Public Garden, the other, this Charles River expanse. The acceptance of the proposition meant cutting out one of the City's lungs. Another argument was based on the destruction of the natural scouring of the harbor and the forcing of the city into dredging to keep the harbor clear. Considerable emphasis was placed on the item of expense. Another sea wall would be necessary and filling-in done, the cost of which it was claimed would exceed anything the Commonwealth might get out of it, especially in view of the fact that the flats already open to filling would meet all needs for many years.

The opposition carried the day, for, though the position of the harbor line has been changed from time to time, the territory was closed to commercial enterprise and opened to development along artistic and recreational lines. This idea had been in the mind of many people for several years and it gained momentum with the passing of time. It began to take definite shape after the fixing of the harbor line of 1840 and culminated in the building of the Charles River dam.

A little previous to this date, in 1835, Jarvis Braman

erected at the "Bottom of Charles Street" a bathhouse and started a swimming school, institutions which were to serve the public and add to its enjoyment for a generation. The building was two stories high, eighty feet long and fifty feet wide and contained fifty bathing rooms, where salt tide water, either hot or cold was available. Among its attractions was a lunch counter. There were several public baths in those days, but this one seemed to have become most popular. Connected with this building was a large marked out space for a swimming school. This was 150 feet square and was in the nature of a basin anchored in the river. Mr. Braman had many pupils as the art of swimming was taught under safe conditions.

Some of our elders also recall a number of small bathhouses erected on piles, which could be removed and grounded up the river in winter time. For those who choose rowing and sailing, an opportunity for such sports was provided.

Another phase of the use of the Charles River Embankment as a recreation center was seen in the Charlesbank, as it was called, which was a part of the park system of the City of Boston. This park extended along the Charles between Craigie and Cambridge Bridges. It comprised about 10 acres.

The section for men and boys, provided in 1889, was off the Craigie Bridge end, where were dressing and bathing rooms in a suitable building. Outside, there was an open air gymnasium furnished with electric lights and so kept open to 9:30 p.m. daily. There was also a running track, toward the women's division of the park.

The section for the women and children was off Cambridge Street Bridge. The entrance was through a lodge or house, the lower floor of which was a waiting room, with locker rooms and baths, and the upper floor a large room used for evening classes in gymnastics and a play-



VIEW OF CHARLESBANK, 1886



CHARLESBANK AND GYMNASIUM, 1903

room for children on rainy days. This section was opened June 1, 1891.

Outside and beyond the Lodge, toward Charles Street, were three sand boxes for children, each accommodating 30 with their pails and shovels, which were furnished. Next beyond the sand boxes was the open air "Gym", twenty by seventy feet. This was surrounded by a high board fence and accommodated 75 to 125 girls, depending on the character of the work in process, classes or otherwise. It was provided with the usual swings, poles, travelling rings, etc. and the claim was made for the "Gym" that it was the first open air gymnasium for women in America. Beyond, toward Craigie Bridge, was a green playground for children, two hundred and sixty by one hundred and twenty feet, girded with a running track. In the late afternoon, children were excluded, and the gymnasium and track turned over to working girls and matrons, until one-half hour after sundown. All this Cambridge Street end as above described was for the exclusive use of women and children, boys being excluded on reaching the age of seven. For the first two years this enterprise was supported by private donations, but was later taken over by the city. It is still a part of the Boston Park System but not used as heretofore.

All classes and races were welcome and an effort was made to make it a school of good manners and morals. The park was open from June to November and the attendance in the women's division alone varied from 140,000 to 190,000 for a season.

The great step in the direction of making this section of Boston a recreation center was made in the construction of the Charles River dam in 1910. While sanitary reasons, of course, entered into the question, the leading thought in the minds of such advocates as James J. Storrow, Maj. Henry L. Higginson, President

Charles W. Eliot, and others was the creation of a beauty spot, a place for water sports, a playground for children, and a resort for adults, native and visitors, thus promoting the health and happiness of our people. Following the construction of the dam, there was a further fill-in of an average width of about 150 feet from the dam to Cottage Farm Bridge. Upon this was built a wide cement walk and Boston has its Esplanade. Here was the scene of many a pleasant stroll, but it was not a water park, for there were neither benches nor shade trees, and such a park was the aim of the promoters of the development. This later came with the creation of the Storrow Embankment, the story of which is told in the article on the Charles River Basin by Eugene C. Hultman appearing in this number.



THE "ESPLANADE", 1911

THE CHARLES RIVER BASIN

By HON. EUGENE C. HULTMAN

*Commissioner of the Metropolitan District
Commission*

A paper read before the Bostonian Society
October 17, 1939

Within the area of the Metropolitan District Commission limits, the length of the Charles River by the thread of its winding stream is nearly 40 miles to Boston Harbor, although the distance between these points measured as a straight line is approximately 18 miles. Crossing the river within these limits are more than 40 bridges, exclusive of railroad, aqueduct and foot bridges. These bridges are of many types, varying from simple bridges to bridges costing millions.

Most of the river bank is held in public ownership, either controlled by the cities and towns within which it is located, or by the state as part of the Metropolitan District Commission Parks Division. This control was acquired in order to preserve the beauty and recreative value of part of the river where natural beauty remained and below that point to create a new beauty and recreative area where changes incidental to the growth of city surroundings had destroyed natural attractiveness.

This talk will deal with the Charles River Basin, which is that portion of the river and its banks between the Watertown Dam and the Charles River Dam, and mainly between the Larz Anderson Bridge and the Charles River Dam.

Until 1910 the river was tidal and in many places disfigured by wretched buildings and rotting wharves and

landings. Bridges crossing the river were wooden pile structures. The idea of building a dam across the Charles River had been discussed since 1859. The river had a mean rise and fall of 9.6 feet, which at times of easterly winds and freshets was increased to 15 feet. The elevation of that part of Boston bordering the river is very low and it was not uncommon for cellars to be inundated by high tides. In the case of low tides unsightly and unsanitary mud flats and muddy shores were visible. This problem was studied by John R. Freeman, Chief Engineer for the Committee on Charles River Dam, a state commission. The Committee voted that "this Commission record its belief that the health and welfare of the community will be benefited by maintaining a water level as nearly as possible permanent in the Charles River between Craigie Bridge and the dam at Watertown, and its further belief that it is possible at this time to provide economically for such permanent level by structures and regulations which will secure for that river healthful conditions, improved commercial opportunities and greatly increased usefulness as a water-park." Today a permanent grade of 8 feet above mean low water is maintained at the dam. Maintaining of the river at this level removed all chance of water backing up and overflowing the banks. The creation of the Charles River Basin has given to the Metropolitan District Commission an open water-park area of 1000 acres in the heart of the most congested Metropolitan District; a water-park similar to the Alster Basin at Hamburg, Germany or the Waterfront Parkway in Chicago.

The problem of travel across the Charles River between Boston and Cambridge dates back to the days of the Puritans whose first means of communication between these cities was a ferry. This early proved inadequate and in 1662 the "Great Bridge" was built on the

site of the present Larz Anderson Bridge. This bridge was a large undertaking for the time and all the surrounding towns were called upon to pay a part of the construction and maintenance cost. The population of Boston was then about three thousand.

In 1640 a ferry from Boston to Charlestown was granted Harvard College and for 146 years the revenue was used "to defray the expense of tuition of indigent students." In 1785 John Hancock and others were granted the privilege of building a bridge on the site of the ferry, now the Charles River Bridge to City Square, Charlestown. The bridge was to be at least 40 feet wide with a 30-foot draw opening. Also, the corporation was required to pay annually 200 pounds to Harvard College, "saving to the college a reasonable annual compensation for the annual income of the ferry which it might have received had not the bridge been built." The bridge was opened to travel on June 17, 1786. This bridge proved to be such a financial success that in 1793 the West Boston Bridge, now called Longfellow Bridge, was built. The Chronicle of November 27 contained the following notice. "The West Boston Bridge was opened on Saturday last for passengers. This bridge for length, elegance and grandeur is not exceeded by any in the United States, if in any part of the world." The cost of the bridge and causeway as originally built was 23,000 pounds. In 1854 the West Boston Bridge was rebuilt, now being 50 feet wide. This was the structure referred to in Longfellow's poem "The Bridge." Incidentally the first street railway in Boston passed over this bridge on March 26, 1856.

The bridges that cross the Charles River, within the basin, are historically and sentimentally attached to the surroundings of the community. In going to the Harvard Stadium from Cambridge it is necessary to cross the Charles River over a bridge. This bridge, some-

times called the Stadium, was built by Larz Anderson as a memorial to his father Nicholas Longworth Anderson, Major General in the Civil War. The tablet on the bridge bears the following inscription:

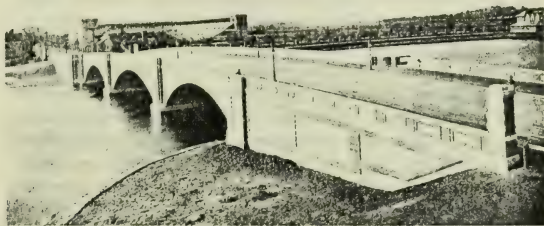
"May This Bridge Built in Memory of a Scholar and Soldier Connecting the College Yard and Playing Fields of Harvard Be An Ever Present Reminder to Students Passing Over It Of Loyalty to Country and Alma Mater and a Lasting Suggestion That They Should Devote Their Manhood Developed by Study and Play on the Banks of this River to the Nation and Its Needs."

The bridge is a three-arch reinforced concrete bridge with brick trimmings, supporting a 40-foot roadway and two 10-foot sidewalks. For a long time it has been used as a model by engineers and architects, not only for its structural design but also for its treatment of the surface details. The spandrel walls and panels are of concrete roughly picked, while the ring stones, belt course and corners are trimmed with red brick ground to the proper size and dimensions. The bridge was completed in 1915.

A few hundred feet downstream is the John Wingate Weeks Bridge. Many people consider this bridge the finest on the river. It was presented to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts by Harvard University which in turn had received it from the friends and associates of the late John W. Weeks, former Secretary of War. The Weeks bridge is in harmony with its environments, connecting the new Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration on the Boston side of the river with the dormitories on the Cambridge side. The bridge conforms architecturally to the traditional Harvard Colonial Architecture. Because the bridge is used only as a footbridge, stairs on either side of the bridge lead to a raised walk. A feature of the Weeks Bridge is an underground service tunnel that carries steam and elec-



THE BRIDGE BEFORE THE LARZ ANDERSON BRIDGE



THE LARZ ANDERSON BRIDGE
Completed 1915

tricity from a power house on the Cambridge side through the bridge to the new Business School on the other side.

Downstream from the Weeks Bridge in their respective order are the Western Avenue, River Street, Cottage Farm, Harvard, Longfellow Bridges and the Charles River Dam. The original bridges were of the type built in the days of the old horse cars. Though hardly things of beauty, these bridges had faithfully served their purpose. Being wooden structures, they required constant attention and strengthening. They have all been rebuilt and are now modern bridges based upon sound design and good taste.

The longest of these bridges is the Harvard Bridge which is 2166 feet in length. From this bridge one can obtain a remarkable view of the river and its immediate surroundings. In the spring the sidewalks of the bridge are crowded with people cheering their favorite college crew. In the evening the river is bewitching with its thousands of lights bordering the river, sparkling in the water.

These bridges all connect on the Cambridge side of the river with Memorial Drive which follows along the Cambridge bank of the basin from the Charles River Dam to Mt. Auburn Street, a distance of about 5-1/4 miles. Because of its situation on the river bank it is an ideal location for a traffic artery. Through much of its length it carries from one to four of the numbered through routes for passenger automobiles. At its junction with Cottage Farm Bridge there is a heavy turning movement in addition to cross traffic. Long delays were inevitable, particularly during the rush hours. It was therefore desirable to construct an overpass and traffic circle to relieve congestion. The results are now visible as the structure nears completion. The design was developed in the traditional warm Harvard influence. Outside walls on the overpass have a red brick face between

granite base course and coping. The total length of the overpass is about 1100 feet. There are two roadways each 22 feet wide with a central dividing strip 3 feet wide. The surrounding grounds are now being landscaped. The overpass and traffic circle will be illuminated by sodium lights. It is to be noted that on the 8-1/2 miles of sodium-illuminated Oakland bridge crossing San Francisco Bay in California, the night accident rate approaches the day accident rate. It is not amiss to state that the first installation of sodium lighting in the United States was on a Metropolitan District Parkway.

For many years there had been increased demands for a fuller development of the Charles River Basin for recreational purposes. This agitation reached a climax when the Massachusetts Legislature in 1928 passed a resolve enabling a special commission of five members to "investigate means and methods of making the Charles River Basin more safe, suitable and attractive for recreation and civic welfare purposes." The special commission report to the 1929 Legislature was most favorable and it was not long after that appropriations were made to carry out a comprehensive plan for the beautification and improvement of the Charles River Basin. A gift of \$1,000,000. was made available by Mrs. James J. Storrow, contingent upon Legislative appropriations. It was decided that the banks of the basin should be developed with parks, playgrounds, bathing beaches, promenades, wide lawns and tree shaded paths, and that the river was to be made safer and more attractive for boating and water sports.

Prior to the Charles River Basin Improvements, boating enthusiasts had protested at the roughness of the water. The prevailing winds are southwesterly and the perpendicular stone walls along the Boston side of the river reflected back rather than absorbed the wave action of the river and made canoeing, sculling and other forms



LOWER END, MT. VERNON STREET, 1904
Before Construction of Embankment



BACK STREET, BETWEEN BERKELEY AND CLARENDON
STREETS, 1904

of boating unsafe or impossible. If smooth water was to be obtained, it would be necessary to remove this wall and construct a sloping beach. The Cambridge wall would not have to be disturbed because of the prevailing winds.

The development of the banks of the basin consisted in the widening of the esplanade on the Boston side of the basin from the Charles River Dam to the Cottage Farm Bridge. Borings were taken in the basin and showed that good material was available for most of the fill. This was fortunate, not only in the great saving in the cost of the improvement, but in maintaining approximately the same cross sectional area of waterway. The filling material was pumped from the bed of the basin by hydraulic dredges. The basin was filled in such a way as to make the shore line interesting. At the lower end of the basin near the Union Boat Club a boat haven with breakwater was constructed; while near Exeter Street and Fairfield Street an island was constructed with ornamental foot bridges on both ends, forming a lagoon 1000 feet long and 240 feet wide. The remaining shore line was built in an irregular line. An area of about 40 acres of esplanade was added by this widening. After this fill had settled, the area was loamed, graded and seeded, and shore protection laid. A variety of 1200 trees were planted, including: Linden, Red Oak, Pin Oak, Norway Maple, Sycamore Maple, Buttonwood and White Willow. There are 24 varieties of shrubs, with a total of 12,000 plantings. They include such familiar and attractive species as forsythia, spirea, honeysuckle, lilac, privet, dogwood, sumac, bush cranberry and devil's walking stick, all arranged in an attractive grouping. Walks are laid out in an interesting pattern and lead to Overlooks. Seats are provided for those who tire or wish to sit and enjoy the surroundings. In honor of a family who by their activities did so much to create this

embankment, the Massachusetts Legislature has named the area between the Charles River Dam and the Cottage Farm Bridge the "Storrow Memorial Embankment" and suitable tablets have been placed along the embankment.

That the water has been made smoother and safer for boating has been attested by the number of people who now use the river. Massachusetts Institute of Technology has constructed a boat house and float on the Cambridge side of the river and hundreds of Technology students now enjoy sailing. A new crew enthusiast is Boston University. There are several new yacht clubs on the river, with increased interest in the boat houses catering to private and college rowing. A national regatta for outboard racing is held on the river every summer and new world records are being made on the smooth and quiet waters of the Charles River Basin. Model boat racing in the Lagoon has grown to such an extent that a Model Boat House and Recreation Building was recently completed at the Lagoon between Exeter and Fairfield Streets.

As a result of all these improvements maintenance has become an increasingly important factor. During the summer months grass areas are cut every five days and watered. The park areas are cleaned daily of papers and the river bank kept clean of rubbish. All trees and shrubs are sprayed several times during the year to safeguard against all kinds of insects. Thousands of additional shrubs have been planted. During the winter months trees and shrubs are pruned.

Boating and sailings are not the only activities in this water-park. The bath house at Magazine Beach on the Cambridge bank has recently been modernized and reconstructed. Although the condition of the water is not as good as it could be, many thousands bathe at this beach. The Speedway track above the Stadium is kept



CHARLES RIVER BASIN, 1893, BEFORE IMPROVEMENTS WERE MADE,
LOOKING TOWARD THE STATE HOUSE



CHARLES RIVER BASIN, JULY 31, 1935, AFTER COMPLETION OF
IMPROVEMENTS, LOOKING TOWARD HARVARD BRIDGE

in good condition and well attended matinees and horse shows are held by the Metropolitan Driving Club during the winter, spring and fall. At the present time the Metropolitan Driving Club is constructing a new club house to replace the old club house destroyed by fire. In the winter when the river is frozen, ice skating is popular. In the past a temporary house has been erected for the skaters at the Lagoon. The new Model Boat House and Recreation Building will be a convenience for skaters. The ice is kept clean of snow and is planed and sprinkled when needed.

For eleven years the annual series of summer symphony concerts have been presented at the Music Shell on the Storrow Memorial Embankment, near the foot of Mount Vernon Street. These concerts are played by a group of members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and are supported by public subscription. The concerts are well attended. It is estimated that more than 200,000 people attended the concerts this past season. Two special concerts for children were given last summer. A new granite music shell is now being constructed through the generosity of the Maria Hatch Fund. The first shell was of wood, the second of steel and were temporary. The new shell will be of permanent construction.

The Charles River Basin is carefully restricted by the Metropolitan District Commission. On Memorial Drive old buildings are gradually being torn down and rebuilt. New buildings such as the Boston Blacking Manufacturing Company and the Lever Brothers Office Building add to the attractiveness of the drive. By no means is this beautiful water-park complete. New bridges will be built as they are needed. Buildings and structures in harmony with the surroundings are constantly being erected. Roads and approaches bordering the river are being reconstructed and landscaped. The

attendant waiting as well as
a group of men in the
background. The man in the
foreground is wearing a dark
coat and a hat.

There is a group of men in the
background. The man in the
foreground is wearing a dark
coat and a hat.

The man in the foreground is wearing a dark
coat and a hat.

of a group of men in the
background. The man in the
foreground is wearing a dark
coat and a hat.

of a group of men in the
background. The man in the
foreground is wearing a dark
coat and a hat.

colleges are making additions to their buildings on the river. Everything is being done to make and keep the Charles River Basin one of the finest water-parks in the world.

The unsanitary condition of the water in the Basin is an increasing and serious problem which must be solved in the near future. The Basin was intended to be a body of fresh water supplied by the natural flow of the Charles River with intercepting sewers on both the Boston and Cambridge banks. So many of the municipalities bordering the Charles River are using parts of the watershed for public water supplies that the flow of the river is very much diminished. Again, the original intercepting sewers built on the banks have outlived the time for which their capacity was computed, and at times much raw sewage is discharged into the diminished flow of river with the result that the water of the basin is in a dangerously polluted condition.

The solution of this problem is either to stop the municipalities using the water of the Charles River watershed or enlarging the system of intercepting sewers. Probably the best results would be by a combination of these remedies.

MEMBERSHIP LIST

DECEMBER 31, 1939

LIFE MEMBERS

Abbe, Henry Thayer
Abbot, Edward Stanley
Abbott, Horace Porter
Aldrich, Harry Macfarland
Allan, Mrs. Bryce
Allen, Frank Gilman
Allen, Fred
Allen, Gardner Weld
Ames, Daniel Eugene
Ames, John Stanley
Amory, William
Andrews, Barrett
Appleton, William Sumner
Archer, Gleason Leonard
Armstrong, George Robert
Ashley, Miss Edith Mary
Atwood, David Edgar
Avery, Elisha Lathrop
Ayer, Charles Fanning
Babcock, Mrs. Samuel G.
Bacon, Lester Manning
Bacon, Paul Valentine
Badger, Wallis Ball
Bailey, Harry Louis
Balch, John
Bankart, Laurence Hardy
Barber, William Lyman

Barbour, Thomas
Barker, Mrs. Charles Miller
Barlow, Charles Lowell
Barnes, Charles Benjamin
Barry, Charles Stoddard
Barry, George Thomas
Barry, Mrs. John Lincoln, Sr.
Bartlett, Ralph Sylvester
Bassett, Josiah Colby
Beal, William Fields
Bell, Elliston Herbert
Bell, Stoughton
Bennett, March Gilman
Beyer, Harry Green
Bicknell, William Jackson
Binney, Henry Prentice
Binnian, Walter Babcock
Blake, George Baty
Blaney, Dwight
Blood, Arthur Kimball
Bodwell, William Pearle
Bolster, Wilfred
Born, Christian Eckhardt
Bowditch, Arthur Hunnewell
Bradlee, Frederick Josiah
Bray, Mrs. Mary Tourtellot
Bremer, John Lewis

- Brennan, Mrs. James D.
 Bridge, Frederick William
 Briggs, Lloyd Vernon
 Brigham, Arthur Wells
 Brooks, Gorham
 Brown, Miss Belle Gilman
 Brown, Davenport
 Brown, Frank Chouteau
 Brown, Harold Haskell
 Brown, Leroy Sunderland
 Brown, Percy Whiting
 Brown, Reginald W. Plummer
 Brown, Walter Jackson
 Brown, Willard Dalrymple
 Bryan, John Stewart
 Buerkel, John Frederick
 Buffum, Adelbert Edgar
 Burgess, Miss Caroline Palmer
 Burgess, Miss Martha Palmer
 Burgess, Mrs. Theodore P.
 Burgoyne, Stephen Cain
 Burnhome, Clement Meyer
 Byrnes, Timothy Edward
 Cabot, George Edward
 Campbell, Mrs. Emily Howe
 Carlton, Charles Elijah
 Case, Miss Louise Williams
 Case, Miss Marian Roby
 Castle, Henry Clark
 Chamberlain, Allen
 Chase, Philip Putnam
 Cheney, Benjamin Pierce
 Child, Dudley Richards
 Clapp, Clift Rogers
 Clark, Davis Wasgatt, Jr.
 Clark, Forrester Andrew
 Clark, George Oliver
 Clark, Joseph Payson
 Clarke, Henry Martyn
 Clarke, Hermann Frederick
 Cleveland, Frank Ernest
 Coady, James David
 Cobb, David Francis
 Codman, Ogden
 Cole, Mrs. Gertrude Spedding
 Colley, William Edgar
 Comer, Miss Josephine Sarah
 Condit, Miss Louise
 Constable, Mrs. William
 Coolidge, Amory
 Coolidge, Charles Allerton, Jr.
 Cordner, Miss Caroline Parkman
 Cotting, Charles Edward
 Covell, Borden
 Cox, Guy Wilbur
 Crane, Walter Sanger
 Crosby, Mrs. Edward Harold
 Crowell, Henry Ellsworth
 Crownshield, Francis Boardman
 Cummings, Thomas Cahill
 Curley, James Michael
 Curren, Arthur George
 Curtis, Charles Pelham
 Curtiss, Frederic Haines
 Cutler, Charles Francis
 Cutter, Victor Macomber
 Damon, Arthur Herbert
 Dana, Harold Ward
 Danker, Daniel Joseph
 Danker, Daniel Joseph, Jr.
 Davis, Albert Milton
 Davis, Howard Clark
 Day, Hilbert Francis
 De Windt, Mrs. Clara
 Dillingham, Norman S.
 Dodge, Laurence Paine
 Dooley, William Joseph
 Dorr, Mrs. Benjamin H.
 Dorr, George Bucknam
 Draper, Eben Sumner
 Dreyfus, Carl
 Drinkwater, Horace Rogers
 Dunham, Otis Emerson
 Dwinnell, Clifton Howard, Jr.

Dysart, Robert
 Eaton, Frederick William
 Eaton, William Storer
 Eliot, Christopher Rhodes
 Ellery, William
 Elliott, Byron K.
 Emerson, Frederick Lincoln
 Emerson, Merton Leslie
 Endicott, Henry
 Endicott, Mrs. Henry
 Endicott, William
 English, John Stephen
 Enslin, Mrs. Kate Valentine
 Esterbrook, Miss Edith Marsh
 Eustis, Miss Mary St. Barbe
 Everett, Henry Coffin
 Fearing, George Richmond
 Fenno, Mrs. L. Carteret
 Field, Fred Tarbell
 Field, William Henry
 Fish, Miss Margaret A.
 Fiske, Miss Gertrude
 Fitzgerald, John Francis
 Fitzgerald, William Francis
 Fletcher, Frederick Charles
 Flower, Albert
 Floyd, Charles Harold
 Fogg, Edward Clinton
 Forbes, William Stuart
 Fosdick, Frederick Woodbury
 Foss, Leon Frederic
 Foster, Hatherly
 Fowler, Robert
 French, Edward Sanborn
 Frothingham, Mrs. Louis A.
 Frothingham, Randolph
 Frothingham, Thomas Goddard
 Gagnebin, Charles Louis
 Gallagher, Daniel Joseph
 Gardner, George Peabody, Jr.
 Garfield, Irvin McDowell
 Gilman, Osmon Burnap

Ginn, Miss Susan Jane
 Glasser, Eli Alexander
 Gleason, Edward Hollis
 Godbold, Miss Caroline Agnes
 Goldthwait, Joel Ernest
 Gould, Marshall Hopkins
 Grabill, Ethelbert Vincent
 Grant, Mrs. Addie Kimball
 Gray, Mrs. Horace
 Gray, Roland
 Green, Philip Arthur
 Greene, Mrs. C. Nichols
 Grew, Edward Wigglesworth
 Grew, Joseph Clark
 Griffin, Trescott
 Griffith, Norman Hathaway
 Grinnell, Frank Washburn
 Grozier, Richard
 Guild, Courtenay
 Guild, Miss Sarah Louisa
 Hadley, Amos Irving
 Hall, Charles Howard
 Halloran, Frank Rupert
 Harding, Francis Austin
 Hartt, Mrs. Augusta Batchelder
 Hathaway, Edgar F.
 Hemenway, Augustus
 Henderson, Charles William, Jr.
 Henderson, Francis Freeman
 Henry, Andrew Kidder
 Henshaw, Samuel
 Herrick, Robert Frederick
 Hersey, Frank Wilson Cheney
 Hill, Adams Sherman
 Hill, Donald McKay
 Hinckley, Freeman
 Hirshberg, Abraham S.
 Hitchcock, Frank Tenney
 Hollingsworth, Valentine
 Holmes, Edward Jackson
 Holmes, Robert Jameson
 Holmes, Samuel
 Hooper, Mrs. William

- Hopper, Ralph Waldo Emerson
 Hoppin, Charles Parker
 Horn, Everett Byron
 Hornblower, Henry
 Hornblower, Mrs. Hattie F.
 Hornblower, Ralph
 Houghton, Clement Stevens
 Houser, Mrs. Horace M.
 Howe, Mark Antony DeWolfe
 Hubbard, Paul Mascarene
 Humphrey, Henry Bauer
 Hunnewell, Francis Welles
 Hunnewell, James Melville
 Hunter, Herbert Forester
 Hurlburt, Mrs. Edna Adams
 Hutchinson, James Abbott
 Hyslop, Samuel
 Jackson, Dugald C.
 Jackson, James
 Jackson, Joseph Riggs, Jr.
 Jackson, Thomas
 Jacobs, Mrs. Garrie Holmes Varney
 James, Arthur Holmes
 Jenks, Frederic Angier
 Jenks, Henry Angier
 Jenney, Charles Stoddard
 Jewell, Theodore Edson
 Jewett, James Richards
 Johnson, Arthur Stoddard
 Jones, Arthur Morse
 Jones, Miss Kathrine
 Jones, Matt Bushnell
 Jones, Nathaniel Royal
 Joy, Mrs. Franklin L.
 Joy, John Henry
 Karolik, Mrs. Martha Catherine
 Keep, Charles Manning
 Kellen, William Vail
 Kent, Mrs. Alice Cotting
 Kilburn, Warren Silver
 Kiley, John Coleman
 Kimball, Henry Horton
 Kimball, Mrs. May Dickinson
 Kimpton, Arthur Ronald
 Kittredge, Edward Holmes
 Knight, Arthur Stearns
 Knowles, Lucius James
 Lacy, Mrs. Agnes E.
 Lamb, Mrs. Horatio Appleton
 Lane, John William
 Lang, Howard Witherell
 Laughlin, Mrs. Harriet Minot
 Lawrence, John Silsbee
 Lawton, Charles Kimball
 Lawton, Herbert
 Leatherbee, Mrs. Albert T.
 Lee, George Cabot
 Lee, Mrs. Joseph, Sr.
 Leland, Edmund Francis
 Leman, John Howard
 Lesh, Henry Frederick
 Leveroni, Frank
 Lewis, George
 Lombard, Edward Whittier
 Long, Harry Vinton
 Loring, Augustus Peabody, Jr.
 Loring, Miss Katherine Peabody
 Lothrop, Francis Bacon
 Lothrop, Miss Mary B.
 Loud, Joseph Prince
 Lovett, Arthur Trevitt
 Lowell, Miss Lucy
 Luce, Stephen Blecker
 Luitwieler, Clarence Seward
 Lunt, William Wallace
 Lynch, Miss Cynthia Washburn
 Lynch, Henry Hawley
 Madden, Michael Lester
 Mann, Frank Chester
 Marston, John Pitts
 Mason, Henry Lowell
 Matthews, Albert
 May, Frederick Goddard
 May, Richard Arnold

Mayer, Richard
 McCarthy, Joseph Edward
 McCarthy, Louis Blalock
 McClennen, Edward Francis
 McDonough, Charles Andrew
 McGarry, John Joseph
 McLaughlin, Edward Aloysius, Jr.
 Merrill, Albert Rowe
 Merrill, Keith
 Merrill, Sherburn Moses
 Merrill, Mrs. Sherburn M.
 Milmore, Norville Livingston
 Mixer, Charles Galloupe
 Moriarty, George Andrews
 Morison, Samuel Eliot
 Morrison, Miss Marie Jessie
 Morse, Erving Plumer
 Morse, Glenn Tilley
 Morse, Julius Carol
 Murphy, Mrs. Ray Slater
 Muther, Lorenz Francis
 Newhall, Elbridge Kimball
 Newton, Clarence Lucian
 Niles, Irving Harris
 Noble, John
 Noyes, Charles F.
 Noyes, James Atkins
 Nutting, George Hale
 O'Brien, Walter Augustine
 O'Connell, Joseph Francis
 Paine, George Lyman
 Paine, Mrs. James L.
 Paine, John Adams
 Paine, Mrs. Richard C.
 Paine, Mrs. Robert Treat, 2nd
 Palmer, William Lincoln
 Parker, Augustin Hamilton
 Parker, Miss Eleanor Stanley
 Parker, Herman
 Parker, James Phillips
 Parker, William Stanley
 Parkhurst, Miss Clara Burnham

Parkhurst, Lewis
 Parsons, Birney Cleaves
 Parsons, William Edwin
 Partridge, Albert L.
 Patten, George Amory
 Peabody, Miss Amelia
 Peabody, Charles Livingston
 Peabody, Harold
 Pearce, Arthur Paul
 Pearson, Arthur Emmons
 Perkins, John Forbes
 Perry, Lucius Manning
 Perry, Miss Margaret
 Peters, Paul Anthony
 Phillips, James Duncan
 Phillips, Stephen W.
 Phillips, William
 Pickman, Dudley Leavitt, Jr.
 Pierce, Walworth
 Pierce, Mrs. Wallace L.
 Pigeon, Richard
 Plimpton, Theodore Barnet
 Potter, Arnold Stuart
 Pratt, Herbert Gale
 Pratt, Walter Merriam
 Preston, William Dean
 Proctor, Mrs. Charles Anderson
 Proctor, George Newton
 Proctor, Mrs. George Newton
 Proctor, H. Harrison
 Prouty, Gardner Wheelock
 Pushee, George Durant
 Putnam, George
 Putnam, Miss Elizabeth
 Quimby, Carl Noyes
 Ratshesky, Abraham Captain
 Rawson, Miss Adelle
 Rawson, Edward Lincoln
 Read, Harold C.
 Reed, Miss Emily Spaulding
 Rice, John Clark
 Rich, Everett Blaine

Richardson, Edward Bridge
 Richardson, William King
 Richmond, Ralph Sumner
 Rogers, Dudley Pickman
 Rogers, Robert
 Rome, Charles Abraham
 Runkle, John Cornelius
 Russell, Richard Spofford
 St. Amant, George William
 Saltonstall, Mrs. Eleanor
 Saltonstall, Richard
 Sampson, Charles Edward
 Sampson, Mrs. Robert de W.
 Searle, John Endicott
 Sears, Miss Clara Endicott
 Sears, Miss Evelyn
 Sears, George Gray
 Sears, Harold Carney
 Sears, Henry Darrah
 Sears, Henry Francis
 Sears, Herbert Mason
 Sears, Richard Dudley
 Sewall, Miss Jane
 Seybolt, Robert Francis
 Sharp, Mrs. Virginia Guild
 Shattuck, George Cheever
 Shattuck, Henry Lee
 Shaw, Henry Southworth
 Shaw, Mrs. Sarah Pemberton
 Shepard, Finley Johnson
 Sherrard, Glenwood John
 Sherry, Frank Eaton
 Shultis, Newton
 Shuman, Edwin Arthur
 Shumway, Franklin Peter
 Sias, Mrs. Alice Evelyn
 Slater, Mrs. Mabel Hunt
 Sleeper, Stephen Westcott
 Smith, Fitz-Henry, Jr.
 Smith, Francis Edward
 Smith, Frederick Morton
 Smith, George Willard

Smith, Louis Carter
 Snow, Franklin Augustus
 Solberg, John Chester
 Sparrell, William Rogerson
 Spaulding, John Taylor
 Sprague, Phineas Shaw
 Sprague, Phineas Warren
 Stearns, Foster Waterman
 Stevens, Nathaniel
 Stone, Charles Augustus
 Stone, Malcolm Bowditch
 Storrow, Mrs. Helen Osborne
 Stowell, Edmund Channing
 Streeter, Edward Clark
 Sturdy, Mrs. Harry Peirce
 Sweet, Homer N.
 Swift, George Hastings
 Swift, Jesse Gilbert
 Sylvester, Edmund Quincy
 Talbot, Miss Marion
 Taylor, Amos Leavitt
 Taylor, Charles Henry
 Taylor, Charles Henry, Jr.
 Taylor, Moseley
 Taylor, William Herbert
 Taylor, William Osgood
 Thacher, Louis Bartlett
 Thacher, Thomas Chandler
 Thayer, Mrs. E. R.
 Thompson, Ralph Emerson
 Thorndike, Augustus
 Todd, Thomas
 Tozzer, Alfred Marston
 Tudor, Mrs. Henry D.
 Tufts, Leonard
 Tyler, Edward Royal
 Underwood, Mrs. Elizabeth Farley
 Underwood, Miss Mabel Whitney
 Underwood, Miss Mary Robinson
 Underwood, Miss Sophia Amelia
 Vaughan, Miss Bertha Hallowell
 Wadsworth, Mrs. Alexander F.
 Wadsworth, Eliot

Walcott, Robert
 Walker, Charles Cobb
 Walsh, David Ignatius
 Wardwell, Jacob Otis
 Warren, Edward Ross
 Warren, Joseph
 Warren, Ralph Lambert
 Washburn, Frederic Augustus
 Webber, Franklin Roscoe
 Webber, John Whiting
 Webster, Edwin Sibley
 Welch, Charles Alfred, 2d.
 Welch, Edward Sohier
 Wellington, Miss Anna Colburn
 Wellman, Arthur Holbrook
 Wells, Channing M.
 Wells, Mrs. Emily Walker
 Wells, Wellington
 Wendell, Barrett, Jr.
 West, Herbert Thomas
 Wetherbee, Winthrop
 Wetherbee, Winthrop, Jr.
 Wetmore, Valentine Cecil Bruce
 Wheelwright, Mrs. Elizabeth Boott
 Whidden, Stephen Hampden
 Whitcher, Frank Weston
 Whitcomb, Howard

White, Austin Treadwell
 Whiting, Walter Rogers
 Whitman, Allen Hiram
 Whitman, Hendricks Hallett
 Whitney, Theodore Train, Jr.
 Whittier, Albert Rufus
 Whittier, Charles Woodbury
 Wigglesworth, Mrs. George
 Wight, Delano
 Willcutt, William Bacon
 Williams, Mrs. Arthur
 Williams, Holden Pierce
 Williams, Horace Dudley Hall
 Winkley, Hobart William
 Winsor, Frederic
 Winsor, Miss Mary Pickard
 Wise, Arthur Chamberlin
 Withington, Mrs. Charles Francis
 Wolcott, Oliver
 Wood, Orrin Grout
 Woodbury, John
 Woodward, Percy Emmons
 Woodworth, Herbert Grafton
 Worcester, Elwood
 Worcester, Joseph Ruggles
 Worthen, Nathaniel Treat
 Young, Edmund Sanford

ANNUAL MEMBERS

Abbott, Gordon, Jr.	Bishop, Mrs. Elias B.
Adams, Miss Eleanora Dean	Blake, Arthur
Adams, Norman Illsley	Blaney, Miss Emily Frances
Adams, Theodore Parker	Bliss, Elmer Jared
Alden, Stephen P.	Booth, George Francis
Aldrich, William Truman	Born, Mrs. C. Christian
Allen, Mrs. Ellen M. R.	Bradlee, Edward Chamberlin
Allen, William Lothrop	Bradley, Miss Abby A.
Amory, John Singleton	Bradley, Joseph Gardner
Amory, Roger	Bradley, Richards Merry
Amory, Miss Susan Cushing	Brewer, Robert Dubois
Anderson, Elbridge Roberts	Brickley, Bartholomew A.
Andrews, Mrs. Fannie Fern	Brooks, Mrs. Gorham
Andrews, Miss Katharine H.	Brown, Mrs. Edwin P.
Anthony, Nathan	Brown, Miss Elizabeth Lyman
Apthorp, Leonard Foster	Brown, George Edwin
Atkinson, Edward Williams	Brown, Howard Kinmouth
Atwood, Joel Harold	Brown, Mrs. Jennie Glover
Austin, Mrs. Walter	Bucklin, Mrs. Helen Cobb
Ayer, Nathaniel Farwell	Bulfinch, Francis Vaughan
Babcock, Samuel G.	Burgess, James Atwood
Babson, Francis Morrill	Burnham, Miss Helen Clark
Bachrach, Louis Fabian	Burr, Allston
Bacon, Charles Edward	Burrage, Miss Elsie Aldrich
Baker, John Malcolm	Burt, Arthur Holton
Barker, Mrs. Walter S.	Bushnell, Robert Tyng
Baylies, George Upham	Cabot, William Brooks
Beal, Boylston Adams	Cabot, Mrs. Samuel
Beals, George C.	Calder, Philip Raymond
Beebe, Lucius	Callan, Mrs. Mary Hemenway
Bell, Tilton Stuart	Caner, Mrs. G. Colket
Benner, Miss Frances Z. T.	Carter, Clarence Howard
Bentley, George William, Jr.	Carter, Hubert Lazell
Berkowitz, Hyman C.	Casselberry, Clarence Marmaduke
Best, William Hall	Channing, Walter
Bird, Mrs. Charles Sumner	Chase, Mrs. Percy
Bird, Mrs. Elizabeth Bowditch	Cheever, David
Birmingham, Charles Aloysius	Church, Frederic Cameron, Jr.

Claflin, Mrs. Adams Davenport
 Clark, Mrs. Susan Day
 Clarke, George Kuhn
 Cloues, William Jacob
 Conant, James Bryant
 Condit, Sears Byron
 Connolly, Eugene Thomas
 Coolidge, Francis Lowell
 Coolidge, John Templeman
 Coolidge, Thomas Jefferson
 Copeland, Mrs. William Adams
 Courtney, Mrs. Dorothy Morgan
 Cox, Charles Marshall
 Cram, Ralph Adams
 Croghan, John Timothy
 Crosby, John Crawford
 Curtis, Laurence, 2d.
 Curtis, Louis
 Cushing, Mrs. H. W.
 Cutler, Miss Anna Williams
 Dalton, Henry Rogers
 Damon, Harry Franklin
 Dana, Gorham
 Dane, Ernest Blaney
 Danielson, Richard Ely
 Davenport, Charles Milton
 Davis, Frank Stillman
 Davis, Harold Stearns
 Davis, Harrison Merrill
 Davis, Herbert Tolman
 Davis, Lincoln
 Davis, William Lincoln
 Decrow, Miss Marion Louise
 Dewick, Frank Augustine
 Dodge, Robert Gray
 Downes, James Edward
 Dumaine, Frederic Christopher
 Dunbar, Ralph Walton
 Dunn, Mrs. Edward J.
 Durrell, Harold Clarke
 Eager, Miss Mabel Tower
 Eastman, Ralph Mason

Ebersole, J. Franklin
 Eliot, Amory
 Elliott, Mrs. John
 Ellis, Alexander
 Ellis, Emmons Raymond
 Emerson, Robert Leonard
 Emery, Mrs. Annita Paine
 Emmons, Mrs. Robert W.
 Eustis, James Williams
 Ewing, Mrs. Charles
 Farley, John W.
 Farnham, Edwin Emery
 Farrar, Frederick Albert
 Fearing, Mrs. George R.
 Ferris, William Marsh, Jr.
 Fillmore, Earl Foster
 Finney, William Alfred
 Fish, Erland Frederick
 Fisher, Mrs. Richard T.
 Flanders, Wallace Farnsworth
 Flood, Frederick Arthur
 Folsom, Charles Ingalls
 Forbes, Alexander
 Forbes, Allan
 Forbes, Miss Dorothy
 Forbes, Mrs. Waldo Emerson
 Ford, Jeremiah D. M.
 Foster, Charles Henry Wheelwright
 Foster, Frederick
 Fox, Charles James
 Fox, Walter Sylvanus
 French, Allen
 Friedman, Lee Max
 Frost, Edward J.
 Frothingham, C. Mifflin
 Frothingham, Mrs. Randolph
 Gannett, Mrs. William Whitworth
 Gardner, Mrs. Philip
 Gifford, Josiah Hayward
 Gilbert, Miss Clara Culver
 Gilbert, Carl Joyce
 Goodspeed, Charles Eliot

Gordon, Terry Bockover
 Graves, Miss Louise Britton
 Gray, Joseph Phelps
 Greener, George Courtright
 Greenough, Henry Vose
 Ham, Robert Lyman
 *Harris, Miss Elizabeth
 Hart, Albert Bushnell
 Hart, William Parker
 Hastings, Clifford Bicknell
 Hawes, Miss Marion Augusta
 Hayward, Miss Frances
 Heard, Mrs. Charles S.
 Hedge, Henry Rogers
 Hedge, William Russell
 Henderson, James Dougald
 Hepburn, Andrew Hopewell
 Herrick, Robert Frederick, Jr.
 Hersee, David Evans
 Herter, Christian Archibald
 Hill, Arthur Dehon
 Hitchcock, William Harold
 Hobart, Mrs. Edward
 Hobbs, Franklin Warren
 Hobson, Miss Dorothy M.
 Holcombe, Arthur Norman
 Hollingsworth, Amor
 Hollnagel, Herbert P.
 Hood, Frederic Clarke
 Hook, Frank Woodbury
 Horsford, Miss Cornelia C. F.
 Hough, Charles Thacher
 Hovey, Philip Rogers
 Howes, Mrs. Alice Maude
 Howes, Mrs. Joseph Curtis
 Howie, David Heath
 Hubbard, Miss Mary
 Hunneman, Carleton
 Hunneman, Miss Ida
 Hurlburt, Henry Francis, Jr.
 Hussey, John Frederick
 *Deceased

Hutchins, Mrs. Edward Webster
 Iasigi, Miss Mary Vitalis
 Jackson, Robert Tracy
 Jeffries, William Augustus
 Johnson, Miss Harriet Everard
 Jones, Mrs. Daniel Fiske
 Josselyn, Albert Ellsworth
 Kaan, Frank Warton
 Kaplan, Jacob Joseph
 Keller, Carl Tilden
 Keyes, Miss Mary E.
 King, Tarrant P.
 Kittredge, George Lyman
 Knapp, Charles Sanford
 Knowles, John Appleton
 Kurth, William Julius
 Kyle, George Alexander
 Lamb, Miss Rosamond
 Lanning, Mrs. Edward
 Lawrence, William
 Lawton, Mrs. Herbert
 Little, Leon M.
 Locke, Wilbur Sargent
 Loder, Halsey Beach
 Lombard, Mrs. Percival H.
 Longley, Edmund Waters
 Lothrop, Mrs. Alice
 Lothrop, Thornton Kirkland
 Lovell, Philip Gray
 Lowell, Mrs. Guy
 Lowry, Maxwell John
 Lyman, George Hinckley
 Lyon, George Armstrong
 MacRae, Mrs. Marian Leslie
 Macomber, Frank Gair
 Maddison, Arthur Neville
 Maginnis, Charles Donagh
 Main, Charles Thomas
 Mann, Miss Gertrude Whitney
 Marden, Philip Sanford
 Mark, Edward Laurens
 Mason, Arthur Ellery

Mason, Miss Fanny Peabody
 Mason, Mrs. Harold F.
 Mather, Eugene Holmes
 McElwain, James Franklin
 McElwain, Mrs. Mary Barton
 McIntire, Allyn Brewster
 McIntire, Frederick May
 McKay, Nichols Litchfield
 Mead, Mrs. Frederick Sumner
 Merriam, John McKinstry
 Mintz, Herman Arthur
 Mock, Emanuel Elias
 Moors, Arthur Wendell
 Moors, John Farwell
 Morgan, John Pierpont
 Morgan, Paul Beagary
 Morris, Mrs. Robert H.
 Morse, Horace Henry
 Mumford, George Saltonstall, Jr.
 Munroe, Larra Watson
 Myerson, Mrs. Dorothy Loman
 Nash, Chauncey Cushing
 Newell, Franklin Spilman
 Newman, Mrs. Samuel J.
 Nichols, Humphrey Turner
 Nichols, Philip
 Norcross, William Womersley
 Nowell, Ames
 Noyes, James Beaumont
 Noyes, Miss Penelope Barker
 Ober, Charles Edward
 O'Connell, Patrick Augustine
 O'Connell, William Henry
 Otis, Charles
 Paine, Robert Treat
 Palmer, Bradley Webster
 Park, Charles Edwards
 Pecker, Miss Annie Josephine
 Peers, Kester Jennings
 Pfaelzer, Mrs. Franklin T.
 Pierce, Myron Everett
 Pinto, Edgar Benjamin

Plimpton, Charles Gilbert
 Potter, Mrs. Ralph E.
 Powers, Leland
 Pratt, Louis Mortimer
 Prendergast, Miss Julia Catherine
 Preston, Miss Dorothy M.
 Prince, Morton Peabody
 Proctor, George Burroughs
 Prouty, Robert Morton
 Rand, Harry Seaton
 Ratskesky, Mrs. Theresa Shuman
 Raymond, Franklin Freedom
 Reed, Miss Ida Bartlett
 Revere, William Bacon
 Reynolds, Harrison Gardner
 Reynolds, Mrs. John P.
 Rich, William Thayer
 Richardson, Charles Oliver
 Richardson, Edward Pierson
 Riley, Miss Mabel Louise
 Ripley, Alfred Lawrence
 Roberts, Stephen Herbert
 Rollins, Mrs. James Wingate
 Rugg, Charles Belcher
 Russell, Andrew LeBaron
 Russell, Mrs. Harry B.
 Sanborn, Harry Cobb
 Sawyer, Charles Adrian, Jr.
 Sawyer, Miss Mary Cummings
 Schrafft, William Edward
 Seamans, Mrs. Caroline Brodhead
 Sears, Richard
 Seaver, Henry Latimer
 Selekman, Ben Morris
 Simes, Miss Olive
 Smith, Albert Pratt
 Smith, Eric Parkman
 Smith, Joseph Newton
 Smith, Richard Ilsley
 Snow, Edward Rowe
 Solomon, Harry Caesar
 Spencer, Carl Mason

Spencer, Charles Eldridge, Jr.
 Stackpole, Miss Alice
 Stafford, Morgan Hewitt
 Stanley, Raymond Walker
 Stanwood, Mrs. Francis M.
 Stearns, Albert Warren
 Steinert, Mrs. Alexander
 Stevens, Arthur W.
 Stevens, Horace Paine
 Stoddard, Harry Galpin
 Storke, Harold Grey
 Storer, Theodore L.
 Strong, Mrs. Charles P.
 Suter, John Wallace
 Swan, George Arthur
 Talbot, Mrs. Fritz B.
 Taylor, Forrest W.
 Temple, Thomas French
 Thomas, Mrs. John B.
 Thorndike, Mrs. John L.
 Thorndike, Miss Rosanna D.
 Tower, Miss Florence Estelle
 Tower, Richard Lockwood
 Tuttle, Julius Herbert
 Van Kleeck, Mrs. Walter L.
 Voges, Robert Edward
 Wakeman, Samuel Wiley
 Wales, Quincy W.
 Warren, Bentley Wirt

Warren, Mrs. Fiske
 Warren, George Copp
 Webster, Mrs. Edwin S.
 Weed, George Marston
 Weeks, Sinclair
 Weeks, Warren Bailey Potter
 Weld, John Gardner
 Wellington, Alfred Easton
 Wellington, Raynor Greenleaf
 Wheeler, Henry
 White, Miss Gertrude Richardsen
 White, Loring Quincy
 Whiteside, Alexander
 Whitney, Nelson
 Whittemore, Arby C.
 Whittemore, Homer Flint
 Whitwell, Frederick Silsbee
 Williams, Alexander Whiteside
 Williams, Miss Mary Eleanor
 Williams, Miss Susan
 Williston, Samuel
 Winslow, Andrew N., Jr.
 Wolkins, George Gregerson
 Woods, Bernard Joseph
 Woodward, Miss Elizabeth J.
 Young, Benjamin Loring
 Young, Philip
 Young, William Hill

NECROLOGY

Life Members

1939

Mrs. Charles H. Adams, 16 July, 1938	Fred W. Estabrook, 19 Aug.
Henry Bailey Alden, 20 Aug.	Henry D. Eustis, 23 Dec.
Nathan L. Amster, 22 Sept.	Hon. Eugene N. Foss, 12 Sept.
Francis H. Appleton, 8 April	Alfred C. Fuller, 18 May
Mrs. Helen K. Appleton, 7 June	Robert Gallagher, 6 April, 1934
Miss Lily B. Atherton, 6 Mar.	George P. Gardner, 9 June
Mrs. Walter C. Baylies, 24 April	Frank M. Jones, 12 Jan.
Mrs. Arthur W. Blake, 28 July	Paul M. Hamlen, 9 July
Mrs. Clara Gardner Brooks, 29 Oct.	Henry G. Lapham, 16 Dec.
William R. Buckminster, 14 Oct.	Theodore C. Hollander, 12 Oct.
William M. Bullivant, 28 May	James S. Lee, 8 June, 1937
David F. Butler, 6 Nov.	Joseph Minot, 19 June
Francis J. Carney, 28 July	John Wells Morss, 4 June
George O. Carpenter, 2 Dec.	William H. Pridee, 20 Sept.
Dr. Algernon Coolidge, 16 Aug.	William S. Spaulding, 15 Aug., 1937
Dr. LeRoy G. Crandon, 27 Dec.	Frank Waterman Stearns, 6 Mar.
Bartow Crocker, 26 Mar.	Andrew Stewart, 17 Feb.
Charles Dickinson, 12 Aug.	Edwin Murray Thayer, 30 Jan.
Guy C. Emerson, 17 July	Jacob Wasserman, 17 Dec., 1938
Ariock Wentworth Erickson, 28 Dec.	

Annual Members

Theron A. Apollonio, 22 Dec.	James M. Newell, 1 Dec.
Miss Marian Lee Blake, 7 June	Gilbert R. Payson, 23 April
George E. Cornwall, 19 Dec.	Edward W. Swan, 18 Dec.
Augustus H. Ellis, 25 Nov.	Augustus Porter Thompson, 7 Nov.
Miss Elizabeth Harris, 24 Nov.	Francis E. Thompson, 4 June
Charles H. Innis, 27 May	J. W. F. Throckmorton, 22 May
Bernard Jenney, 3 April	Rev. Eugene C. Webster, 14 Oct.
Miss Florence M. Lane, 23 April	Bernard M. Wolf, 11 Aug.
Albert B. Merrill, 21 Jan.	

The Charter and By-Laws of the Society are printed
in the years ending with the numerals 0 and 5.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Be it known that whereas THOMAS C. AMORY, CURTIS GUILD, JOHN WARD DEAN, DORUS CLARKE, SAMUEL M. QUINCY, WILLIAM S. APPLETON, THOMAS MINNS, HENRY F. JENKS, JOHN T. HASSAM, and DUDLEY R. CHILD, have associated themselves with the intention of forming a corporation under the name of

The Bostonian Society

for the purpose of promoting the study of the history of Boston, and the preservation of its antiquities, and have complied with the provisions of the Statutes of this Commonwealth in such case made and provided, as appears from the certificate of the President, Treasurer and Directors of said corporation, duly approved by the Commissioner of Corporations and recorded in this office;

Now, Therefore, I, Henry B. Peirce, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, **do hereby certify** that said THOMAS C. AMORY, CURTIS GUILD, JOHN WARD DEAN, DORUS CLARKE, SAMUEL M. QUINCY, WILLIAM S. APPLETON, THOMAS MINNS, HENRY F. JENKS, JOHN T. HASSAM and DUDLEY R. CHILD, their associates and successors, are legally organized and established as and are hereby made an existing corporation under the name of

The Bostonian Society

with the powers, rights and privileges and subject to the limitations, duties and restrictions, which by law, appertain thereto.



Witness my official signature hereunto subscribed and the seal of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts hereunto affixed, this second day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one.

[Signed]

HENRY B. PEIRCE,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

THE BOSTONIAN SOCIETY

ORGANIZED TO PROMOTE THE STUDY OF THE HISTORY OF BOSTON AND
THE PRESERVATION OF ITS ANTIQUITIES

BY-LAWS

I

OBJECTS

It shall be the duty of members, so far as may be in their power, to carry out the objects of the Society, by collecting, by gift, loan or purchase, books, manuscripts, and pictures, and by such other suitable means as may from time to time seem expedient.

II

MEMBERS

The members of the Bostonian Society shall be such persons, either resident or non-resident in Boston, as shall be elected to membership. Election shall be made by ballot by the Board of Directors at any regular or special meeting.

III

HONORARY MEMBERS

Honorary Members shall be nominated by the Directors, and shall be elected by ballot by two-thirds of the members present and voting. They may take part in the meetings of the Society, but shall not be entitled to vote.

IV

ADMISSION FEE AND ASSESSMENTS

Each member shall pay five dollars at the time of his or her admission, and five dollars each first day of January afterwards, into the treasury of the Society for its general purposes; provided, however, that no person joining the Society on or after the fifteenth day of October in any year shall be required to pay an additional assessment, for the year commencing on the first day of January following.

If any member shall neglect to pay his or her admission fee or annual assessment, for three months after the same is due, he or she shall be liable to forfeit his or her membership at any time when the Directors shall so order.

The payment of the sum of thirty dollars in any one year by any member of the Society shall constitute him or her a life member of the Society; life members shall be free from assessments, and entitled to all the rights and privileges of annual members. The money received for such life membership shall constitute a fund, of which not more than twenty per cent., together with the annual income, shall be spent in any one year.

V

CERTIFICATES

Certificates, signed by the President and the Clerk, shall be issued, on application, to all persons who become life members of the Society.

VI

MEETINGS

The annual meeting of the Society shall be held on the third Tuesday in January, and regular meetings shall be held on the third Tuesday of every month, excepting June, July, August and September, at such time and place as the Directors shall appoint. Special meetings shall be called by the Clerk, under the instruction of the Directors.

At all meetings ten members shall be a quorum for business. All Committees shall be appointed by the Chair, unless otherwise ordered.

Any business which has not been acted on by the Directors shall be referred to them without debate, at the request of any member present.

VII

OFFICERS

The Officers of the Society shall consist of a President, Vice-President and seven other Directors, a Clerk and a Treasurer.

The Directors, Clerk and Treasurer shall be elected by ballot at the annual meeting in January, and shall hold office for one year, and until others are duly elected in their stead. The President and Vice-President shall be elected by the Board of Directors from their number. The offices of Clerk and Treasurer may be held by the same person.

VIII

VACANCIES

Any vacancies in the offices of the Society may be filled for the remainder of their term by the Board of Directors, at any regular meeting, to serve until the next annual meeting of the Society. In the absence of the Clerk at any meeting, a Clerk *pro tempore* shall be chosen for that meeting.

IX

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

At the monthly meeting in December, a Nominating Committee of five persons shall be appointed, who shall report at the annual meeting a list of candidates for the places to be filled.

X

PRESIDING OFFICER

The President, or in his absence the Vice-President, shall preside at all meetings. In the absence of both, a President *pro tempore* shall be chosen from the Board of Directors.

XI

DUTIES OF THE CLERK

The Clerk shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of his duties.

He shall notify all meetings of the Society. He shall keep an exact record of all the proceedings of the meetings of the Society, and of its Directors.

He shall conduct the general correspondence of the Society, and place on file all letters received.

He shall enter the names of members systematically in books kept for the purpose, and issue certificates of life membership.

The Clerk shall have such charge of all property in the possession of the Society as may from time to time be delegated to him by the Board of Directors.

He shall acknowledge each loan or gift that may be made to and accepted in behalf of the Society.

XII

DUTIES OF THE TREASURER

The Treasurer shall collect all moneys due to the Society, and pay all bills against the Society, when approved by the Board of Directors.

He shall keep a full account of the receipts and expenditures in a book belonging to the Society, which shall always be open to the inspection of the Directors; and at the annual meeting in January he shall make a written report of all his doings for the year preceding.

The Treasurer shall give bond in such amount and with such sureties as the Directors shall deem advisable for the faithful discharge of his duties.

XIII

DUTIES AND POWERS OF DIRECTORS

The Directors shall have general charge, management, and control of the

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property of the Society and the conduct of its affairs; shall provide a common seal; fix all salaries and authorize all expenditures of money; elect members; act upon forfeitures of membership and resignations from the Society; and see that the By-laws are duly complied with.

They shall have power to accept or reject gifts and loans and to dispose of articles in the collections of the Society by gift, sale, loan or exchange.

They shall have power to comply with the terms of the lease of the rooms in the Old State House, made with the City of Boston and to make all necessary rules and regulations required in the premises.

They may, from time to time, appoint such subcommittees as they deem expedient, and define their powers.

They shall make a report of their doings at the annual meeting of the Society.

XIV

MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS

Regular meetings of the Directors shall be held monthly, previous to the regular meetings of the Society.

Special meetings of the Directors shall be held in such manner as they may appoint; and four members shall constitute a quorum for business.

XV

FINANCE COMMITTEE

The president shall annually, immediately following his election, appoint two directors who with him shall constitute the Committee of Finance which shall have the care and supervision of the invested funds of the Society subject to the control of the Board of Directors. They shall advise the Board as to the expediency of investment or changes of investment of the funds of the Society and from time to time examine the books and accounts of the Treasurer and cause them to be audited at the close of the year. They shall report to the Board.

XVI

STANDING COMMITTEES

The President shall annually, immediately following his election and with the advice and consent of the Board of Directors, appoint six standing committees (of each of which the Clerk of the Society shall be a member and clerk *ex officio*) as follows:—

Committee on the Rooms

A committee of seven or more members, to be called the Committee on the Rooms, of which the President of the Society shall be a member *ex officio*, who shall have charge of all of the rooms, the use thereof, the hanging of pictures, and the general arrangement of the Society's Collections.

Committee on Papers

A committee of three or more members, to be called the Committee on Papers, who shall have charge of the subject of Papers to be read, or other exercises of a like nature, at the monthly meetings of the Society.

Committee on Membership

A committee of five or more members, to be called the Committee on Membership, whose duty it shall be to give information in relation to the purposes of the Society, and increase its membership.

Committee on the Library

A committee of five or more members, to be called the Committee on the Library, who shall have charge of the Library, including the selection, exchange, acceptance or rejection, of all books, pamphlets and manuscripts for the library.

Committee on Publications

A committee of four or more members, to be called the Committee on Publications, who shall have charge of all the Publications of the Society.

Committee on Memorials

A committee of three or more members, to be called the Committee on Memorials, who shall have charge of such Memorials as the Society may vote to erect.

These six committees shall perform the duties above set forth, under the general supervision of the Board of Directors to whom they shall report. They shall hold office for the year in which they are appointed and until the appointment of their successors. Vacancies in any of these committees shall be filled by the President for the remainder of the term.

XVII

AMENDMENTS TO BY-LAWS

Amendments to the By-Laws may be made at any annual meeting by vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting. They may also be made by the like vote at any regular meeting, provided notice of the same be contained in a call for such meeting issued by the Clerk, and sent to every member.

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